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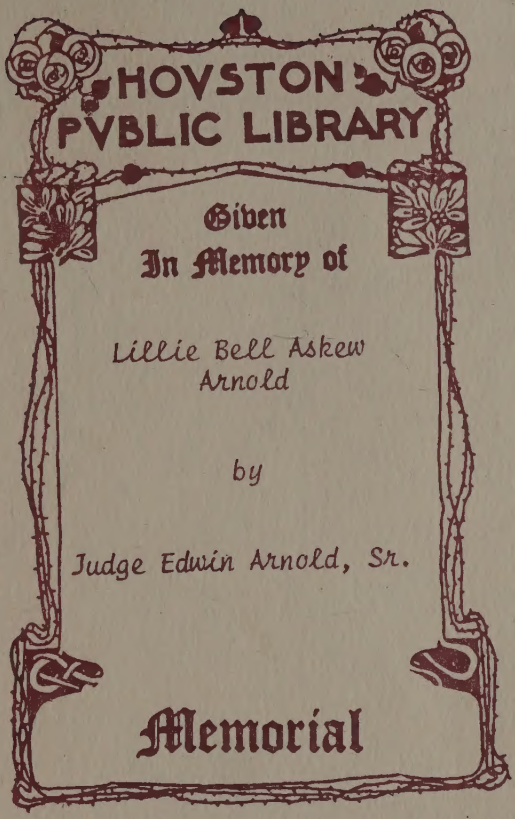
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THE

WAR OF THE REBELLION:

A COMPILATION OF THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

OF THE

UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES.

PREPARED BY

The late Lieut. Col. ROBERT N. SCOTT, Third U. S. Artillery.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF

The Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Secretary of War,

BY

MAJ. GEORGE B. DAVIS, U. S. A.,
MR. LESLIE J. PERRY,
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PART II—CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

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PART II.—VOL. XXXIV.

CORRESPONDENCE, ORDERS, AND RETURNS RELATING TO OPERATIONS IN LOUISIANA AND THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI STATES AND TERRITORIES, FROM JANUARY 1, 1864, TO MARCH 31, 1864.*

UNION CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.†

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 1, 1864.

Major-General W. B. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. Troops in Western Louisiana, New Iberia:

GENERAL: You will please order the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment to New Orleans, in accordance with your recommendation. It will be reported to the commander of the Defenses of New Orleans.

By command of Major-General Banks:

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Esperanza, Tex., January 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 24th ultimo was received three days ago. I am glad to know that all is being done that is possible toward forwarding troops and munitions of war. The complaint of the quartermaster that the transports are detained here is groundless. A boat is seldom detained here over two days, unless the weather is too bad to go to sea. That you may understand where the delay is, I state that the steamer Alabama left here for New Orleans on the 17th instant [ultimo], and the Saint Mary's, Continental, Blackstone, and De Molay on the 18th. The Saint Mary's and De Molay returned on the evening of the 29th instant [ultimo], being absent eleven days, six or seven of which must have been in New Orleans; the other boats, though absent fourteen days, have not yet returned. The De Molay arrived just at night, too late to light her, and during the night

*Including Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indian Territory, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, and Texas, and the Department of the Northwest, embracing Dakota, Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin.

†For Union and Confederate Correspondence from April 1, 1864, to June 30, 1864, see Part III.

a most terrific norther sprung up, such as has not been known for years, and we have not been able to communicate until now. I have sent out the Planter to endeavor to take off her load. The De Molay has been here once before, with half a load, which fact I communicated to General Stone. She now returns with but one-fourth of a load, as I am informed by Captain Tucker, of the Planter, who has this moment reported; he says that she had only about a third of a load for the Planter. All she has is about 400 men, with their camp and garrison equipage; no horses, and barely rations until last night. She is a large ship and could have easily brought 800 or more troops and 200,000 rations. If ships are sent here that cannot cross the bar, they should, in my opinion, be fully loaded. I do not wish to be understood as complaining, but there are certain facts that you should know, and which I should be inexcusable for not communicating, for the safety of the army is involved.

Our rations are nearly out; coffee and sugar are all gone, and only a day or two of bread. Salt meat, of which large quantities have been sent, we have plenty, but nothing else. There seems to be no sense or judgment used in shipping rations. Of articles of prime necessity they send but little, but such as we don't want they send plenty. The Alabama, I hear, is coming with rations, and I look for her with the deepest anxiety, as my position will be very embarrassing if she does not come to-day or to-morrow.

In regard to shipping on large vessels, I adhere to my former opinions, though I am free to admit the truth of your suggestion that my experience has been on the Mississippi. My experience, however, of forty days on this coast has been profitless if I have not learned something. From the day I took this fort until to-day, we could have transferred all sorts of freight (unless the very heaviest artillery) outside, as often as three or four days in each week. To-day the norther has spent its force, and if the De Molay was loaded with horses, wagons, or commissary stores, I could easily transfer them; instead, she has one-fourth of a load, and my men are in danger of starving because she refused to take rations. The troops that came on her had twenty days' drawn at Algiers, but they were allowed to take only five. My men have suffered a good deal from the norther. Fuel is very scarce, and we have to go far for it. The troops at Indianola are faring much better, as they are all quartered in houses with plenty of fuel. I may have to move more troops to Indianola or else move up the peninsula for 20 miles, where I can obtain driftwood.

Since I last wrote, General Warren has visited Lavaca. His report I inclose.* Several intelligent and prominent men came away with him and are stopping with me. I send you the latest papers I have. You will see by Magruder's orders that they are dated at Hawkins' Landing, Rugley's farm, and McNeil's house. Hawkins' Landing is on Caney, where the lower road from Matagorda to Brazoria crosses that stream. Rugley's is also on Caney, above Hawkins', and McNeil's is on the Brazos, 10 miles from Velasco. They are massing all their troops in that neighborhood and are fortifying, and it is there that they probably mean to fight. The force that was in Louisiana under Green and Major has returned, as you will observe by the papers, and it is evident that we shall now require a pretty large force to advance with certainty of success. I

*Not found.

all of the Thirteenth Corps, except what is at Brownsville, can be sent here, I think it will be ample, if 1,000 or 1,500 cavalry can also be sent along with it. Part of the First Division, I understand, is at Plaquemine. Can it not be sent here? There is said to be eleven batteries of field artillery in Texas. As yet I have received but very few wagons. Whenever a large steamer can be had, adapted to taking cavalry, I hope she will be taken and sent forward with plenty of forage and water for not less than seven days. Should she arrive in a smooth time she will be immediately unloaded, but if it should be otherwise she would have to lie off perhaps two or three days. The light-draught vessels, viz, the Saint Mary's, Crescent, Alabama, Corinthian, and Fairhaven, had better be used as far as possible for artillery and wagons. On the night of the 28th, I sent 100 infantry up on the outside, on the gun-boat Granite City, which was accompanied by the gun-boat Sciota, with instructions to land near the head of the peninsula and march down under cover of the gun-boats, while at the same time I sent all of my mounted men, 50 in number, up the peninsula. My object was to capture the pickets which the enemy are known to keep on the peninsula, and drive in cattle to supply the army. I have information that the enemy's cavalry charged down the peninsula 1,000 strong and overtook them about 15 miles down. My men gave battle and with the boats repulsed the enemy. As soon as the party returns you shall have an official report of the affair.*

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Pilot Knob, Mo., January 1, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Commanding Saint Louis District:

SIR: I find the catastrophe at Centreville was much aggravated, if not occasioned, by carelessness, though perhaps no care could have entirely prevented the misfortune. Proper watchfulness might have made the enemy's success much more costly to him. The facts that the enemy's means of information are so much superior to ours, that he avoided roads for a long distance below, thus escaping detection by a patrol party there to ascertain the state of affairs and report, and that making a large circuit he came in from the west across the hills, and not by any road, with his advance dressed in Federal uniforms, may afford some excuse.

I think a private note of mild reprimand from you, directing Captain Bartlett and First Lieutenant Hendrick, of Company C, to be more on their guard in future will answer every purpose. The second lieutenant is on detached service here and can in no way be implicated. The captain was also here at the time, on business connected with his command, and took a very active part in the pursuit. These officers are both young, active, intelligent, and brave, very valuable to the service, and I cannot afford to lose them; their places cannot be filled; they are high-strung and very sensitive, and will think their resignation demanded, at least, by any harshness. I therefore, since the affair has turned out so much more disastrous

* See Vol. XXVI, Part 1, p. 480.

to the enemy than it ever promised to be, request a course of great mildness (not wishing to pass it over in absolute silence), which I feel certain will produce much greater and better results for the service than any which could be pursued.

I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. G. WOODSON,
Colonel Third Cavalry, Missouri S. M., Comdg. Post.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Commanding District of Central Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that, as far as I am advised, marauding has nearly ceased in this sub-district. The only outrage that has come to my knowledge within the past ten days of magnitude was the murder of John Shriver by Paris Hammons, at Lexington, on the 25th ultimo, heretofore reported. The men of my regiment have not been in the service two years, and cannot therefore volunteer as veterans prior to January 5, 1864.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel, First Cav., Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Regt.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 1, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

I have sent your dispatch about mail matters to the postmaster here, with request that he will issue instructions at once to correct the evil, if within his province, and if not to refer the matter to the nearest special agent of the Post-Office Department. In the meantime I advise you to take a responsibility in the premises, authorized by the custom of the service under like circumstances. A reliable commissioned officer has much greater responsibility to the Government than any postmaster, and can be trusted to protect its mails. I should authorize any reliable commissioned officer going through to Fort Smith with an escort to take the mail, *nolens volens*, until the matter is arranged by the Postmaster-General or his authorized agents.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 1, 1864.

Col. JOHN E. PHELPS,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

COLONEL: Do not go on a scout this cold weather. If you go to Carroll County, you will need a larger force than you can spare. Complete your organization as soon as possible. You must be at Cassville when Cameron and recruits arrive. When the weather is fit you can have more force by applying to headquarters.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 1, 1864.

By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. S. R. Curtis, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to the command of the Department of Kansas, which will consist of the State of Kansas, the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado, and the Indian Territory, including the military post of Fort Smith; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 2, 1864.
(Received January 11, 1864.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: By a gentleman just arrived from Matamoras, who is well acquainted with affairs in Mexico, I obtain the following information: A courier arrived at Matamoras from San Luis, on the 17th or 18th of December. He reports that the French were within 27 miles of San Luis and had undoubtedly occupied that city at the time of his arrival at Matamoras. Juarez had left San Luis for Matamoras, and it was believed would ask the protection of our Government at Brownsville. It was reported in Matamoras among the French partisans that 30,000 troops were to be sent out by France. A contest had arisen between the partisans of Governor Serna, who was placed in power by Cortina, and the late Governor Ruiz, the military governor of Tamaulipas, who was deposed by Cabos.

Matamoras had been strongly fortified at all points with cotton bales, and waited for several days in expectation of an attack by the partisans of Ruiz, who were outside of the city. Some arrangement had been entered into, hostilities had been suspended, and it was believed that Serna would abandon the position of governor. The appeal to Juarez upon the subject of his recognition had resulted in a letter of advice rather than command, in which it was suggested that notwithstanding his election by the people, the disturbed condition of the country might make it inexpedient for him, either in consideration of private or public interests, to insist upon the maintenance of his power at this time.

General Goicura has recently returned from Europe and expects to leave this city to join President Juarez, wherever he may be found. He informs me that there is little probability of re-enforcements being sent to Mexico from France; that the Mexican intervention is unpopular with the French people, and the opposition to the Emperor's administration in the Chamber of Deputies very powerful. He understands the rumor in regard to Juarez moving to Brownsville to ask protection of the Government of the United States to apply to the family of the President, and not to himself personally. Juarez has left San Luis, and his headquarters are not at present known. The dates from San Luis are to the 26th of November.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brownsville, January 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

I have a painful report to make to you, of an act of duty I have been compelled, however delicate, to perform. You will remember that when you left here you placed in my hands a communication, which I was to read and deliver to the U. S. consul at Matamoras, stating to the demand upon the Mexican authorities that the rebel cotton and other goods on their side, which were evidently for use against our Government, with which Mexico is on terms of intimacy, should be seized and delivered to us, or, at all events, that an embargo should be laid on its present removal, and a stop put to the unfriendly trade for the future. Since your departure the consul and myself have in conversation several times alluded to the entire silence of Governor Serna on that subject, and wondered at and were unable to account for it. I confess my suspicions were aroused that certain Mexican officials were maneuvering to convert the larger quantity of rebel cotton, in some way, to their own enrichment. This did not appear strange to me, but I never imagined that in my own camp I was cursed with the presence of officials, both civil and military, who could be so base and treasonable as to enter into collusion with such people in wholesale robbery and plunder. I have been aroused to the truth of this, but have been shocked by the discovery that, to accomplish their ends, they were not unwilling to bargain for the sale of human life and blood, to the great dishonor of the flag which has never failed to give protection to honest and unfortunate political refugees.

About two weeks ago, whilst in consultation with the consul during a call he made at my quarters, the subject of the cotton and of the rendition of criminals and contraband property, &c., was again alluded to, and among other matters that certain civico-military officers from this place were attempting some secret business with Governor Serna, and that some of them were closely closeted with him daily, and frequently during the day; that he suspected some filibustering, and that, if I thought it advisable, he could, without great trouble, ascertain fully what plans were being concocted, in order that he might inform me, and, if necessary, put me on my guard. I requested that he would do as he proposed, and I did not see him for ten days. On the 29th ultimo he called again, and informed me that he had fully discovered the work which was being attempted, and made me a verbal report, the substance of which was to this effect:

Captain Herbert, assistant adjutant-general to Brigadier-General Hamilton, military governor of Texas, after very frequent interviews with the *de facto* governor in Matamoras, had approached him (the consul) with the direct proposition to take part and interest in their plans and operations. The consul did not absolutely refuse, and the plans were disclosed by Herbert. He had agreed to manage so that a number of the political refugees, now residing here, friends of General Ruiz and President Juarez, of the Crinoline party, should be delivered into the hands of Serna. A requisition had formerly been made upon General Hamilton for some of these men and was by him referred to me, and I declined to act on it. A new set of papers was to be tried and a direct requisition upon me for the

delivery of the men. On my refusing to comply with the demand, Captain Herbert, in the name of General Hamilton, was to attempt to make a sort of arrest by some newly appointed civil authority, but it was still feared that I might interfere with that, and in that event, as a last resort, an attempt was to be made to kidnap them.

Governor Serna, by proclamation, under the pretext that the rebels were in friendly communication with the French and were thereby enemies of Mexico, was to seize all Confederate cotton and other property, have it condemned and sold, and the proceeds (a very great sum) was to be divided into four shares, one for Serna, one for the consul, one for Herbert, and the other for a man by the name of Turner, a lawyer, who came down here with General Hamilton and Mr. Brackenridge, and who is now, in the absence of Mr. Brackenridge, attending to the duties of the Treasury Department.

You are aware that both General Hamilton and Mr. Brackenridge are and have for two weeks past been absent. Herbert stated that Turner had been his adviser in the business, and had prepared the proper papers, and that Serna had translated them into Spanish; further, that Turner would, after the transaction had been completed, immediately carry the proceeds of the American side of the speculation to New York.

I immediately made proper arrangements to prevent kidnaping and to watch proceedings, determined that I would not make arrests so long as there was opportunity to get further evidence; but the sudden advance of Ruiz, almost to the suburbs of Matamoras, has almost taken away from Serna the power to act further in the matter, and I accordingly gave orders after dark last night to arrest Captain Herbert, and he is now a prisoner, closely confined to his own room. I have ordered the assistant inspector-general of the corps to examine his papers and prepare charges, and shall order a court for his trial at the earliest day I can, probably about the 5th or 6th instant.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

ADDENDA.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS, No. 327. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, October* 16, 1864.

I. In the case of Capt. J. K. Herbert, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, tried by a general court-martial, convened by Major-General Dana at Brownsville, Tex., in January, 1864, upon a charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," proceedings promulgated in General Orders, No. 29, of February 24, 1864, headquarters Department of the Gulf, the proceedings are, by law, void and inoperative, the commanding general who convened the court being also the "accuser" in the case. The specific offense, as set forth in the specification of which Captain Herbert was found guilty, was this: "That he proposed to certain parties in Mexico to enter into an arrangement and agreement with them to the effect that two certain men, refugees from Mexico, and then residing in Brownsville, Tex., should be enticed and inveigled, or seized and conveyed from Brownsville to Matamoras, and there delivered to the Mexican authorities; and, further, that he (Herbert) did at the same time offer and propose to pay, and cause to be paid, to one of the parties, if the party would aid him in enticing or seizing and conveying the

men, as aforesaid, a certain portion of the sales and proceeds of a large amount of cotton then in Tamaulipas, the property of citizens of the so-called Confederate States of America, which cotton would be seized and confiscated by the Mexican authorities, and the proceeds divided between Captain Herbert and the parties in question."

The offense of which Captain Herbert was found guilty is of so grave a nature that it cannot be allowed to pass unrebuked; it is therefore ordered that Captain Herbert be, and he is hereby, reprimanded upon the case herein shown, and all officers are admonished against similar acts.

II. Captain Herbert will report in person without delay to Maj. Gen. B. F. Butler, commanding Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

By order of the President of the United States:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

General Orders, No. 1, January 1, 1864, assigns Major-General Curtis to the command of the Department of Kansas, which will consist of the State of Kansas, the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado, and the Indian Territory, including the military post of Fort Smith; headquarters at Fort Leavenworth. Acknowledge receipt.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW YORK, *January* 2, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Order McNeil to Saint Louis, and Carr or other officer, to be selected by General Steele, to relieve him at Fort Smith, as you suggest. The President's proclamation indicates the terms upon which rebels can return to their allegiance. I start for Washington to-morrow.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January* 2, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Tenth [Kansas] Regiment left this morning; eight companies from here and two from Fort Scott. Delayed two days by muste and intense cold weather.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

POST NEOSHO, MO., *January* 2, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Commanding Southwest District of Missouri:

SIR: In compliance with Special Orders, No. 153, headquarte Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Springfield, Mo., I assum

command of Companies G and H, Sixth Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, on the evening of 25th December, 1863, and proceeded to Neosho as per order. I arrived on the evening of the 27th, and found all quiet. The forces stationed at this post, together with 100 of the Seventh Provisional Militia, Colonel Allen in command, came in a short time after my arrival and reported Stand Watie's forces all gone south, but, as the colonel had not penetrated far enough south to verify these reports, I ordered Lieutenant Allison, of Company L, and Lieutenant Goucher to take 36 men of the Sixth and Eighth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, with four days' rations, and make a thorough reconnaissance of Maysville and vicinity, and ascertain if possible the true locality of the rebel chief. The scout returned on yesterday evening, and Lieutenant Allison submitted the following report: Col. Stand Watie had been in the vicinity of Maysville with a force of about 200 or 300 men. He left Cowskin Sunday, December 27, 1863; moved in a southeastern direction, and took with him about 100 rebel families, which seemed to be the object of his expedition. That region is nearly depopulated and destitute of forage.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM PLUMB,
Major.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., January 2, 1864.

Maj. J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Milwaukee:

MAJOR: Your dispatch of the 29th ultimo, relative to the action taken at department headquarters with reference to the three companies of Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, composing escort to Indian Department train to the Missouri Reservation, has been received. In consequence of the information therein contained and the statements of returning teamsters that the troops would be retained on the Missouri during the winter, I issued orders countermanding previous instructions given to the commanding officer of the Second Sub-district to send out a train with rations and forage to meet the returning expedition. Since then apparently reliable intelligence from Mankato indicates that the companies of the escort are on their return march and were expected to reach Fairmont by 30th ultimo. These conflicting statements occasion me much perplexity, especially as the snow is quite deep and the weather for the past three days has been excessively severe. I sincerely hope that none of my command have been on the march during this inclement period.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The Cahawba has been sent to Texas. It is against my judgment, considering everything bearing on the subject. First. Because the Cahawba, Continental, McClellan, and Thomas A. Scott are assigned to the line between New York City and New Orleans,

for our regular supplies of ordnance and essential and valuable material and stores, and the Quartermaster-General directed that they should only be interfered with on great emergencies. Second. Our use of these steamers is used as a justification by Major Van Vliet, assistant quartermaster, for not sending the tons of stores now so greatly needed in the repairs and outfits of steamers, railroads, and the necessary clothing, ammunition, and ordnance for this department. The great movement of supply will fail if we constantly cut its artery; besides, I have written and urged that forage be sent here in ships towed by these vessels, promising dispatch in all cases to encourage its arrival. Third. The Cahawba has on board a valuable cargo, exposed to an incendiary, insubordinate mob, and in my judgment the vessel for this reason should not be sent upon a hostile coast; further, she cannot get near the beach; she may be detained two weeks waiting for weather suitable for removing her troops, and it is doubtful if a pound of their baggage could be taken off, and it is inhuman to set men ashore in this weather with no fuel or shelter, and causes resort to desperate measures to lighten off the baggage, and valuable steamers are used for this purpose. The Alabama took a week to repair because she was ordered alongside a vessel to lighter it, against every remonstrance of experience; she could have made an additional trip in the time wasted in lightering and repairing. Fourth. There are more troops and horses in Texas than we can supply for the moment; the horses will be lost, the men reduced to 10 per cent. in numbers and their spirits destroyed. The forage is not here to be had, and if here could not be shipped to Texas.

I should not write thus plainly did I think the commanding general was aware of the exact number of vessels, the exact state of all supplies on hand, and the absence of all discipline in the troops to be shipped, the consequent loss of space in transporting, the incessant delays, the imperfect loading of the vessels sent, and multifarious drawbacks that cannot be mentioned. Men cannot be exposed on the upper decks of vessels in such weather as this and live; landing and lightering from heavy vessels with the present temperature is dismal. Having reported the absence of forage and the condition of affairs to the commanding general, I can assure him that another week will see all the men and horses in Texas, if they can be forced on board of the vessels. Some vigorous staff officers are needed daily at Algiers (if such can be found), to see orders obeyed in a reasonable space of time.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 3, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Cavalry out foraging in direction of Jackson. Three regiments foraging near mouth of Red River. No new information from outside. General Reynolds passed here at 4 a. m. to-day, bound for New Orleans.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 3, 1864.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE,
U. S. Army, Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that a telegraphic report of the condition of affairs in your district shall be sent to the chief of staff every morning at 9 o'clock and every evening at 6 o'clock. When movements of troops are mentioned, either our own or those of the enemy, the report will be in cipher.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[C. P. STONE,]
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Brigadier-General Andrews, Port Hudson; Colonel Molineux, commanding District of La Fourche; commanding officer Bonnet Carré.)

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 3, 1864—6.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch received. Section of Eighteenth New York Battery returned to-day. No news. Supposed to be about 800 of the rebels within 60 miles on this side. Hear the rebel force returned from Atchafalaya to Alexandria and beyond; that Logan has crossed to west side without troops.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brownsville, Tex., January 3, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, U. S. Volunteers, having reported for duty at these headquarters, will, in obedience to his instructions, assume command of the troops of the frontier.* He will communicate as frequently as possible with these headquarters, sending in all regular reports and making special reports of whatever occurrences transpire and whatever information he is able to procure.

* * * * * * *

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Thirteenth Army Corps.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 3, 1864.

Col. JOHN E. PHELPS,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

COLONEL: General McNeil telegraphs that his scouts from Fort Gibson report that it was reported at Maysville that a portion of Quantrill's men had come in on the Cowskin and Butler's Creek.

*Major-General Herron assumed command same day, with headquarters at Brownsville.

This must relate to a time five days since. If you can spare from 30 to 50 men, well clothed, armed, and mounted, you will send them to this section, with instructions to report to the commanding officer at Neosho all information they obtain in regard to any enemy in that section. If you feel certain from present information that the report is untrue, you will act accordingly, and not send the men. Inform me what you do.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 3, 1864.

Maj. WILLIAM PLUMB:

The general commanding the district directs that if you have not moved to Carthage, and intend remaining at Neosho, you will send out messengers to meet your provision train now moving to Carthage and order it to Neosho; also that in case the enemy appears or approaches south or west of Neosho you will use your discretion as to any moves against him you may deem necessary. Inclosed find copy of dispatch received from Colonel Philips, commanding in the field.*

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieut. and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

FORT LARAMIE, NEBR., *January 3, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Weather severe, 29 below zero New Year's night. Cannot get mails through. No communication here to Halleck for five weeks; parties turned back by deep snow. Nothing from South Pass except by telegraph for some time. Detachments everywhere snowed in. Men and stock suffer greatly. No papers can be got or sent at present.

WM. O. COLLINS,
Lieut. Col., Commanding Eleventh [Ohio] Regiment.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., January 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Captain Whitney, commanding the escort to the Indian Department train for the Missouri Reservation, arrived and reported to me in person last night at 11 o'clock. The three infantry companies had reached Fairmont without accident, and will arrive at Mankato to-morrow. The extraordinary march of 750 miles performed by the escort since

* Not found.

he 10th November last has happily resulted in no loss of men or animals. There has been a misunderstanding of orders between Captain Whitney and Captain Pell, assistant adjutant-general, at Sioux City, as to the proper course to be pursued by the former with his command, and I have directed Captain Whitney to make an immediate and accurate report of all the facts for transmission to you. Captain Whitney may have erred in his construction of the orders given him, but he is an excellent and reliable officer, and I am satisfied that any mistake made by him has been the result of a want of experience rather than of intention to disobey the orders of his superiors. He has received no orders from department headquarters other than those transmitted through these headquarters before his departure.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *January* 4, 1864.

Major-General BANKS,

Comdg. Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of December 23 is just received.* I had hoped to be able to send you re-enforcements from the Department of the South, but for reasons not necessary to explain here it was determined to retain the forces in front of Charleston to co-operate with the navy. The troops in North Carolina are reported as barely sufficient to maintain the defensive. Every man not deemed necessary by General Meade to oppose Lee was sent to Chattanooga and East Tennessee. The only other resource was the West. General Steele's forces, in Arkansas, were directed to advance toward Shreveport, so as to co-operate with you on Red River. He went as far as Arkadelphia, when, hearing of your movement into Western Texas, he deemed it unsafe to attempt alone the occupation of the line of Red River. General Grant was urged to send back to the Mississippi River a part of his command as soon as he could spare the troops. General Sherman has been detached for that purpose, and he will move down the river as rapidly as practicable. He is instructed to give you all the aid in his power. I have also ordered to New Orleans several detached regiments and batteries both in the West and in the East.

I enter into these details in order that you may know that no efforts have been spared to give you all possible assistance. Generals Sherman and Steele agree with me in opinion that the Red River is the shortest and best line of defense for Louisiana and Arkansas and as a base of operations against Texas. If this line can be adopted most of the troops in Arkansas can be concentrated on it; but, as before remarked, Steele cannot alone attempt its occupation. His movements must, therefore, be dependent in a great measure upon yours. If as soon as you have sufficient water in the Atchafalaya and Red Rivers you operate in that direction, Steele's army and such forces as Sherman can detach should be directed to the same object. The gun-boats should also co-operate. If, on the other hand, your operations are mainly confined to the coast of Texas, Steele must make the

* See Vol. XXVI, Part I, p. 871.

Arkansas River his line of defense, and most of Sherman's force may be required to keep open the Mississippi. So long as your plans are not positively decided upon, no definite instructions can be given to Sherman and Steele. The best thing, it would seem, to be done under the circumstances is for you to communicate with them, and also with Admiral Porter, in regard to some general co-operation, and all agree upon what is the best plan of operations, if the stage of water in the rivers and other circumstances should be favorable; if not, it must be modified or changed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

8. The Twenty-second Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, is relieved from duty at Brashear and will proceed without delay to Port Hudson, where it will be reported to Brigadier-General Andrews, commanding Corps d'Afrique, for duty at that post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

17. The One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Franklin, La., and be reported for duty to Major-General Franklin, commanding troops in West Louisiana. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. U. S. TROOPS, WESTERN LOUISIANA,
New Iberia, January 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the major general commanding of the 30th ultimo, inclosing one from Benjamin F. Flanders, esq., agent of the Treasury Department, of the 21st ultimo, in which attention is called to the fact that certain parties therein named are a joint-stock company, formed for the purpose of speculating in cotton and sugar in the Teche country. These men are said to monopolize the transportation of the Government for their privite purposes. Mr. Flanders makes a misstatement in this last assertion. No citizen has been allowed to come from Brashear to this place without a pass signed by General Banks, General Bowen, or yourself.

No permit to trade in the produce of the country has been given by me or by my order to any one. The whole subject of transport

g cotton and sugar within the lines was left by me in the hands of Mr. Davis, an accredited agent of Mr. Dennison, who holds some sition in the Treasury Department. So far as I know things went well enough until Mr. Davis, for some reason unknown to me, as withdrawn. Afterward he appeared again for a day or two, and en disappeared finally. While he was here I allowed him to select e places from which the produce was to be hauled, only exacting at the price of hauling should be paid to the post quartermaster, d requiring a compliance with the law requiring those having per- its to purchase from loyal owners. After Mr. Davis left, Lieuten- t-Colonel Chandler took charge of the same business, and I have doubt carried it on with entire propriety.

With regard to the persons named by Mr. Flanders, I state that Adams is, I believe, an agent of Godwin. I have not heard that has done any business here. I understand that he resides or ays at Brashear. S. O. Nelson lives here. He is known to be dis- yal, and I have never heard of his purchasing or selling produce; the contrary, I know that his sugar was seized by the United ates and shipped to New Orleans. Weed has a Treasury Depart- ent permit for enormous quantities of cotton and sugar. I know thing else about him, except that Godwin has his permit. H. E. wrence I know nothing about, but I believe that he is connected th Weed. Godwin is, I believe, the person who owns the produce at Weed has a permit to buy. All of these persons who have been re have proper passes and permits.

If Mr. Flanders doubts the loyalty of these parties, and I certainly not vouch for it, why does he not take the legal means in his pos- sion of having the goods seized upon their arrival in New Orleans. at course is entirely in his power, and in my opinion would settle e business. An examination of the railroad manifests will show ether the accusation of monopoly of transportation is true or se.

In conclusion, I report that I have made inquiry, and have found abuses that it is in my power to correct. I am aware of the fact at no persons are authorized to trade in this department by the litary authorities.

The letter of the commanding general was only received to-day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., January 4, 1864.

ig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Your favor of the 21st ultimo was only received yes- day.* The steamer Warrior is not sea-worthy, and I am using her a wharf in discharging boats. The Planter cannot be spared m here, as she is the only boat we can send outside to lighter the avy-draught vessels. The Matamoras would be very useful if we uld obtain soft coal. Transports coming here are returned with e least possible delay. This is a very bad place to discharge

*See Vol. XXVI, Part I, p. 869.

freight, as vessels cannot get near the shore, but they are always unloaded at the earliest possible moment. The Crescent and Clinton, when last here, were detained two days after they were unloaded by stress of weather. I have again sent Captain Stone to New Orleans for supplies. I hope he will meet with better success than the last time. We are without a thing to eat except salt meat. I have two brigades at Indianola, and they have not a mouthful of anything but fresh beef. The steamer Cahawba came to the bar this morning. She has colored troops, with rations only until to-morrow. The major informs me that the boat has comparatively nothing in the shape of freight on board, and that he begged for the privilege of taking five days' more rations, but was not allowed to do so, but was told that he would find an abundant supply here.

The steamer Continental, an immense ship, has been off the bar three or four days with nothing but a few troops on board. In addition to what she brought, she could have brought from 700 to 1,000 tons of forage and commissary stores. But why should I repeat these things? The weather from December 1 to December 25 was splendid, and vessels outside the bar could have been unloaded almost any day. Since the 1st of January the weather has been as bad as you can imagine, and being without rations you can well imagine the temper of the troops. The steamer Alabama arrived last night, having been absent from here eighteen days, twelve of which were in the port of New Orleans. It is a rare thing for any of the boats that go from here to return in less than twelve days. If you will inquire you can ascertain where the delay is; you may be sure that it is not here.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

P. S.—The tug-boat sent for a dispatch-boat is useless by reason of heavy draught and want of coal.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., January 4, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

The Comite and Amite are high. Nothing new since yesterday. Much rain is falling.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Commanding District of Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: The commanding general desires that you instruct Colonel Sheldon to retain his own and one other regiment at Plaquemine, and to send the other two regiments to New Orleans, to be reported to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[C. P. STONE.]
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 4, 1864.

eneral C. P. STONE:

Foraging party returned, and successfully. Cavalry captured outpost of 3 men belonging to Scott's (rebel) cavalry near Jackn. They report Scott collecting his men again after the holidays. ne interior work here is not making such progress as I think the od of the service requires. Several of the hands are absent for e holidays. If an engineer regiment could be possibly spared re for thirty days it would greatly hasten the completion of the rk.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *January* 4, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 7 p. m.)

igadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The planters of this district held a meeting in the court-house here -day, and appointed a committee to wait upon the authorities at ew Orleans respecting their interests. The Twelfth Connecticut egiment left Brashear to-day for New Orleans. The One hundred d eighteenth Illinois is waiting transportation to Port Hudson at onaldsonville. First Indiana Battery is ready to embark at the me place for New Orleans. Constant communication is held beeen Plaquemine and Donaldsonville.

The operator here has not as yet received a cipher.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., January 4, 1864.

ig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I reached this place yesterday, reporting to Majoreneral Dana in accordance with my orders, and assuming comand of the troops on this line. General Dana sails to-morrow for ass Cavallo. I have seen a paper of his to Major-General Banks garding the withdrawal of all troops from here, except a post mmand, and commencing operations from Corpus Christi. By e next steamer I will also submit to the major-general command- a paper on the same subject. If correctly informed, I cannot ink it advisable to withdraw the troops from here at this time. eneral Dana has undoubtedly informed you of the movements on e other side of the river during the past few days, and the change governors.

I will send further information as soon as obtained.

With very great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Decrow's Point, Tex., January 4, 1864.*

I. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom is assigned to the command of the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

II. The Third Brigade, Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, is assigned for the present to the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

By command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, *Decrow's Point, Tex., January 4, 1864.*

I. The Second Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, will embark at once on board the steamer Planter and proceed to Indianola. Good quarters in houses will be found on arriving there. No tents will be taken, and no unnecessary baggage. A sufficient guard will be left in camp to take charge of the property left behind.

II. One section of Foust's battery will embark at once on board the Planter and proceed to Indianola. They will take no tents or unnecessary baggage.

III. On arriving at Indianola they will report to Brigadier-General Warren.

By command of Maj. Gen. C. C. Washburn:

W. H. MORGAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 4, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of telegram announcing General Curtis to command of the Department of Kansas.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

PATTERSON, MO., *January 4, 1864.*

General FISK:

All is quiet here. I hear nothing from below since the taking of Reves' company. I will keep you advised of all things important to you.

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., January 4, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding Sixth Sub-district, Warrensburg:

COLONEL: Your favor of the 29th ultimo, asking that the troops remain in buildings, has been received. It will be necessary that

y do so during the present cold weather. Stoves are not issued troops in the field. Furnaces made by a trench through the tent ered with flat stones and earth, with a flat chimney, or when ntonments are on hill-sides, excavations are easily made and fire- ces built in the bank. As soon as the weather moderates, your mmand will be put in cantonments. Most of the regiment will kept at Warrensburg. In the meantime you will please have ur company commanders provide themselves with the necessary ols, axes, shovels, picks, &c., to build proper protection for the en and horses. You speak of dissatisfaction among the men if y orders are carried out. I regret to have seen so unmilitary a ntiment in your letter. If there is any manifestation of mutinous nduct, the fault and cause is with the company officers, and you ll please see that they are held to a proper accountability for it. our regiment can be put in cantonment, the men made comforta- e in two days, and the horses protected at any place where there is mber, with proper energy on the part of the company officers.

I am truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., January 4, 1864.

. S. H. SAUNDERS,
Otterville, Mo:

MY DEAR DOCTOR: Your favor of this date has been received. e troops were moved to the La Mine bridge to meet a reported d. The extreme cold weather has driven them into buildings for otection. They occupy the towns along the railroad, and there e reasons why these, as well as those stationed at Otterville, should removed. Under the circumstances you will see how impracti- ble it is to move the two companies, as you suggest, when there is special cause of complaint. I fully appreciate the feeling of the ople in their apprehensions of injury from those who should be eir protectors, but I doubt whether the disposition manifested to ive away the men who have periled their lives to protect their untry, now, when in the midst of a piercing cold winter, has a ten- ncy to remove the cause of fear from their doors. I will say, wever, that as soon as the weather will permit, I shall move the ops into cantonment removed from any town.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 4, 1864.

ol. JOHN E. PHELPS,
Commanding Second Arkansas Cavalry:

Your horses should be sent to some point where there is forage til some can be accumulated at Cassville. General McNeil thinks

that some of Quantrill's force is still west. Unless you have positive knowledge that this is not the case, I should like to have a scout made with a pretty heavy force through Carroll into Searcy County as far south as Richland Creek, and have Colonel Love and his force there attacked and captured and driven out. He made quite a fight with the First Arkansas on the 25th ultimo. I will not order troops out such weather, but if you can make this movement and keep your men comfortable, you can do so. Inform me what action you take. Love's force is not less than 800 men when all together. I have no intimation when paymasters will be here; certainly not before the 12th, however.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 4, 1864.

Col. JOHN E. PHELPS,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

COLONEL: Have you any scout west? What is your opinion as to need of sending a scout out there?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 4, 1864.

Major HUNT,
Commanding at Fayetteville, Ark.:

MAJOR: Have you any scouts out west? General McNeil thinks that some of Quantrill's force is still on Butler's Creek and the Cowskin. Scout in that direction if the weather is such that you can move troops.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 4, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BISHOP,
Chief of Cavalry, Fayetteville, Ark.:

How far is King's River from Fayetteville? The troops cannot be moved to the Arkansas River at present, but may be disposed of east and west of Fayetteville where there is forage. Keep a large portion of the stock away from the post and concentrate only on the approach of the enemy. Keep the train out for forage all the time.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 4, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock, via Fort Smith, Ark.:

The general commanding desires you to order General Carr, or, if you cannot spare him, some other general officer of your command, to Fort Smith at once to take command of the District of the Frontier during absence of General McNeil.

By order:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(To be forwarded by special courier from Fort Smith immediately.)

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., January 4, 1864.

Maj. T. R. FREEMAN,
Comdg. C. S. Forces at Calico Rock, Ark.:

MAJOR: Your communication, dated at Sylamore, Izard County, Ark., December 27, 1863, was handed to me last night by one William Campbell. In reply I would state that Campbell does not and never has belonged to the Federal Army, and was not employed by the U. S. Government in any manner whatever. He is not, therefore, a proper person for exchange, being in every sense of the word a bona-fide citizen. The Cannons are not with my command, but I am told went North after they were released by my order. In reference to your men I have only this to state, that all Confederate officers and men who fall into my hands will be held as prisoners of war and will be kindly treated. I have a number of all ranks now who are gratified for the manner in which they are cared for.

There is one point, however, that should be distinctly understood, and that is, that all unauthorized bodies of men found in arms without commission are by the laws of war declared to be outlaws, and the orders of the War Department are that such shall be treated in the most summary manner. Bushwhackers, whether composed of armed citizens, furloughed soldiers, or deserters from either army, are beyond the pale of the law of nations, and when found in hostility to law will suffer death. I have inclosed a copy of a proclamation issued from these headquarters, in which I offer peace and protection to all who return to their allegiance to the Government I represent. If the men now in arms against law and order, who infest this country for the purposes of murder and pillage, do not lay down their arms and surrender, they can take no exceptions to the extreme measures my orders compel me to enforce in their cases.

I would state for your information that all who lay down their arms and surrender to the authority of the U. S. Government will be kindly treated, and a great effusion of blood would be saved thereby, aside from the quiet and prosperity in home comforts and commercial relations it would speedily bring about. The accompanying proclamation has been issued in good faith and will be rigidly observed. My desire is to restore peace and prosperity to this portion of Arkansas; but if I am compelled to resort to the sword to enforce it, rest assured that sufficient energy will be exerted to speedily over-

run the country. I will deplore the urgency that necessitates such a course, but if it has to be adopted it will be effectually. I have thus written to you out of the course usually pursued by military authority because you set the example, and still more for the reason that you may understand my course toward the very mixed classes of armed men I find throughout the country.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Commanding District.

FORT SMITH, *January* 4, 1864.—(Received 7th.)

Brigadier-General TOTTEN:

The Arkansas River is frozen over sufficiently to sustain horses. Six inches of snow on the ground. We must soon have navigation. Steam-boats loaded with supplies should be at the mouth of the river ready to ascend. We are now on half rations of bread, and in a week shall be destitute of bread supplies, except what a few country mills can afford over bad roads with scanty transportation. Our train had to go to Devall's Bluff for supplies, there being none at Little Rock, and cannot be expected here before the 25th.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
St. Louis, January 8, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. T. J. Haines, chief commissary of subsistence, Department of the Missouri.

By order of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF COM. SUB., DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 12, 1864.

Ample supplies have been sent to Devall's Bluff. The subsistence department cannot procure transportation beyond that point for what is required at Little Rock for Fort Smith. This should be referred to the quartermaster's department.

T. J. HAINES,
Colonel and Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 8, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. William Myers, chief quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, for his information and action should any seem to be required.

By order of Major-General Schofield:

J. A. CAMPBELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF Q. M., DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, January 11, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Maj. J. A. Campbell, assistant adjutant-general.

The quartermasters at Memphis and Helena have been directed to send boats, loaded with supplies, up the Arkansas River on the first practicable rise.

WM. MYERS,
Chief Quartermaster.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES TOTTEN,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Commanding officer at Fort Scott, under date of 30th ultimo, says scouting parties just returned from Carthage, Bowers' Mills, Montevallo, Greenfield, and Nevada, and hear nothing of an enemy. I will keep a good force along southern border of my district for the rest of the winter.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LARAMIE, *January* 4, 1864.

Colonel CHIVINGTON,
Denver:

Impossible to reach Halleck. Lieutenants Glenn and Talpey just returned with train and beef herd. Could not get through Sabille Cañon. It is the third party that has failed. Do the best you can. Communicate with Colonel Chivington. Great suffering of men and stock here and above. Thermometer 29 below zero New Year's night; 18 below this morning.

WM. O. COLLINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Eleventh Ohio Volunteer Cavalry.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., January 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: Escort of three companies from Missouri River will arrive at Mankato to-day. I respectfully recommend a furlough to them of twenty-five days, after their hard service.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
New Iberia, La., January 5, 1864.

I. This command will march to-morrow for Franklin in the following order: First, First Division; second, Reserve Artillery; third, First Division train; fourth, Third Division; fifth, Third Division train; sixth, cavalry train, with escort of one regiment; seventh, Cavalry Division.

II. The chief quartermaster will temporarily assign such wagons of the supply train as will not be needed to carry provisions on the march to the three divisions for the purpose of transporting the lumber of the camps.

III. The length of the day's march will be regulated by the commander of the leading division.

IV. The command will encamp in the order of march and will keep the same order on the second day's march.

V. The commanders of the Cavalry Division and of the Twenty-fifth negro regiment will receive special instructions from the commanding general.

VI. The commander of the One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Regiment will report with his regiment to his division commander at the end of the first day's march.

VII. Commanding officers will give their personal attention to preventing the burning of the camp lumber.

VIII. Fifty men, under the charge of two competent officers, with such tools as are available, will be detailed in each infantry division to make the roads and bridges passable for wagons.

IX. The leading division will march at 9 a. m.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., January 5, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

No change since last dispatch. I had cavalry on the Amite yesterday.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January 5, 1864.*

Col. L. A. SHELDON,
Commanding Forces at Plaquemine, La.:

The general commanding directs that two regiments from Plaquemine (your own and one other to be retained) be ordered to report in New Orleans to Brigadier-General Stone, chief of staff, headquarters Department of the Gulf, as early as practicable. The quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DURGIN, JR.,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January 5, 1864—9.40 a. m.*
(Received 11.10 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Another detachment of the Illinois cavalry arrived this morning. The foraging party up the river brought in about 6,000 bushels of corn. We greatly need hay for the horses here.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., January 5, 1864.

Maj. G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post of six companies of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry.

Respectfully,

G. B. HALSTED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *January 5*, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

All the cavalry have left here for Port Hudson except about 150. Expect a transport for them to-day. Have not yet been able to get transportation for the First Indiana Battery to the city. Colonel Sheldon reports nothing new from Plaquemine.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 5, 1864.

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40. Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed without delay to Arkansas, and report, in person, for orders, to Major-General Steele, U. S. Volunteers.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *January 5*, 1864.

General CLINTON B. FISK,
Commanding District of Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that there is sufficient forage within 4 miles of Dallas, Mo., to supply one company of cavalry until May 1, 1864. The condition of the country in the vicinity of Dallas requires the presence of troops to protect it from the depredations of guerrillas. The signers of the inclosed petition I know to be loyal men, becoming personally acquainted with them while in command of that post last spring. I would respectfully ask, if consistent with the good of the service, to be ordered with my company to that point.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

R. H. MONTGOMERY,
Captain Company E, Sixth Cavalry, Mo. Vols.

[Inclosure.]

DALLAS, BOLLINGER COUNTY, MO.,
December 31, 1863.

General CLINTON B. FISK, *Comdg. Dist. of Saint Louis, Mo.:*

We, the citizens of the vicinity of Dallas, hereby beg leave t communicate for your consideration the condition of things in ou county. We have been harassed and plundered and our best cit zens murdered by roving bands of guerillas that infest the swamp south of us. On the night of the 27th instant 12 guerrillas mad a raid here at 1 o'clock and killed James A. Stevens, our count treasurer; also William Crites, a very worthy young man of ou community. They took $30 from young Crites' pocket after he wa shot down. They also wounded our sheriff, James M. Fraser, witl out halting him in due time. They went to John Lutes' and force $25 from him, besides taking many things out of the house. The shot at James A. Crites, a justice of the peace, six times, withou halting him. They pressed Mr. Eaker as guide and took 2 horse from him. They took bed-quilts, money, &c., from Mr. Steven They were led by the two Bolin boys. Some 4 or 5 citizens fire upon them and shot one of the Bolins through the shoulder. On of them had his thigh broken in the skirmish, so he is here ye He is a paroled Vicksburg prisoner; his name is Thomas Robert This is but a series of such raids committed amongst us.

We do hereby beg leave respectfully to petition you to grant us company for this county, to be stationed at this place. Anothe reason that we urge is that our sheriff cannot collect the revenu without troops, either with him or in easy range, to keep things i proper subjection. If it would not be asking too much, we woul suggest that Company K, Third Missouri State Militia, or Compan E, Sixth Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, be sent to this field.

We are, general, very respectfully, your humble petitioners,

J. M. FRASER,
Sheriff.
THOS. CRAIG,
A. H. MOUREY.
[And 48 other citizens.]

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January* 5, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *Asst. Adjt. Gen., Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Company F, Second Colorado, and 30 stragglers here, and wi start to-morrow via Dresden. Shall they take the cars there? Com pany K, Second, and F and G, Third Colorado, under Major Pritch ard, at Fort Riley on 27th, all en route for this place. The weathe is such that men cannot march without getting frost-bitten, and brief delay in the movements of these companies until it moderate would, I think, be advisable.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

FORT LARAMIE, *January* 5, 1864.

Colonel CHIVINGTON:

Can only make inspection of troops here. No communicatio with detachments at Sweet Water, except by telegraph, for fi

weeks nor with Halleck for long time; snow too deep; thermometer 13 below zero at 9 this morning. Great suffering of men and animals. Down mail snowed in at Mud Springs and must return. Probably cannot get one through for several weeks.

W. O. COLLINS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., January 5, 1864.

Maj. E. A. C. HATCH,
Independent Battalion, Pembina:

MAJOR: Your dispatch of the 21st ultimo has been received at these headquarters. The success of Lieutenant Cross in killing 6 Sioux Indians of the hostile bands is very satisfactory. Your detachments should be instructed to do no injury to the women and children when it can be avoided. You will, of course, be cautious not to confound the men from the Sisseton bands, who may be dispatched to you with a peaceful errand, with the hostile Indians, as it may well happen that an attempt may be made to communicate with you upon the promise made to Standing Buffalo, Sweet Corn, and some of the principal men, that they would not be molested if bearing a message from those who are desirous to learn the terms upon which peace will be vouchsafed to the upper bands.

No terms will be made with the murdering remnant of the lower bands now at or near Fort Garry. The men must surrender at discretion to be dealt with for their crimes, in which case the women and children will, of course, be spared. Major Kemble, paymaster, goes to-morrow to pay your command, and you will please extend to him any facility in your power to enable him to perform his duties as speedily as practicable. Father Andre, in his last dispatch, dated 3d ultimo, expressed himself in warm terms with regard to the kind entertainment he has received from you. You will please make a full report of all the occurrences in your vicinity, and especially of all information relative to the movements of the different bands of Indians, as I desire to be advised in advance of the situation, views, and intentions of the several bands of Sioux, so far as they could be ascertained, with a view to operations in the spring.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 6, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I return herewith the Secretary of the Navy's confidential letter of the 2d instant.* I am of opinion that all of our available forces not required to hold positions now in our possession should be sent to Louisiana and Texas, where they are now very much needed, and where they can operate with advantage during the winter. The occupation of Texas was not simply a military measure; it was one of State policy, decided upon by the President. General

*See Vol. XXXIII, p. 326.

Banks has not a sufficient number of troops to defend Louisiana and the places he now holds in Texas, much less to drive the rebels from the portions of these States still in their possession. Unless the policy already adopted in regard to military operations west of the Mississippi be now abandoned, the army there must be largely re-enforced, and if so re-enforced, it is hoped that the Texas campaign will be terminated in time for other operations in the spring. It must also be borne in mind that all the armies in the field will be very seriously reduced in numbers during the next two or three months by furloughs given to those who re-enlist. If, in this condition of our forces, we attempt to accomplish too many things at the same time, we shall probably fail in all.

The reduction of Fort Caswell alone will not secure to us the harbor of Smithville or close to the rebels and blockade-runners access to Wilmington. To accomplish these objects we must also capture the works on Smith's Island and those which command the New Inlet, a task not less difficult or requiring less time, even at a favorable season, than the reduction of Fort Sumter and the works on Morris Island.

It is the opinion of officers who have examined this question and are well acquainted with the localities and the obstacles to be overcome that Cape Fear River can be most easily secured by a force landing at Shandy Hill Inlet or New River Inlet and marching against Wilmington. This plan was agreed upon last year, but the forces intended for the expedition were diverted to Morris Island to co-operate with the proposed naval attack upon Charleston. Since then the defenses of Wilmington and Cape Fear River have been greatly strengthened, and it will now require a large force and probably a long time to effect their reduction. To attempt this in the present condition of our armies will involve the suspension of other and more important operations. Under these circumstances I respectfully advise against the proposed expedition at the present time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 6, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: My attention has been called to Special Orders, No. 537, of December 3, 1863, from the headquarters of the Army, in which the following occurs:

Brig. Gen. C. P. Stone will be relieved from all command at New Orleans, and directed to report in person to General Banks.

As I have never held any command in New Orleans, but on the contrary have been constantly on duty at these headquarters since my arrival in the Department of the Gulf, on 30th May, 1863, I suppose the special order must have been issued under some misapprehension of facts, since it relieves me from a position which I have never held, and assigns me to one which I was at the date of the order and had been for many months previously occupying.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, January* 6, 1864.

No sutlers' supplies will be shipped to the coast of Texas or to any military post in this department, except upon the approval of the commanding officer of the post to which they are shipped, and of the provost-marshal-general of this department, under penalty of confiscation. Goods or vessels condemned for violation of this order will be sold for the benefit of the Government, and the proceeds of such sales applied to the support of the military hospitals of the department.

By command of Major-General Banks:

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, January* 6, 1864.

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4. Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers, having, in compliance with Special Orders, No. 537, Headquarters of the Army, December 3, 1863, reported to the major-general commanding the department, is assigned to the command of the Defenses of New Orleans. Col. E. G. Beckwith, U. S. Army, will turn over to Major-General Reynolds the command and records of the district.

The thanks of the major-general commanding are due to Colonel Beckwith for the able and efficient manner in which he has performed the duties of commander of the Defenses of New Orleans, in addition to his other arduous and responsible duties in the department.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Algiers, La., January 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that there are 2,700 men of my division still here awaiting transportation to Texas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. F. McGINNIS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
New Iberia, January 6, 1864.

General GROVER:

GENERAL: This command will not move to-day. You will send out to procure necessary forage. You will relieve the 100 men now on duty on the Abbeville road by the same number from your command.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The commanding general authorizes you to reduce the number of the picket, keeping upon duty only those sufficient for observation.

Respectfully,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
In the Field, New Iberia, January 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General GROVER,
Comdg. Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: You will relieve the regiment now in the works by one from your command to-morrow morning. General Emory will relieve the 25 men now on the Abbeville road. This order is contingent upon the supposition that the command is prevented from marching to-morrow, in accordance with orders herewith inclosed.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. 19TH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
New Iberia, La., January 6, 1864.

SIR: This command will march to-morrow morning, in accordance with General Orders, No. 1, current series, from these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES,
In the Field, New Iberia, La., January 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General GROVER,
Comdg. Third Division, Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: In consequence of information received at these headquarters, showing that the arrival of boats for the transportation of the troops cannot be depended on, your command will march to-morrow morning as directed in General Orders, No. 1, current series, from these headquarters.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., January 6, 1864—9 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

No change in affairs. Two regiments from Plaquemine are ordered to report to you.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *January* 6, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 4.45 p. m., 8th.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE:

Remainder of cavalry left here for Port Hudson. Everything quiet.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Point Isabel, January 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON, *Commanding at Brownsville:*

GENERAL: We are wind-bound here and have not yet been able to communicate with the Saint Mary's, but hope to do so by noon to-day. I have concluded, inasmuch as you can always procure corn in Matamoras, and as I am informed there is little or none at Pass Cavallo, to take 300 sacks from here, and have ordered that quantity from the Hale to the Saint Mary's. I am astonished to find that the brig Scio is still lying outside the bar unloaded. Her cargo of forage, consisting of about 3,300 sacks of corn, 1,530 bushels of oats, and 90 bales of hay, was purchased some time ago with the understanding that she would cross the bar and unload at Brazos.

There has been some great blundering which has caused her still to be unloaded. Colonel Hodge says there have been times since she has been here when her whole load could have been lightered off; but only about 900 sacks of corn and the hay have been brought in, because he has considered it a matter of doubt, from Major Carpenter's representations, whether the whole load had been purchased. I certainly have understood from Major Carpenter that the reason why the forage did not arrive faster at Brownsville was because the whole wagon train was reserved to haul subsistence stores. I had not an idea it had not been landed. Major Carpenter should attend to this matter before he leaves, and have it entirely straight.

The agreement of the vessel with Major Carpenter was to cross over the bar; if she has not done so on account of her draught of water the risk is hers, not ours. She should pay for her lighterage and all the costs of that at the same rates as she would have paid at the mouth of the river should be charged against her cargo. I understand now that the same persons who sold the corn to Major Carpenter bought the cotton which was sold by Captain Leach to supply the funds to pay for it and other supplies, and there are 200 bales here to be loaded on the Scio after she is discharged. This will give us a guarantee for the whole performance of the bargain, but the lighterage of the cotton from Brazos over the bar should also be paid for.

I have detailed these matters in order that you may fully understand them, and see that Major Carpenter does not leave until he has settled the business; he has the funds to pay, and indeed too much, because the offset of the lighterage will reduce the amount.

I think one quartermaster here is sufficient; the two, Pitkin and Owen, are somewhat in each other's way, and I suggest that Captain Pitkin be ordered to Brownsville and leave Captain Owen here in charge of the whole depot.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 6, 1864.

By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. F. Steele, U. S. Volunteers, is placed in command of the Department of Arkansas, which will consist of the State of Arkansas, except Fort Smith. The troops of Major-General Steele's command will constitute the Seventh Army Corps, and will be subject to the orders of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN FIELD NEAR HUGHTON [?], TENN., *January* 6, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

The Twenty-fifth Missouri will be in Columbus, Ky., on the 9th. What disposition do you wish made of it? Can I keep the Third Indiana Battery, or do you wish it returned to Saint Louis? Please telegraph me at Columbus, Ky.

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *January* 6, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding:

Our boys mustered out a rebel named Whiteson, one of the swamp thieves, and have killed Hildebrand. He was shot about two weeks ago and died early in this week. He is sure enough dead. No news from Gentry. He crossed into Arkansas after Williams' guerrillas, who were at Scatterville. Hope he may find them. He has 80 men with him and 40 guarding the ford. Very cold. Thirteen teamsters frozen on our forage train.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA, *Warrensburg, Mo., January* 6, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN,
Commanding Central District of Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that your communication of the 4th instant, in reply to mine of the 29th ultimo in relation to quartering the troops, has been received. I regret that I was unfortunate in making myself misunderstood. I did not intend to convey the idea that there was dissatisfaction among the men with orders to go into camp, but simply to suggest reasons why it had not been done and should be deferred, such as preparations to meet an anticipated raid, the extremely cold weather; and in the statement, "to change them now will create discontent, and probably injure the recruiting service," I had reference to the veteran recruiting service, which at the time was regarded as important and pressing, because limited to the 5th instant. I entertained the opinion that to change them then,

during the cold weather, would create discontent and probably injure the recruiting service, and deemed it proper to submit the matter for your consideration, as I supposed the recruiting was the matter of paramount interest at the time. It is proper to say that there has not been the least manifestation of mutinous conduct among the men that has come to my knowledge, and if there had been such manifestations I would not for a moment have entertained the idea of yielding to them, much less of asking you to do so. I deem this explanation necessary, as I perceive from your favor that I was unsuccessful in making myself understood.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McFERRAN,

Colonel First Cav., Missouri State Militia, Comdg. Regiment.

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 6, 1864.

General EWING,
Kansas City, Mo.:

If the Colorado men have not started yet you may retain them a few days for milder weather. Try and consolidate Major Pritchard's command with the one now at Kansas City, and let them march together. Captain Barker, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, is supposed to be in your district or on the way from Fort Smith en route to Fort Laramie. If you hear of him inform him that his orders are rescinded and he is ordered to Fayetteville, Ark. If he comes under your authority order him to that point without delay. Direct Captain Roy, at Fort Leavenworth, to be on the lookout for him.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., January 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. T. AVERILL,
Commanding Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: General Sibley directs me to reply to your dispatch of the 3d instant from Saint Peter, and to express his great regret at the suffering experienced by the enlisted men of the garrison, as well as those of Company A, Second Regiment, Minnesota Cavalry, while en route to your post, during the late unprecedented cold weather. The general is surprised to learn that the garrison at Fort Ridgely is reduced to the necessity of drawing supplies of fuel from the woods daily to meet their wants, in lieu of having always on hand a considerable quantity to guard against contingencies. Nor can he imagine how it is that there is any deficiency of transportation to furnish wood and water for the command, as orders were given to the chief quartermaster, which were complied with, to leave at the post all the mule teams necessary for all purposes.

There must have been gross mismanagement somewhere in allowing the men of the cavalry company to suffer so severely from freezing. If the cold was too intense for the command to travel with

safety it would have been the part of prudence to encamp in buildings along the route, if to be found convenient, or, if not, in the woods, which are accessible at almost any point between Swan Lake and Fort Ridgely. It is really distressing to learn that men are to suffer the loss of limbs for the lack of proper precaution in so short a march. General Sibley hopes to learn that the suffering has been exaggerated so far as the threatened loss of the legs of two men is concerned.

If there is not sufficient transportation at Fort Ridgely to subserve the wants of the garrison, the proper requisition should at once be made by the assistant quartermaster upon the chief quartermaster of the district, especially as the garrison will be increased by the addition of Companies E and H, of Sixth Regiment, Minnesota Volunteers, and Company C, Second Minnesota Cavalry. Measures should be taken to have the quarters, &c., in readiness, and the brigadier-general commanding confides in your well-known judgment and energy to make all requisite arrangements for the comfort of the increased command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *January 7*, 1864.

[Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:]

GENERAL: Captain Ramsay, commanding the gun-boat squadron at the mouth of Red River, is of opinion that the rebel force lately occupying the peninsula between the Mississippi (old) River and the Atchafalaya numbered 12,000 men. That force has since withdrawn to the west bank of the Atchafalaya, owing probably to the threatened rise of the Red and Atchafalaya and the consequent danger of the gun-boats getting in their rear. He has information that the enemy is fortifying at the junction of Bayou Yellow and Bayou De Glaize, about 1 mile west of the Atchafalaya; that Fort De Russy is being put in a state of defense and having guns mounted in it; that the rebels are constructing another raft across Red River at a point lower than that occupied by the former raft, and that the first pile for the river obstruction was driven on Christmas day upon the withdrawal of the rebels to the west of the Atchafalaya. The battery which they had stationed at Morganza was taken with them, and at present they have only a picket of some half dozen mounted men near the Mississippi to observe the movements of our fleet and transports. During my stay with Captain Ramsay I heard his examination of a deserter from this picket, which confirmed most of the items of information given above. He was asked the strength of the rebel force west of the Mississippi and south of the Red River, and put it at 50,000. He stated that Green's division of two brigades had gone to Texas; that General Taylor was at Alexandria, and Mouton at or near Vermillionville.

During my interview with the commissioners on the part of Major-General Taylor, one of them spoke to me of the capture by them at Vermillion Bayou of a person apparently engaged in taking soundings of the bayou near its mouth. He gave his name, &c., as

Colonel Carpenter, colonel of engineers in our army; stated that he was on the staff of General Franklin, and had been sent out by him to make a survey and soundings of the bayou. Upon being told that his story was not probable, that the circumstances against him were very suspicious (he being without uniform, &c.), he appeared much frightened and declared his readiness to disclose all the information in his possession, if by doing so he might mitigate his treatment. He then stated that the object of his survey was to ascertain if there was water enough in the bayou for gun-boats; that if so, it was General Franklin's intention to bring up such boats from Vermilion Bay, and make an attack by way of Abbeville, and made a very free and full disclosure of what he claimed to know of General Franklin's plan of campaign.

The officers having him in charge became satisfied that his story was false, but considered him harmless, if not demented, and Captain Elgee, who told me of him, thought he had been sent through the lines. I was the more interested in the story for the reason that Captain Ramsay had before told me of his picking up this same man on the bank of the Mississippi, giving nearly the same account of himself as that stated above, but adding that he had been carried a prisoner to Shreveport, and had escaped from imprisonment there. He had, and exhibited to Captain Ramsay what he claimed to be, plans of rebel fortifications at Shreveport. Captain Ramsay sent him to Natchez, but afterward saw him on his way to New Orleans from Natchez. Both Captain Ramsay and Captain Elgee spoke of him as a very illiterate and inferior person.

I am, general, yours, very respectfully,

CHARLES C. DWIGHT,
Comdg. One hundred and sixtieth New York Vols.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January 7*, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE:

Nothing new this a. m. Eight companies of Third Massachusetts Cavalry leave for New Orleans to-day.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS D'AFRIQUE,
Port Hudson, La., January 7, 1864.

Maj. G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post to-day of the remaining companies of the One hundred and eighteenth Illinois Mounted Infantry, making up the whole command of John G. Fonda, colonel, commanding brigade.

Report of strength of command will be sent to headquarters Department Gulf soon as received here.

Respectfully,

G. B. HALSTED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., January 7, 1864.*

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14. The commanding officer First Indiana Artillery will immediately proceed to New Iberia, La., with such detachments of Companies A, B, F, G, H, I, and K, First Indiana Artillery, as shall not have re-enlisted for three years, and report to Major-General Franklin, for assignment to the 30-pounder and 20-pounder batteries now under his command. Having organized these batteries anew, according to such detailed instructions as he may receive from the chief of artillery, the commanding officer First Indiana Artillery will report to the chief of artillery, at this city, with such officers and enlisted men as, under the orders of the War Department and from these headquarters, may, by re-enlistment, be entitled to furlough. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH CORPS,
Point Isabel, January 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I am detained here by a very furious norther which has prevented any communication with Brazos. I have been waiting now three days. The St. Mary's is at Brazos and I shall go on her to Fort Esperanza. I wrote you a dispatch some days ago suggesting the removal of the troops which are now on the Rio Grande, except a garrison of 500 men, to the Nueces River or in its vicinity. It will be understood that this recommendation is made solely under the hypothesis that the commanding general may intend to retain somewhere in this region all the force that is now here.

Not knowing fully his intentions in this respect, I did not feel at liberty to suggest the ordering of all the disposable force here to join the column which will enter State of Texas by way of Matagorda Bay. I wish to be understood as making the suggestion only under the supposition that all the troops now on this line will be detained in Southwestern Texas, in which event they would much more effectually guard the frontier and control its approaches from the vicinity of the Nueces than by lying along the Rio Grande. In pursuance of this subject I would further urge that when the force on the Rio Grande in the vicinity of Brownsville is reduced to a garrison of 500 men this post be immediately abandoned. There is no water here and none to be procured at a less distance than 20 miles, and all the water for the troops and animals is hauled that distance. This is attended with great labor and expense, and considerable suffering among the animals.

The extra number of light craft which is necessary and the labor and expense of lightering all freight from Brazos Island here would be saved. When a garrison is left at the defenses of Brownsville and another here, the one here might be cut off from water by a

small cavalry force and the trains running between the posts would be liable to attack at any time by a small secret party of guerrillas. By building a small shed for a warehouse at Brazos Island, on the piles which are now there, and keeping an ordinary ferry flat at Boca Chica, the limited amount of stores necessary for a garrison of 500 men would be cheaply and easily supplied; but the depot should be furnished with one small steamboat capable of running, in smooth weather, into the mouth of the river, which could at one trip carry a three months' supply for the troops at Brownsville, and could at other times be used, when necessary, to carry dispatches or information to Aransas, Matagorda, or Galveston. The ferry at Boca Chica and a few wagons would suffice to communicate and supply, in event of long spells of stormy weather or of accident to the boat.

This arrangement would save a garrison at this point, and all that would be necessary at Brazos Island would be one company of white troops for artillerists and four or five companies of the Sixteenth Corps d'Afrique. This would be even stronger than is absolutely necessary, as Brazos Island, with one company at Boca Chica, would be almost secure against the possibility of an attack from rebels. There is water at Brazos which will answer tolerably well the purposes of the troops, and good water at the Rio Grande, only 9 miles distant. By the arrangements suggested above there would be available to leave this line for the interior, or the coast above, about 2,000 white infantry, two field batteries of four guns each, five or six companies of the Sixteenth Corps d'Afrique, and the First and Second Regiments of Texas Cavalry, Vidal's company, and Brauback's company. The latter might be left here if thought best, but it is my opinion that a sufficient number of the infantry garrison could be mounted to serve all purposes of scouting. A discreet general officer should be left in command at Brownsville.

I would further suggest the removal of the Twentieth Iowa Infantry from Mustang Island to Pass Cavallo, and their place to be supplied by one company of white troops as artillerists, and the five or six companies of the Corps d'Afrique which would move from here. The single company of Colonel Baker's regiment (Twenty-sixth Corps d'Afrique) which is now at Brownsville had better be removed from there, as there are no more recruits to be had. The First Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, has about completed its work at Brownsville. Its work here will be about completed in about two weeks. I recommend that two companies be left at Brazos Island to complete the works, establish the ferry, and build the warehouse and dock, and the remainder of the regiment be made immediately available elsewhere. With a garrison of 500 men, the defenses at Brownsville are capable of resisting the attack of 5,000 good troops. I ask that the work be named by you "Fort Montgomery," in memory of the lamented captain of the First Texas Cavalry, who lost his life at the hands of rebel assassins near that place.

Our recent visit to King's Ranch and the information we have from Monterey, Roma, Eagle Pass, &c., give us assurance that the only force of rebels between the Nueces and the Rio Grande is about 100 men, viz, 50 at Eagle Pass and 50 or 60 with Benavides. I have but little doubt that the notorious rebel chief, John Morgan, has arrived within a day or two at Matamoras from Havana. I sent the Ninety-first Illinois Infantry about a week ago to visit Salt Lake. It will return now in a couple of days. There was no special object more important than giving them proper occupation. I have sent

428 bales of cotton to New Orleans, and what has not been sold and is now left in General Herron's hands amounts to about 109 bales and 25 sacks at this place, and about 63 bales which I obtained beyond King's Ranch and ordered in, and which reached Brownsville yesterday or the day before.

I have supplied Major Carpenter at different times, from sales of cotton, with about $40,000 in coin and $1,000 Treasury notes; Captain Emerson, chief commissary, $2,000 coin; Captain Routt, assistant quartermaster to General Herron, $9,000 coin and $2,000 Treasury notes. No attempt has been made for a settlement of whatever understanding there may be regarding the Mustang, Hale, and Matamoras. If a claim is allowed to be made I have no doubt it will be exorbitant. I recommend that the boats be immediately appraised by competent steam-boat men and officers at their value when handed over, and that that amount, together with whatever reasonable outlay the owners have since made, be paid, with interest at 6 per cent. since we received them.

Serna has abdicated and Ruiz is Governor at Matamoras, Cortina having agreed to march against the French at Tampico; the latter, however, has, as usual, violated his agreement and stopped with his force in some large building on the edge of town, and is now keeping the place in a ferment by a threatening attitude. It is not without hesitation that I thus fully advance my views as above, but I do it merely from my stand-point and in frankness, expecting that they will receive only such attention as the major-general commanding may deem them worth. I have received no dispatches for nearly three weeks, no mail having come to me by the Saint Mary's. I hope to hear from you at Esperanza.

I have the honor to remain, with high respect,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., January, 7, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have just time by this steamer to make a hurried statement in regard to supplies. We are short of everything, but particularly of commissary and forage, and orders should be issued at New Orleans to send forward such amounts as requisitions have been made, or it may leave us in trouble. General Dana purchased some forage from a brig lying outside, but she cannot get into the harbor, owing to the constant northers, and we have no boat that can go out. I find that it will be absolutely necessary to have the steamboat Matamoras, now at Pass Cavallo, sent back here. She is the only boat that can run from Brazos Santiago to the mouth of the river. General Dana is satisfied of this from his experience, and I certainly am. I would therefore ask that an order be issued to the quartermaster at Pass Cavallo to send the Matamoras to this point. I will write more fully in regard to these matters by next steamer.

Nothing new from above.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

[Indorsements.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 21, 1864.

Respectfully referred to chief quartermaster, Department of the Gulf.

By command:

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 21, 1864.

I have the honor to again report that I can get no forage, and that I am out. General Lee is still buying horses without reference to what I report. Our supply by the river is mostly intercepted. Grain is sent from this city to Matamoras and there bought by our troops for gold at twice its value. The Crescent will return and subsistence can be sent by her if ordered. General Herron's quartermaster demands mules, although he has no forage to feed them. No effort to get supplies has been spared, but my authority is extremely limited. Captain Mack has but 130 sacks of grain on hand this morning. There is a painful absence of information on the part of some of the officers and want of unity in many things. If each one can run a separate establishment who commands a post or division, the cavalry, or the artillery, I beg to be relieved from my present responsibilities. I am willing to assume all that properly attaches to my position, but would like some ground to stand upon.

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

GENERAL: Orders were issued yesterday, by direction of the President, placing you in command of the new Department of Arkansas and constituting your command the Seventh Army Corps. That clause which places you under the orders of General Grant is not intended to affect in any way your powers and authority as the commander of a military department. You will therefore make your returns and reports to the Adjutant-General of the Army, and communicate as usual with these headquarters. You will also communicate with General Grant in regard to all military movements, in order that there may be a complete understanding and co-operation of all the forces in the Mississippi Valley. It is quite possible that a combined movement of your corps and the troops under Major-General Sherman may be determined on, and, if so, it is deemed proper that General Grant should direct it.

In regard to civil matters in your department, the President has prepared some instructions which will be sent to you through General Kimball. I have just seen your letter of December 12 to General Schofield in regard to an advance toward Red River.* It was

*See Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 741.

at one time hoped that you might co-operate with General Banks in holding that line, and thus secure Arkansas and Missouri from further rebel raids. But when General Banks changed his plan of operations to the Gulf coast, an advance on your part would have been extremely perilous, and you acted wisely in occupying the defensive position of the Arkansas. It is hoped that measures may hereafter be concerted between yourself, General Sherman, and General Banks to drive the enemy entirely out of Arkansas and then occupy the line of Red River, which is shorter and probably easier of defense. In the mean time I presume all your present forces will be required to hold your present line of defense, and to prevent rebel raids north of the Arkansas. You will please to communicate frequently with these headquarters, giving as full information as possible of the condition of affairs in your department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 7*, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE:

An order has been issued creating the Department of Kansas, to be commanded by General Curtis. When the order is received and General Curtis is ready to assume command issue the necessary orders transferring that command to him. Send the Second Colorado Cavalry to occupy Jackson, Cass, and Bates Counties, Mo., and send the Kansas troops into the new Department of Kansas. When this is accomplished transfer the counties of Missouri now in General Ewing's district to General Brown's district, and order General Ewing with his staff to report to General Curtis.

JNO. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 7, 1864.

General A. J. SMITH,
Columbus, Ky., via Cairo, Ill.:

The Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers has been consolidated with the Engineer Regiment of the West, and the new regiment is placed under the command of General Grant. You can retain such of the Twenty-fifth as are with you until further orders. Retain the Third Indiana Battery for the present.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General,
By O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, January 7, 1864.

I. General Orders, No. 62, series 1863, from these headquarters, is hereby modified so as to permit sales of liquors by the proprietors of hotels, druggists, and regular practicing physicians within the dis-

trict. Permits to import liquors will be granted by the assistant provost-marshals, and approved by the sub-district commander, they being responsible that permits are not given to parties liable to abuse the same. The U. S. Treasury agent at Saint Louis will be furnished from these headquarters with a roster of assistant provost-marshals and commanding officers authorized to grant permits.

The commanding general deems it unnecessary to do more than call the attention of all concerned to the orders issued from the War Department, department, and district headquarters, prohibiting the sale of liquors to soldiers. After the 20th instant, all liquors found in the possession of dealers other than the parties hereby authorized to keep and sell the same will be seized by the sub-district commanders and turned over to the nearest post commissary for issue to the troops, as prescribed in paragraph 1205, Revised Army Regulations.

II. The shipment and exportation of forage from this district except on account of the Government is hereby prohibited. Railroad agents and agents of steamers plying within this district will act accordingly. The assistant provost-marshals within this district will seize and turn over to the nearest post quartermaster all forage shipped in violation of this order.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown :

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, January 7, 1864.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Commanding Second Sub-District :

COLONEL : The policy of the general commanding the department to allow the importation and sale of arms to citizens will be construed liberally, so as to enable all well-disposed citizens to protect themselves. The quantity should not be so great as to endanger the loyal people, or that it would be an inducement to send to the enemy, but every good citizen should be permitted to have sufficient for his own defense.

I am, truly, yours,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *January 7*, 1864.

Brigadier-General TOTTEN,
Saint Louis, Mo. :

Deserters are arriving in numbers from the rebel army. We have advices from Red River to December 25. Gano's command has returned to Laynesport. General Steele has been superseded by General Maxey. A movement is generally anticipated in the enemy's camp, I cannot find out in what direction.

JOHN McNEIL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Steam-ship Saint Mary's, Brazos, January 8, 1864.

L. PIERCE, Jr., Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Matamoras:

SIR: I inclose a letter for Kimmey; it is quite confidential and important, and I hope you will find early opportunity to send it. Should any letters come to me through your hands will you be good enough to send them in an envelope to me either via New Orleans or direct by steamer, whichever is at the time most practicable? In my future operations it will be of service if you will write me occasionally pretty fully and frankly. Write private letters, and I will be under obligations to you. If you could with discretion send me a trusty messenger across the country to my camp wherever it is—Indianola, Lavaca, Victoria, Texarkana, or wherever [I am]—so that he could pick up all information he can regarding the enemy and regarding our friends who are in the interior, it would be of service to me.

You had better select one who lives in or who knows all the country around Victoria, Matagorda, and Harris Counties, and whom I could hire as a guide after he arrived. Let me know how much pay he is to have for his trip. He should be smart, true, and courageous. You have not many smart detectives around Brownsville.

By keeping me fully advised, you will much oblige, with high respect and esteem, your friend,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda Bay, January, 8, 1864.

M. M. KIMMEY, Esq.,
U. S. Vice-Consul, Monterey:

SIR: I inclose a letter for McManus, which I hope you will find means to send him. Whilst I am operating on the coast of Texas and to the interior from this vicinity, I hope you will be able to find means to send me information not only by mail via New Orleans but by spies and messengers through the country to my headquarters. I will pay their expenses on their arrival. Do not send too many, as that would expose us to risks; they should be trusty, cunning, intelligent, truthful, and courageous. If you send me any dispatches and will date them at Bagdad, at the mouth of the river, and be careful to have them in the same handwriting as all dispatches I have received from you, and they are not signed at all, I shall understand that they are from you.

Miscall names also as follows: Call Monterey by the name of Washington; Piedras Negras, Philadelphia; Rio Grande, Delaware; Eagle Pass, New York; Laredo, Harrisburg; San Antonio, Boston; Brownsville, New Orleans. Other names in the interior of Texas may be used properly. Change none but those I have given you. Call General Carleton by the name of General Grant; General West, General Foster; General Herron, General Gillmore.

I have left General Herron in command at Brownsville, and I have explained to him that you will send down vouchers. It is supposed that the rebel guerrilla chief, John Morgan, has, after escaping from prison, started for home via Monterey. If he could be taken or

destroyed it would be a great service to the country. The Government has offered $5,000 for his recapture. It would be a good job for McManus.

I have the honor to remain, yours, respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda, January 8, 1864.

Mr. T. P. MCMANUS
(*Care of U. S. Vice-Consul, Monterey*):

SIR: I have been gratified at hearing from you before I left Brownsville. As I have heard that the rebels have been following you with evil purposes, I have felt a litle uneasy on your account. To be successful in your operations you must be secret and cunning as a fox, sudden and swift as a lark or eagle, and fierce as a panther. I shall rely on you to be discreet and discerning, taking care to hurt or harm none but our enemies, and to make all our friends to be proud and overjoyed at our approach.

I have left Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron to command at Brownsville, and you will therefore communicate with him in detail, but I wish you to send to me at all times copies of all reports, and to write me when you can fully, freely, and frankly. I hope I shall always entertain toward you the same feelings I have at present, which arise from a hearty desire to aid a man in whom I think I have discovered the valuable qualities of patriotism and fidelity, generosity, and courage in his unselfish efforts to serve his cause and punish the enemies of his country. You had better communicate with me regularly by way of New Orleans, but if you can, by messengers who are shrewd, cunning, courageous, and intelligent, manage occasionally to send me information and advice through the country whilst I am operating in the counties of Victoria, Matagorda, Brazoria, Harris, &c., I shall appreciate the service and pay the bills.

With respect and my best wishes,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C., January 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Commanding, &c., Chattanooga, Tenn.:

GENERAL: From the inclosed copy of a letter of instructions to Major-General Steele,* and from the published orders issued by the Adjutant-General of the Army, you will learn that General Steele's command in the Department of Arkansas has been placed under your orders. The main object of organizing the troops in the western theater of war into military departments and placing them under your orders is to give you the general military control, and at the same time relieve you from the burden of official correspondence and office duty. If the whole were organized into a single department

* See Halleck to Steele, p. 41.

under your immediate command, your time would be mostly taken up with the details of courts-martial, furloughs, discharges, &c., while the present arrangement enables you to give your full attention to military operations. In regard to General Banks' campaign against Texas, it is proper to remark that it was undertaken less for military reasons than as a matter of State policy.

As a military measure simply, it perhaps presented less advantages than a movement on Mobile and the Alabama River, so as to threaten the enemy's interior lines and effect a diversion in favor of our armies at Chattanooga and in East Tennessee. But, however this may have been, it was deemed necessary as a matter of political or State policy, connected with our foreign relations, and especially with France and Mexico, that our troops should occupy and hold at least a portion of Texas. The President so ordered, for reasons satisfactory to himself and his cabinet, and it was therefore unnecessary for us to inquire whether or not the troops could have been employed elsewhere with greater military advantage.

I allude to this matter here, as it may have an important influence on your projected operations during the present winter. Keeping in mind the fact that General Banks' operations in Texas, either on the Gulf coast or by the Louisiana frontier, must be continued during the winter, it is to be considered whether it will not be better to direct our efforts, for the present, to the entire breaking up of the rebel forces west of the Mississippi River, rather than to divide them by also operating against Mobile and Alabama.

If the forces of Smith, Price, and Magruder could be so scattered or broken as to enable Steele and Banks to occupy Red River as a line of defense, a part of their armies would probably become available for operations elsewhere. General Banks reports his present force as inadequate for the defense of his position and for operations in the interior; and General Steele is of opinion that he cannot advance beyond the Arkansas or Saline unless he can be certain of co-operation and supplies on Red River. Under these circumstances it is worth considering whether such forces as Sherman can move down the Mississippi River should not co-operate with the armies of Steele and Banks on the west side. Of course operations by any of your troops in that direction must be subordinate and subsequent to those which you have proposed for East and West Tennessee. I therefore present these views, at this time, merely that they may receive your attention and consideration in determining upon your ulterior movements.

If we can rely upon what we see in the rebel newspapers and hear from spies and refugees from Richmond, the enemy is directing his attention particularly to the defense of Georgia, in anticipation that your spring campaign will be directed on Atlanta.

In order to compensate for the loss of the Virginia and East Tennessee Railroad, and for the possible capture by us of some point on their main Atlantic route by Weldon and Charleston, the rebel Government is working with great diligence to complete the road from Danville, Va., to Greensborough, N. C., by which they will open a continuous interior line from Richmond to the Southwest. This will enable them to transport troops and supplies from Virginia to Georgia by a short and safe route.

It was hoped that when the season advanced so as to prevent further operations by the Army of the Potomac, a portion of it could be detached for service elsewhere. But so large a number have re-

ceived furloughs for re-enlisting in the veteran regiments that it is hardly possible at present to make such detachments. Moreover, it is quite probable that a portion of the Potomac River will be frozen over, and a bridge of ice be thus formed from Virginia to Maryland. If so, a large land force will be required to take the place of the Potomac flotilla in preventing raids and contraband trade. As an interchange of views on the present condition of affairs and the coming campaign will be advantageous, I hope you will write me freely and fully your opinions on these matters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General ARNOLD,
Chief of Artillery:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Dwight reports that the placing of the new armament in position at Fort Jackson does not progress favorably. Please inform me how much has been done and whether additional orders from these headquarters can expedite matters there.

Very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,*

C. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *January* 8, 1864.

[General C. P. STONE:]

GENERAL: Everything waits the completion of bridges across the ditches. Colonel Dwight informed me to-day that he noticed the one across the main ditch was completed, but the second, across the inner one, not commenced. While at Fort Jackson on a general court-martial, he heard that the work was delayed for want of timber. This matter is wholly in the hands of the engineers, and they have agreed to notify me when the mounting of the guns could commence. I have made all the preliminary arrangements for mounting these guns. I think you will find upon inquiry that the quartermaster's department has not been able to supply the necessary materials.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *January* 8, 1864—5 p. m.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: The First Indiana Battery left here to-day at noon on transport Laurel Hill for New Orleans. Everything is quiet. The telegraph has not been working for the past two days until this afternoon.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

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*Similar note to Maj. D. C. Houston, chief engineer.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *January* 8, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD,
Washington, D. C.:

McNeil telegraphs rebel deserters coming in rapidly. Rebel General Steele relieved by General Maxey, which he thinks argues an offensive movement. McNeil started from Fort Smith for here this morning. Second Colorado ordered to the depopulated district to relieve Kansas troops, which are ordered to report to General Curtis. Du Bois says you intended to order the First Arkansas Cavalry farther south and east where they can forage. Shall I issue orders? All is well.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., January* 8, 1864.

At his own request, Lieut. Col. James O. Broadhead, Third Missouri State Militia Cavalry, is hereby relieved from the duties of provost-marshal-general of this department. The major-general commanding tenders his sincere thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Broadhead for the able, energetic, and efficient performance of all the duties intrusted to him. Lieutenant-Colonel Broadhead will report for duty with his regiment without unnecessary delay. Lieut. Col. C. W. Marsh, assistant adjutant-general, is announced as acting provost-marshal-general of the department. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, *January* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of Saint Louis:

SIR: All is quiet here. I can hear of nothing from below. Reves, Crandall, and McRae all appear to be still. I have heard nothing from Colonel Livingston. The travel from below is very little since the rout of Reves, but perhaps the bad weather is the cause of it. We have very cold weather here. The snow is some 6 inches deep. We have been unable to travel to any extent for some days. I have sent out two scouts this morning. I can tell more about it when they get back. All things will be quiet here now I think. I am certain of it if we have troops at Pocahontas. All are very comfortably quartered here and well satisfied, and look for the war to cease in Southeast Missouri before long; at least we hope so. I have sent a small squad of men to Reves' house, if possible, to find him there this bad weather.

Your obedient servant,

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 8, 1864.

Col. JOHN E. PHELPS,
Commanding at Cassville:

COLONEL: The scout that I have had go through to Batesville has returned and report that Love, Freeman, and Crandall are all on the south side of the White River, ranging through Carroll and Searcy Counties. All this force numbers from 600 to 1,000 men; hence in moving through this region your officers will exercise precautions due in consideration of the above facts. I will have them driven out as soon as the weather permits.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 8, 1864.

* * * * * * *

12. The Second Colorado Cavalry, Col. J. H. Ford, will proceed, with as little delay as practicable, to occupy the counties of Jackson, Cass, and Bates, in Missouri, taking post in accordance with such instructions as may be received from the commander of the District of Central Missouri, to which district these counties are to be hereinafter assigned. Upon the arrival of the Second Colorado, all Kansas troops now serving in those counties will be relieved and the various commanding officers will march their commands to the nearest point in the State of Kansas, and report by telegraph or mail to Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, for orders.

13. So soon as this movement is accomplished the counties of Jackson, Cass, and Bates will form a part of the District of Central Missouri, and reports, returns, &c., will be made accordingly.

14. Col. J. H. Ford, Second Colorado Cavalry, will report, so soon as he has relieved the Kansas troops serving in the locality hereinbefore mentioned, to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., commanding the present District of the Border, the fact of such relief being effected. Upon receipt of the report of Colonel Ford, General Ewing will be relieved from duty in this department and report, with his staff, to Major-General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, for further orders.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
[*New Orleans, La.,*] *January* 9, 1864—2 p. m.

General C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have just received your note in reference to the starving condition of troops at Pass Cavallo. The schooner Sallie Bonsell was loaded, and it is believed sailed from here for Pass Cavallo, on the 29th ultimo, with 100,000 complete rations. On the

6th instant the steamer Clinton was loaded here for the same point with 200,000 complete rations, less a portion of the bread. I will make you a full report of requisitions received, of requisitions for transportation made, and of stores forwarded as soon as letters can be copied.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. G. BECKWITH,
Colonel, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

FORT JACKSON, LA., *January* 9, 1864—11.30 a. m.
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The only guns unmounted at Fort Saint Philip are five 100-pounder Parrotts and two 15-inch columbiads.

CHARLES A. HARTWELL,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

FORT JACKSON, LA., *January* 9, 1864—12.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Seventeen guns remain not mounted at this fort. For officers' quarters there is needed 40,000 feet inch boards, 20,000 feet scantling, 5,000 feet timber, 6 by 8 inches; 40,000 shingles.

WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 9, 1864.
(Received 8 p. m.)

General C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

No news since morning. A foraging party in West Baton Rouge reports a battalion of Confederates on the Grossetete.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 9, 1864.
(Received 9.47 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE:

Gun-boat General Price, down from Red River, reports 2 fathoms of water on the bar. Nothing else of interest to report.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *January* 9, 1864.
(Received 9 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE:

Telegraphic communication re-established. Reported quiet at all points heard from.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
On board Steamer Saint Mary's, January 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: The First Division of this corps, except the Forty-second and One hundred and twentieth Ohio and Seventh and Twenty-second Kentucky Regiments Infantry, which are on duty at Plaquemine, on the Mississippi River, is at Matagorda Island, Tex. The Second Division, except the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, which is at Aransas Pass, and Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, which is at Matagorda Bay, is at Brownsville, Tex., as also the First Regiment of Engineers, Corps d'Afrique. The Sixteenth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, is at Point Isabel, Tex. The Third Division of this corps is at New Iberia, La.; the Fourth Division is at Matagorda Bay. The Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine Regiments Infantry attached to this corps are also at Matagorda Bay.

In consequence of the scattered condition of the corps, Lieut. Ben. L. Smith, postmaster of the corps, was ordered to remain at New Orleans, to sort and direct mail matter to the several divisions, &c. To avoid the delay that would be occasioned by sending to corps headquarters, I would respectfully ask an approval of the order, if necessary, allowing Lieutenant Smith to remain in the city on this duty.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,
N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., January 9, 1864.

Capt. A. B. KAUFFMAN,
Jacksonport, Ark.:

CAPTAIN: Your two communications are received, inclosing copy of order on the slave question. I have no remarks to make on their status or future. My business here is to put down rebellion and exterminate guerrillas, and I cannot be troubled at present with any business with negroes further than to use them when the exigencies of the service require it. You will leave Jacksonport as soon as practicable, without unnecessary delay, for this place. If Colonel Black cannot take the contraband horses with him, bring them up for disposal here. My mail has never been received. I regret that any improper conduct on the part of Colonel B.'s troops should militate against my plans.

If our troops behave as bad as bushwhackers it certainly leaves little choice to the poor farmer between them. The effect of the proclamation throughout this portion is most excellent. Many influential parties who had fled from home have returned, and we have now over 300 who have voluntarily surrendered themselves and taken the oath. I have had overtures from some of the leaders of bands, and I hope to restore peace in a great measure throughout the country. Do not fail to return here as soon as possible. I have work for you that will suit you better than Jacksonport, and that post is very awkwardly situated to re-enforce you in case of attack.

We must clean them out here first, and then we will attend to east side of river afterward. I have no news. I captured the notorious bushwhacker Turpin to-day and 7 others.

Respectfully,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 9, 1864.

General EWING, Jr.,
Kansas City, Mo.:

The Second Colorado Cavalry will leave here day after to-morrow to occupy Jackson, Cass, and Bates Counties, Mo. If those men of that Kansas regiment have not yet left Kansas detain them, and give them orders in accordance with destination of regiment. If they have left send courier after them. Answer.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 9, 1864.

Hon. A. LINCOLN,
President:

SIR: The Indian Bureau and ourselves, being desirous to consult with Major-General Blunt on the subject of moving the Kansas Indians to the Indian Territory and the early return of the refugees, do earnestly request that permission be granted General Blunt to visit Washington in compliance with his application now on file. General Blunt is not now in command; has been in service from the commencement of the war without intermission or application for leave of absence. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Yours, &c.,

J. H. LANE.
A. C. WILDER.

I unite with General Lane and the Hon. A. C. Wilder in requesting permission for General Blunt to visit Washington.

W. P. DOLE,
Commissioner Indian Affairs.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 9, 1864.

Let General Blunt have leave to come to Washington.*

A. LINCOLN.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January 10, 1864—10 a. m.*
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing of importance. The enemy said to have recrossed the Atchafalaya. The gun-boat Conestoga has returned up the river.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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*This permission telegraphed same day to General Blunt, Fort Smith, Ark.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 10, 1864—6.45 p. m.
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

General C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Our wire was cut yesterday p. m. in several places, but is now working again. The party not yet returned from Baton Rouge. Scott's men have returned again. About 200 were near Newport yesterday p. m. Ten of them fired upon our pickets on the Jackson road last night, but effected nothing. No other news.

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Plaquemine, La., January 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: Two days since I received an order from General Cooke, directing me to send two regiments from my command to New Orleans to report to you as soon as practicable. Up to this time it has been impossible to procure transportation, and the prospect is not flattering that I shall immediately succeed. I shall send them as soon as possible. I am desired to name to you, in behalf of the troops to be sent away, the fact that they are and for a long time have been without tents; that they are now here very comfortably situated; that the weather is bad, and unless it is important that they move soon, that they desire to be permitted to remain until the weather is better. This matter is suggested in all respect, and is submitted to your consideration with a desire to have it understood that there is a cheerful disposition to perform all duties promptly.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

L. A. SHELDON,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 10, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

If the First Arkansas Cavalry can be spared from the telegraph line they may go to any part of Northwestern Arkansas for forage.

J. M. SCHOFIELD.

BENTON BARRACKS, MO., *January* 10, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The Second Colorado Regiment has aggregate strength, 700; 900 horses and mules, eighteen wagons, six ambulances, 100 boxes ordnance; is ready to move. [Colonel Ford] desires to remain to have his regiment paid and to get his carbines and revolvers, which he says are on the way from New York arsenal. Shall he wait or start immediately?

B. L. E. BONNEVILLE,
Colonel, U. S. Army, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 10, 1864.

Colonel BONNEVILLE,
Benton Barracks, Mo.:

The Second Colorado may be detained a day or two. Let Colonel Ford come to headquarters to-morrow morning.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS FORT LARNED, KANS.,
January 10, 1864.

ACTING ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Hdqrs. District of the Border, Kansas City, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following statement to the commanding general of the district, and respectfully ask for instructions for my future guidance: There are encamped at this time in the vicinity of this post a tribe, or part of a tribe, of Indians known as the Caddoes, about 300 in number. They are partially civilized, and were driven by the rebels from the State of Texas in consequence of their adherence to the Government of the United States. Being unaccustomed to living as the Indians do who inhabit these plains, they are in a destitute and starving condition. They frequently come to these headquarters and represent that they are suffering from hunger, and I have issued provisions to them in small quantities at different times, but not enough to materially benefit so large a number. It seems absolutely necessary to do something for them in order for them to live, but as I have no warrant to issue to them except in small quantities, and do not wish to do anything in the premises without proper authority, I take this means to acquaint the commanding general with the circumstances, and shall in the mean time await further instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. N. F. READ,
Captain, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha City, January 10, 1864.

Maj. JOHN S. WOOD,
Commanding Fort Kearney, Nebr. Ter.:

MAJOR: I am directed by the general commanding the district to say that the inferior quality of the hay in this section of the country, and the unprecedented severity of the winter, require great attention on the part of officers and men to the public animals under their charge, and that it is expected you will take measures to preserve the forage from waste, and to insure the utmost care in grooming, watering, and feeding, to the end that your stock may get through the winter in proper condition. There will be but little service during the winter for your mounts, and it is to be hoped that they at least may be kept in fair condition, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances above mentioned. The general also requires you to see that the acting assistant quartermaster at your

post reports forthwith, and at the end of every month hereafter, to Capt. J. M. Bradshaw, assistant quartermaster at these headquarters, the amount of forage on hand, and the whole number of animals to be foraged.

If at any time his papers should not be made up so as to show the exact amount of forage on hand, an estimate (as nearly correct as practicable) should be forwarded.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of December 30 is received.* General Andrews' neglect of orders in regard to the river batteries at Port Hudson deserves a reprimand, if not a more severe punishment. I am assured by the Navy Department that Admiral Porter will be prepared to co-operate with you as soon as the stage of water in the Southwest will admit of the use of his flotilla there. General Steele's command is now under the general orders of General Grant, and it is hoped that he and General Sherman may also be able to co-operate with you at an early day. General Sherman is now on the Mississippi River, and General Grant expects to soon be able to re-enforce him.

A regiment of cavalry and one of infantry have been ordered to your command to-day from Maine. Two or three batteries of artillery will be sent from here as soon as transportation can be procured. It is enormously expensive to ship horses from here on account of the heavy losses at sea.

The failure to send you animals and forage from the West is probably due to neglect of subordinate agents of the Quartermaster's Department. An examination has been ordered, and it is hoped that measures will be adopted to prevent a recurrence of the evils complained of.

Re-enlistments in old regiments progressed favorably till Congress prohibited bounties; unless this resolution should be repealed, we shall get very few more old soldiers. Recruiting in the North and East is very slow, but the regiments will be forwarded to you as rapidly as they can be filled up. It has never been expected that your troops would operate north of Red River, unless the rebel forces in Texas should be withdrawn into Arkansas. But it was proposed that General Steele should advance to Red River, if he could rely upon your co-operation, and he could be certain of receiving supplies on that line. Being uncertain on these points, he determined not to attempt an advance, but to occupy the Arkansas River as his line of defense.

The best military opinions of the generals in the West seem to favor operations on Red River, provided the stage of water will enable the gun-boats to co-operate. I presume General Sherman will communicate with you on this subject.

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*See Vol. XXVI. Part I, p. 888.

If the rebels could be driven south of that river, it would serve as a shorter and better line of defense for Arkansas and Missouri than that now occupied by General Steele; moreover, it would open to us the cotton and stores in Northeastern Louisiana and Southern Arkansas.

I am inclined to think that this opens a better field of operations than any other for such troops as General Grant can spare during the winter. I have written to him, and also to General Steele, on this subject.

Please advise me whether you want more field artillery sent to your department, and also in regard to the shipment of animals from the Northeast.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BATON ROUGE, La., *January* 11, 1864—9.30 a. m.
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I received yesterday a report of a large force of the enemy just beyond Amite River. Not credited, but a party sent out to get news. Has not returned.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 11, 1864.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

No news from the front yesterday. Scout, Lieutenant Earl and 10 men, not returned. A patrol now out.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Commanding Post.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 11, 1864.
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE:

The party sent to Baton Rouge to repair wire returned unmolested this p. m. A forage party went to within 4 miles of Jackson this p. m. and saw but few of Scott's men. The party brought twenty loads of corn in. Roads very bad. Nothing new from up river.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

OFFICE ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Point Isabel, Tex., January 11, 1864.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report in regard to my means of transportation, together with the number of

itizen teams employed by Lieutenant York, post quartermaster, at rownsville: I have twenty-four 6-mule teams complete, four of hich are now employed in supplying water to this post. Besides is I have fourteen wagons, with harness complete, which cannot e employed for want of mules. Lieutenant York has employed om fifty to sixty citizen teams. With the above amount of trans- ortation I have only been able to supply the commands at Browns- ille with rations and quartermaster's stores.

It is necessary to send to the front daily 6,000 rations and 52,000 ounds of forage, requiring forty-one teams for its transportation om Brazos to the mouth of the Rio Grande, a distance of 20 miles ie round trip, allowing them to make two trips in three days. It ill therefore require a train of eighty-two wagons to keep up a onstant supply. There is no transportation in any of the regiments xcept the First Texas Cavalry, which has ten teams, which, how- ver, have never been employed in transportation from this point. he roads on Brazos and the mainland are very sandy, so that the agons cannot be loaded very heavy. It will be almost impossible employ good and efficient wagon-masters, blacksmiths, and shoers remain in the department at prices established by General Orders, o. 88, headquarters Department of the Gulf.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,

TIMOTHY OWEN,

Capt., 94th Ill. Vols., and A. A. Q. M., 2d Div., 13th A. C.

PATTERSON, MO., *January* 11, 1864.

rigadier-General FISK:

Snow and ice have been so bad that my scouts cannot travel far. sent 4 men after the remainder of the Tucker gang. They found nd killed 3 of them. Crites was one of them. He was with the arty that stole Copland's mules. All is quiet here now.

W. T. LEEPER,

Captain, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTH CAV., MISSOURI STATE MIL.,

Houston, Mo., January 11, 1864.

apt. J. LOVELL,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Rolla, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as my report or the week ending January 10, 1864: Lieutenant Hillerich, Com- any G, with 30 men, arrived with train from Rolla on the 4th, aving been absent ten days. On the 4th, I sent out a scout of 6 en, under command of Sergeant Dugan, Company G. They were ut four days and succeeded in capturing 2 notorious bushwhackers nd horse thieves, named, respectively, Jacob Rustin and John mon. The horses these men were riding were recognized as elonging to loyal citizens of this county, and upon proof I have elivered the horses to their respective owners. On the march to mp the prisoners attempted to make their escape by running, and ere both instantly killed.

On the 5th, I sent an escort of 20 men with the train to Rolla, who ave not yet returned. On the 4th, I started a spy with instructions to

proceed to Arkansas and ascertain whether or not a rebel force was organized there as reported. He returned yesterday and reports that in consequence of the inclemency of the weather he was unable to proceed farther than West Plains. While at West Plains he fell in company with a small squad of them, and ascertained from them that Colonel Love was organizing a force at Rocky Bayou, in Arkansas; that it numbered about 300 men, and that a raid in this direction was intended in a short time. I have sent the spy out again with instructions to proceed to their camp and ascertain their exact intentions. I will keep you well advised of their movements. On the 8th, I sent a scout of 6 men down Big Piney River, who have not yet returned.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, sir,

THOS. THOMAS,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, January 11, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding Sixth Sub-District, Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: The border counties, Jackson, Cass, and Bates, have been added to this district, and the troops now in them ordered to Kansas as soon as relieved by the Second Colorado Cavalry, now en route for that country. The Red Legs of Kansas, seeing that the execution of this order will remove them so far from your sub-district that successful forays cannot be made into it, will perhaps make one last effort to plunder it. In order to secure the country against any attempt of this kind, you will station small bodies of your regiment, at short distances apart, along the border, with strict orders to protect the country from these men. Arrest all parties who cannot give a good account of themselves. I shall immediately issue orders permitting all citizens who are willing to obey the laws and assist in sustaining them, and who profess a willingness to defend themselves and the Government of the United States, to return to their homes with arms in their hands.

I am, truly, yours,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 11, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN,
Commanding Central District of Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I have received information to-day from all the stations in this sub-district, and am able to say that the country is quiet. No crime of any magnitude has been committed within the last ten days, that has come to my knowledge, within this sub-district.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MCFERRAN,
Comdg. Sixth Sub-Dist. of Central Dist. of Mo.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *January* 11, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have issued the following general order, and respectfully request its approval by the department commander telegraphed to these headquarters:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, *Springfield, Mo., January* 10, 1864.

I. Lieut. Col. A. W. Bishop, First Arkansas Cavalry, is at his own request relieved from duty as chief of cavalry at these headquarters, and will join his regiment for duty.

II. Maj. Austin A. King, jr., Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, is hereby assigned to duty as chief of cavalry and inspector of this district, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order, &c.

This order is issued because the services of Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop are absolutely necessary at Fayetteville and that section, with the Arkansas troops, and he is desirous and willing to serve there.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 11, 1864. (Received 13th.)

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

The general commanding is desirous that the mounted portion of the First Arkansas Cavalry shall [be] pushed out from the line now occupied by them to a region where forage is procurable. If the regiment is not necessary to guard the telegraph line, if it can be possibly spared, the horse part of it should be divided into three battalions and sent southeast from Fayetteville until they strike a good forage section. The battalions should be kept in supporting distance of each other, and, if practicable, near enough the telegraph line to be called on in emergency. They should be kept in constant readiness to be used as movable columns for service against guerrillas or other service required. Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop can give you valuable and reliable information about that section of country. Colonel Harrison will be kept in his present position, and should be in direct command of the dismounted portion of his regiment left on the telegraph line. Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop will command the mounted portion of the regiment. Your order relieving him from your staff is approved.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *January* 11, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Nearly all mounted troops at Fayetteville, Ark., except the battery, were moved to King's River, about 20 miles southeast, more

than a week ago. They will be kept out hereafter. Captain Akard, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, has returned from Batesville. Killed 4 of Colonel Freeman's men and took 17 prisoners of war, 8 of whom were Freeman's body guard.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *January* 11, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

A few prisoners of war taken from Stand Watie, formerly conscripted, are anxious to take the oath of allegiance and not be compelled to go to Saint Louis. Can the provost-marshal relieve them upon their taking the oath? Loyal citizens certify that they were loyal men before they were conscripted.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. W. BISHOP,
Fayetteville, Ark.:

Paragraph 1 of General Orders, No. 3, current series, is as follows:

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Bishop, First Arkansas Cavalry, is, at his own request, hereby relieved from duty as chief of cavalry, District of Southwest Missouri, and will report to his regiment for duty.

This order has been approved at department headquarters. Colonel Harrison will be detained here nine or ten days on court-martial. You will therefore have full command of all troops about Fayetteville, and will immediately move the largest portion of the mounted troops, including artillery, that can with prudence possibly be spared from Fayetteville, to guard forage wagons east and southeast, disposing of the troops in two or three bodies or battalions in such a manner that each will be able to support the other and protect the road and telegraph line as fully as they now do. I will issue full orders before Harrison returns. You may expect to retain command in the field for some time. Inform me of all your movements; look daily after forage, and see that all Government animals are fully supplied.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January* 11, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Part of Colorado troops had got to Independence. All stopped. I am collecting Eleventh Kansas in border counties of Missouri, hoping thereby to get it with me if I go to the field.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January* 11, 1864.
(Received 7.10 p. m.)

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Washington, D. C.:*

I have ordered most of the Eleventh Regiment into Missouri border, so that it may go with me if I am going to the field. I hope you will return the regiments you mean to send there that I may take them. Telegraph what is probably to be done with me.

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 12, 1864.

Major-General BANKS, *New Orleans:*

GENERAL: You were informed some months ago that leaves of absence from your department would not be extended by the War Department unless such extension was recommended by you, and that a permission to apply to the Adjutant-General for such extension would not be regarded as a recommendation. Nevertheless, applications for extension of leaves on your permission to make them are frequently presented, and they are urged on the ground that the applicants are informed at your headquarters that such permissions are considered as equivalent to recommendations. In order to avoid any further misunderstanding on this subject, I desire that your staff officers be notified that the orders of the Secretary of War are positive that leaves of absence will not be extended unless recommended by commanding general of the department to which the officer belongs, and that permission to apply is not regarded as a recommendation that the application be granted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 12, 1864.

Major-General BANKS, *New Orleans:*

GENERAL: The Secretary of War directs me to call your attention to a report of the Commissary-General of Prisoners of War that he has received no rolls or returns of prisoners of war held in the Department of the Gulf, although he had addressed you a letter on the subject on the 6th of November last. It is also reported that there are several men belonging to the Fourth Massachusetts Regiment now in Middleborough, Mass., captured and paroled at Brashear City in June last, but of which no report was made to the Commissary of Prisoners, as required by the orders of the War Department. Moreover, it is stated that rebel prisoners of war, paroled in violation of repeated orders, in the Department of the Gulf, have come North without any reports or returns being made to the Commissary of Prisoners. These things would seem to indicate some serious defects in the organization of your staff.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 12, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Lieutenant Earl and 15 men missing. Two men got in last evening. They report a large force of cavalry on the Clinton road. Yesterday's patrol fired upon a party 17 miles up Clinton road, probably a picket. Colonel Boardman has gone to make a reconnaissance.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., January 12, 1864—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN,
Commanding at Port Hudson, La.:

Colonel Boardman just in from Redwood bridge. Stream high and rising. Enemy's pickets there. They were in some force southeast of me last night. I think there may not be 500 in all. But for high waters you could easily drive them out of the country. I shall only make patrols to-morrow. If you get important news of them please telegraph me.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 12, 1864—10.45 a. m.
(Received 10.50 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing of importance to report this morning. Colonel Fonda goes to Jackson to-day to operate with forces from Baton Rouge.

Respectfully,

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. ARTILLERY OF THE THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, January 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD:

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the artillery of the Thirteenth Army Corps:

First, as to the locality of the various batteries: Batteries B and C, First Missouri Light Artillery, are at Brownsville, Tex.; Battery F, First Missouri Light Artillery, Seventh Michigan Battery, Mercantile Battery, and Sixteenth Ohio Battery are at or near Matagorda Bay; Second Ohio Battery and Battery E, Second Illinois, are at or near Plaquemine, La.; Battery A, First Missouri Light Artillery, and First Wisconsin Battery are at or near New Orleans, La.; Battery A, Second Illinois Artillery, part at New Orleans and part at Carrollton; it will all move to New Orleans soon as weather will permit; the horses are in stables; Seventeenth Ohio Battery is in New Orleans in comfortable quarters; First Indiana Battery is also in New Orleans.

The batteries are thus divided: Six in Texas, five in the city of New Orleans, two at Plaquemine, La. The following is the condition of the batteries which are enumerated in Special Orders, No. 100, War Department, organizing regiment of mounted veteran artillery: Batteries B and C, First Missouri, not heard from officially, but have heard incidentally that Battery C had nearly all enlisted; batteries A and F—Battery A, 40 men; F, nearly all of the battery, but have been unable to be mustered into the service. Battery A, Second Illinois, officer in command informs me that over one-half the battery have enlisted; Battery E, Second Illinois, has only 66 men, 25 have enlisted. First Wisconsin Battery, 29 enlisted. Second Ohio Battery, 41 enlisted; total number 82. Sixteenth Ohio Battery, 56 enlisted. Seventeenth Ohio Battery, 105 enlisted. First Indiana Battery, have been informed, over one-half enlisted. Seventh Michigan, nearly all the battery have enlisted, but have been refused by mustering officer.

By the above there must be between 500 and 600 re-enlistments. I think it of the utmost importance that this organization be secured, as there is only one battery mustered into service, and unless the field officers are appointed they will make no effort to do anything further about it. On another account it forms a nucleus to which we can add from time to time recruits and form a more perfect organization of artillery than by any other method which now presents itself. Batteries A, B, C, and F, First Missouri Artillery, will have served their time, as well as Batteries A and E, Second Illinois, in May next. First Indiana, First Wisconsin, Sixteenth Ohio, Second Ohio, time will expire some time in July and August, and unless this organization can be completed I see no other way than that the Thirteenth Army Corps will have by September next but very little artillery indeed. I would therefore ask that this organization be completed, that we may have the united efforts of all the officers of the artillery in a work of so much importance as it is to keep acclimated and tried soldiers in the field.

Hoping this important matter may not be delayed, as every moment is of immense value, I am, most respectfully, yours,

JACOB T. FOSTER,
Captain, Actg. Chief Art. and Ord., Thirteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Decrow's Point, Tex., January 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of the 2d and 5th are received. In what I may have written heretofore, I do not wish to be understood as finding fault, but I have simply wished to point out errors of which I supposed you had no knowledge, that you might apply the proper corrective. Vessels drawing 8½ feet can cross this bar with perfect safety; vessels drawing more must be lightened outside. There are some vessels that came here, such as the Continental and DeMolay, that could not cross the bar if they had no load, and as their loads have to be discharged outside, they may as well be fully loaded as not. I have nothing very important to communicate since my last. The bad weather since January 1 and the want of rations

has prevented any demonstrations. I have ordered General Warren, who is still at Indianola, to fish up the torpedoes in the channel between there and Lavaca, and if he succeeds, I shall send some boats up there. The enemy is said to be fortifying at the head of the peninsula. I inclose a note of Captain Strong. I shall be glad to see some cavalry arriving.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

C. C. WASHBURN,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

MONONGAHELA, PASS CAVALLO, TEX.,
January 11, 1864.

DEAR GENERAL: The Aroostook came down this morning. I had to send her to Galveston, but have a gun-boat up the coast, and will keep one there. Captain Hatfield reports that the rebels have thrown up works at Saint Bernard and at the Caney, but no guns as yet mounted. From Caney he was fired upon by field guns night before last, but when he shelled them in the morning he got no reply, so I take it the guns were only brought there for the occasion, but I shall endeavor to stop their proceedings. Only about 100 cavalry were seen. I shall have to send the G. C. [Granite City] up to Galveston, but she will return immediately. I have coal here for the Estrella. Hope to get on shore in a day or two to see you.

Yours, truly,

J. H. STRONG.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., January 12, 1864.

Maj. T. R. FREEMAN,
Izard County, Ark.:

MAJOR: Your communication of the 8th instant came to me, together with the 4 prisoners mentioned in it, under flag of truce in charge of Captain Grace. I regret that I have not the men of your command captured by the Eighth Missouri Cavalry; they are at Springfield, Mo. I offered others to the captain in lieu, but he thought the matter had better be referred to you. I will write to the major-general commanding the department to have those men paroled and returned to you at the earliest date possible.

Your views of carrying on war meet my approval, and your men will be kindly treated whenever captured. Many of those I had have taken the oath and returned home, while others still remain in town for protection. I inclose copy of General Orders, No. 6, from these headquarters, for your information. I notice that the prisoners returned to me have been stripped of their clothing. Your men are welcome to the clothing, but they must not wear it in service, for my orders are peremptory to hang all such as do, and of course orders are imperative on a soldier and must be obeyed. I wrote you in answer to your letter from Sylamore, and sent letter by Mr. Jennings, who resides somewhere on the Wild Haws road. Should you desire any of the prisoners held by me released instead of the men you asked for, it will be absolutely necessary that I be notified immediately to prevent the men now in Springfield being

also liberated. Of course if I request of the general their release by next mail I will be unable to relieve any others here in their stead, unless you should capture some more of my fellows.

Please accept the old rye in charge of Captain Grace; sorry it's not better, but 'tis the best I have.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DIST. NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS, *Batesville, Ark., January* 11, 1864.

For the information of the inhabitants of this district and for the guidance of the troops of this command, the following regulations, based upon the laws of war, are republished, and will govern in all cases where they are applicable:

I. MARTIAL LAW.—A place, district, or country occupied by an enemy stands, in consequence of the occupation, under martial law of the invading or occupying army, whether any proclamation declaring martial law or any public warning to the inhabitants has been issued or not. Martial law is the immediate and direct effect and consequence of occupation or conquest. The presence of a hostile army proclaims its martial law. Martial law is simply military authority exercised in accordance with the laws and usages of war. Military oppression is not martial law; it is the abuse of the power which that law confers. As martial law is executed by military force, it is incumbent upon those who administer it to be guided by the principles of justice, humanity, and honor—virtues adorning a soldier even more than other men, for the very reason that he possesses the power of his arms against the unarmed.

II. SPIES.—1. Any person in the service of the enemy coming within the lines of military occupation in disguise, or under false pretenses, for the purpose of obtaining information, and not with a view of surrendering himself to the military authorities, will be considered and treated as a spy.

2. If a citizen obtains information in a legitimate manner and betrays it to the enemy, be he a military or civil officer or a private citizen, he shall suffer death.

3. Under the law of war, any person in a district under martial law who, unauthorized by the military commander, gives information to the enemy of any kind whatever or holds intercourse with him, will be treated as a war traitor or spy.

4. All unauthorized or secret communication with the enemy is considered treasonable by the law of war, and parties guilty of this offense will be dealt with in accordance with the sentence of a military commission.

5. The law of war, like the criminal law regarding other offenses, makes no difference on account of the differences of sexes or the age of guilty parties, concerning the spy, the war traitor, or the war rebel.

6. Spies, war traitors, and war rebels are not exchanged, according to the common law of war.

7. A successful spy or war traitor, safely returned to his own army, and afterward captured as an enemy, is not subject to punishment for his acts as a spy or war traitor, but may be held in more rigorous confinement.

8. Persons sending, carrying, assisting in carrying, or receiving correspondence other than that authorized by the military commander, and all persons connected with clandestine acts of a disloyal tendency, being peculiarly dangerous by making hostile use of the military protection which by the modern law of war the victor extends to the property and persons of the conquered, will be punished in accordance with the customs and usages of the service.

9. The inhabitants of a country occupied by the forces of the United States must render obedience to the occupying military authority. If they take up arms in insurrection or render aid and assistance to the enemy, they become military insurgents or war traitors, and thereby forfeit their lives and property. Every one who was not in arms at the time of the occupation, and who has not continued in arms, but who subsequently takes up arms within the territory militarily occupied by the forces aforesaid, is not to be regarded as a prisoner of war, but shall be punished as a war traitor. Thus every one who comes within our lines as a non-combatant and afterward takes up arms is a military insurgent and war traitor. Officers or men sent by the enemy within our lines to recruit, thereby inciting insurrection, become themselves military insurgents, and shall suffer accordingly. Of this latter class are Knights of the Golden Circle, and members of other secret organizations, who secretly work to oppose the laws of the United States and encourage insurrection.

III. BRIGANDS AND GUERRILLAS.—1. The brigand is, in military language, the soldier who detaches himself from his troop or command and commits robbery, murder, and other crimes, and subjects himself to the awful punishment of death, even at the hands of his own Government, but more surely at those of the enemy.

2. The guerrilla is the self-constituted robber, who has no authority for his acts, whose name does not appear on the pay-rolls of either army, who lays down his arms, resuming the duties of the citizen, and again after a lapse of time taking up his arms at intervals for the purpose of carrying on a petty warfare, chiefly by raids, extortion, destruction, and massacre. Whoever shall be convicted of being a brigand or guerrilla shall suffer death.

IV. TRANSGRESSIONS OF THE LAWS OF WAR.—1. Whoever shall relieve the enemy with money, victuals, or ammunition, or shall knowingly harbor or protect an enemy, shall suffer death or such other punishment as shall be ordered by a court-martial (56th Art. of War). All persons harboring, aiding, and succoring guerrillas are of this class, and will be punished accordingly.

2. All persons not in the military service who shall be convicted of uttering disloyal sentiments, oral, written, or printed, favoring the rebellion, shall be punished therefor by sentence of a military commission.

3. No law of Congress or restraining order revokes the laws of war which apply to confiscation of property to weaken the foe and strengthen ourselves. Property can and will be confiscated or assessed for transgressions as the occasion may justify.

4. Commanders are charged to see that the strictest punishments are inflicted not less rigorously on the enemy than on those of our own men who transgress the laws of war. All wanton violence committed against the persons or property of the inhabitants of a country militarily occupied, and all robbery, pillage, sacking, rape, wounding, maiming, or killing are prohibited under the penalty of

death, or such other punishment as may, in the opinion of a military commission, be deemed adequate for the gravity of the offense. A soldier, officer or private, in the act of committing such violence and disobeying a superior ordering him to abstain from it, may be lawfully killed on the spot by such superior.

5. General Orders, No. 86, headquarters Department of the Missouri, series 1862, provides that every citizen shall give active and earnest co-operation with the military authorities in putting down guerrillas, who are the common enemies of mankind. The commanding general of the department demands of every citizen the full discharge of his duty in this particular. Those who neglect it will be held responsible in their persons and property for the damage that may result from this neglect, and will be punished at the discretion of a military commission. If milder means fail, the commanding general will order the destruction or seizure of all houses, barns, provisions, and other property belonging to disloyal persons in those portions of the State which are made the haunts of guerrillas.

6. All enemies wearing the uniform of the U. S. Army are liable to be killed on the spot for the act of perfidy which tends to deceive the U. S. soldier and sacrifice his liberty or life.

By order of R. R. Livingston, colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, commanding district:

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *January* 12, 1864.

General FISK,
Saint Louis.

I understood from a citizen of Randolph County, Ark., that Reves crossed Black River at Pocahontas, about the time the snow fell, with 12 men. He also reports that two regiments of U. S. troops were at Batesville about ten days ago. I suppose this is Colonel Livingston's force. I can hear of no rebels this side of Pocahontas.

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, January 12, 1864.

To the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

By an order from headquarters Department of Missouri the counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and part of Vernon have been attached to this district. The citizens who were moved from those counties in obedience to Orders, No. 11, District of the Border,* who are loyal to the Government, will be requested to return. In consideration that a large portion of the houses, barns, and other buildings, and nearly the entire fencing, have been destroyed by the prairie fires in the absence of their owners, I suggest to your honorable body the necessity of the passage of a law prohibiting the stock of the country being permitted to run at large, and thus enable such parties as may return to cultivate their lands without the necessity of being com-

*See Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 473.

pelled to fence it. The large extent of prairie lands, the scarcity of timber and labor, require this change in the law in order that these parties may be able to produce sufficient bread for their sustenance the coming season.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 12, 1864.

Col. J. J. GRAVELY,
Commanding at Lebanon:

COLONEL: There is much complaint among the people of Dallas County in regard to our troops taking too much of their forage. It is very important that enough should be left to enable them to keep their stock and do the spring work. You will detail two discreet commissioned officers to go to that region of country and ascertain what the condition as to forage and what amount of forage can be spared from that section. If forage is scarce where you are and is plenty south or southeast in Wright County two or more companies might be and should be moved from the road to such points as will furnish forage. The only troops that procure forage from Dallas County are those on the road. I except the company at Warden's Station. Confer with the captain on the subject.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 12, 1864.

Col. JOHN E. PHELPS,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

What point or points south or southeast of you furnish the most abundant forage? It is important that the larger portion of your mounted force be sent to such points; also that points be selected that will best cover our telegraph line and road. Give me your views on the matter.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 12, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BISHOP,
Commanding at Fayetteville, Ark.:

Has Captain Worthington made his report of the affairs at Newton and Searcy Counties yet? If not, have him do so. My opinion is that at least one battalion of your forces and one section of artillery should be disposed of at and west or northwest of the town, and the balance I judge may be extended as far east as Newton County and perhaps farther. Give me your ideas as soon as you have your mind made up. Reference must be had to covering our road and telegraph line.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 12, 1864.

COMMANDING GENERAL,
District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark.:

Orders have been issued long since for sending supplies of all kinds to Fort Smith by boat, soon as the river is navigable. Answer to dispatch of 4th instant.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., January 12, 1864.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the General-in-Chief, a copy* of a letter from General Sibley, inclosing an extract from a newspaper published at Fort Garry, British Possessions. The facts stated in these papers are, in brief, as follows: The fragments of the lower bands of Sioux who committed the murders in Minnesota in the summer of 1862, to the number of 800 or 1,000 men, women, and children, have taken refuge in British settlements along the Red River of the North, in a destitute condition, and are now being subsisted there. The English Government has no force in that region to control these Indians, nor to restrain them from committing depredations south of the boundary line upon our settlements. By refusing us permission to pursue they are thus offering these Indians protection, and by subsisting them during the winter, when otherwise they would starve or be forced to surrender themselves prisoners, they will be enabled in the spring again to resume depredations on our frontier, with a safe refuge always over the British line.

If these hostilities were simply confined to the plunder and destruction of property, it would be easy to make reclamation, but when the lives of helpless women and children are the result, of course any satisfactory reclamation is impossible. A sufficient force of U. S. troops to exterminate these Indians is at Pembina, but a few miles from where they are now being subsisted in the English settlement, but with no power to act against them. It will be seen also from the inclosed papers that the deputy governor of the Hudson Bay settlements has offered, if these Indians will return to the territory of the United States, to supply them there with a large amount of provisions, &c. Thus the complete results of our campaign against them will be overthrown, and they will, at their ease, be prepared to resume hostilities in the spring.

Concerning such transactions there can be but one opinion: Either the English Government should protect us from hostile Indians organizing in their dominions and subsisted by their officials, or we should be permitted to act against them ourselves. The lives of innocent and helpless settlers are involved in this question, which is of a character so serious as to merit, as I doubt not it will receive, the anxious consideration and prompt and decided action of the Government. General Sibley's reference to the extradition treaty is of course inapplicable, if for no other reason than that the criminals to

* Not found as an inclosure.

be turned over to us exceed in number and defensive power the population of the settlements, whose duty it would be to make the arrest and surrender.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *January* 13, 1864—11 a. m.
(Received 1.40 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

I will write full directions for pontoon train. Want it at New Orleans.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

JANUARY 13, 1864.

Major-General GRANT, *Chattanooga:*

GENERAL: Complaints have been received from the Thirty-second Iowa and other regiments that they have been divided and that parts of the same regiment are now serving in different departments. It is presumed that this resulted from the exigencies of the service during the past year and was probably at the time unavoidable. It should, however, be remedied as promptly as possible by uniting in the same military department the regiments so divided. For example, six companies of the Thirty-second Iowa are reported at Columbus, Union City, and Island No. 10, and four companies at Little Rock, Ark. The entire regiment should either be sent to Arkansas or the four companies there sent to the Department of the Tennessee. As members of Congress from the districts and States in which the regiments are raised are urgent in their protest against such division, it is hoped that you will give the matter your early attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., January* 13, 1864.

1. The One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteers, Col. C. C. Dwight, is detailed as a regiment of heavy artillery, to have the organization prescribed in General Orders, No. 126, of 1862, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, this order to be subject to the approval or disapproval of the Secretary of War. Colonel Dwight will take immediate steps to raise and recruit his regiment to that standard, and will proceed to New York on business connected with the same. The regiment will proceed to New Orleans, and be reported by its commanding officer to the chief of artillery. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., January 13, 1864—9.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:

Your telegram of last night just received. The reconnaissance yesterday made no important discovery. The enemy expose their flank and rear to Port Hudson, where there is force enough to run over them. All movements by water await Government boats, which do not come.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 13, 1864.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

My patrol captured 2 rebel soldiers to-day; 1 toward Clinton, 1 eastward. Wirt Adams is in command. No further news.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 13, 1864.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Nothing new or important has occurred during the day. Nothing new from above. Many guerrillas reported on the river near Red River.

Very respectfully,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 8. HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., January 13, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom, U. S. Volunteers, will for the present assume command of the posts at Decrow's Point and Matagorda Island. He will make all useful regulations, reporting his orders to these headquarters as soon as issued for approval.

II. Colonel Cobb, commanding Second Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, will assume immediate command of the post on Matagorda Island, and will make daily reports to Brigadier-General Ransom.

III. The Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers will proceed to Indianola and report to Brigadier-General Benton, commanding the First Division.

IV. The Provisional Brigade, composed of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Maine Volunteers, and Twentieth and Thirty-fourth Iowa Volunteers, is temporarily attached to the Fourth Division, and will report immediately to Brigadier-General Ransom, commanding.

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By order of N. J. T. Dana, major-general of volunteers:

WALTER B. SCATES,
Lieut. Col. and A. A. G., Thirteenth Army Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. 2D DIV., ARMY OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., January* 13, 1864.

The Twelfth Michigan Infantry Volunteers has re-enlisted as veterans and have been ordered home for furlough and reorganization. This regiment has been connected with the division for one year. It bore part in the battles of Shiloh, Matamoras, Middleburg, the siege of Vicksburg, and the capture of Little Rock, and has always conducted itself with gallantry, and is a credit to its noble State.

Col. William H. Graves has commanded a brigade for over six months, and has won the approbation both of the officers placed over him and the troops under his command. Capt. S. E. Graves has for some time acted as aide-de-camp to the division commander, and has distinguished himself by zeal, industry, and ability. The regiment takes with it the best wishes of the division for a pleasant sojourn amongst their friends at home, and we hope that they will soon return with full ranks to allow others the same privilege, and to join in giving the final blow to treason.

By command of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General

HDQRS. FOURTH ARKANSAS MOUNTED INFY. VOLS., *Batesville, Ark., January* 13, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I would respectfully state that I proceeded with my train to Galloway's, with twenty wagons and 55 men, where I loaded six wagons with cotton, and the remaining fourteen I had loaded with corn from the farms of Messrs. Eves, Jennings, and Fitzer. I then returned with my whole command to Sulphur Rock, where I detached Lieutenant Griffin with a sufficient guard to take the train to Batesville.

When within a short distance of Sulphur Rock we succeeded in starting up 3 armed bushwhackers, whom I pursued into a dense canebrake on a large island in White River, near Magnes', when I found it impossible to pursue them any longer with any hope of success. I could not learn who they were, or that there had been any more in the neighborhood. I also succeeded in catching 2 prisoners and enlisted 3 recruits at this place. From there I proceeded with the rest of my command to Moody's farm, where I encamped for the night. From here I sent a detachment of 12 men into Lawrence County to arrest Captain Ware and Lieutenant Crabtree. They succeeded in capturing the lieutenant, paroling him to report here to-morrow. I then returned with my command to this place, arriving with all of the men at about 4 p. m. without casualty. I think some fifteen or twenty loads of corn more can be got in the same neighborhood.

Very respectfully,

E. BAXTER,
Col. and Recruiting Officer, 4th Ark. Mounted Infy. Vols.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., January 13, 1864.

Capt. T. J. MAJORS,
First Nebraska Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed with your command, consisting of 150 men, on the Smithville road, and attack the encampment of guerrillas located about 7 miles this side of Smithville and about 28 miles from Batesville, on Reed's Creek. You will make such disposition of your forces as will insure the capture or entire destruction of the band, which is reported about 80 strong, under command of Captains Dye and Adams. Should they have moved, and should there be any hope of your overtaking them, pursue with all dispatch, and do them all the injury in your power. Having accomplished this you will return to these headquarters without delay, unless you hear of other bands of the same character within your reach. If you hear of such attack and destroy them. Use proper vigilance over your men, and permit no depredations whatever upon citizens, but on the contrary endeavor to foster the growing spirit of loyalty now showing itself among the inhabitants, to prove to them that their faith in the United States Government is well founded.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Commanding District.

COLUMBUS, KY., *January* 13, 1864.

Major-General SCHOFIELD:

The two companies of the Twenty-fifth Missouri arrived here from New Madrid on the 10th. Eight companies of the same regiment, under Major Nichols, are at Union City. The Third Indiana Battery is also at Union City. Please inform me what disposition you want made of them.

Navigation is now closed north.

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 13, 1864.

In accordance with General Orders, No. 1, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, dated January 1, 1864, constituting the Department of Kansas, the command of such portion of this Department as is included within the limits of the Department of Kansas, consisting of the State of Kansas, the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado, and the Indian Territory, including the military post at Fort Smith, Ark., is hereby relinquished to Major-General Curtis, U. S. Volunteers. Returns and reports will be made in accordance herewith to headquarters Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

By command of Major-General Schofield:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *January* 13, 1864.

General FISK:

Loyal citizens are anxious to kill guerrillas in Dunklin. There are some who will do so. In Dallas 4 citizens fought and killed 2 of Bolin's men.

This kind of men want a little powder and ammunition at times. I think it would be advisable to let them have a little when satisfied their object is self-protection. I ordered Gentry to do so, when he thought the parties were acting in good faith, and then in small quantities only. Do you approve? Answer immediately, as Gentry may go soon.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding

PATTERSON, *January* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of Saint Louis:

I can hear of nothing below more than what I have informed you. I think Colonel Livingston has reached Batesville; he was there some ten days since. I do not think we will have much more fighting in Southeast Missouri; the weather has been so cold and the roads so bad that we have been unable to scout much. I have sent scouts out, but they have had to return to camp without doing much. We have only caught 3 jayhawkers here since the snow fell.

Lieutenant-Colonel Broadhead has reported to the regiment for duty. General, I would like to go back to Pilot Knob as provost-marshal. I can move that thing better than any of them. I do not wish to leave here, either. I would like to be at both places at once, if I could. I would rather be in the field, but now I would like to be back there, because they removed me in the way they did. I had rather be in the field than to be there, but I would like to be provost-marshal at Pilot Knob just because the colonel saw fit to relieve me in the way he did, but I wish to stay where you think I am worth the most, let that be where it will. If I stay here I will put them through; if I go there I will do the same. I am bound to go to Arkansas as soon as I can travel; when we go we will be apt to raise some of them.

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *January* 13, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding Saint Louis District:

Captain Leeper has overhauled and killed 3 more bushwhacking thieves in Carter County. It is O. K. Will Lieutenant-Colonel Broadhead join his regiment, and when?

R. G. WOODSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha City January 13, 1864.

His Excellency NEWTON EDMUNDS,
Governor of Dakota, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Yankton, Dak. Ter.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt (last evening) of your communication of the 7th instant, inclosing a report by Maj. J. B. Hoffman, U. S. Indian agent at the Ponca Agency, in reference to alleged criminal conduct of a party of soldiers near Niobrara, toward some Indians belonging to his agency. A thorough investigation of the whole matter extending to all persons implicated will be made, as you suggest, and the parties, if guilty, punished. It was reported to me that some ponies and other property had been captured in a skirmish with a party of Poncas, and under that view of the case instructions were given to the officer commanding the company to turn over the property, if practicable, to the agent, or any one designated by him to receive it, on the ground that these Indians belonged to a treaty tribe, and investigation was commenced with a view to ascertain the circumstances connected with the affair before the late storm interrupted travel. The investigation will be continued until the whole matter shall be properly disposed of. If, in consequence of the absence of the agent and the obstacles to travel, the property has not yet been turned over to the agent, it will be as soon practicable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha City, January 13, 1864.

Capt. JOHN WILCOX,
Company B, Seventh Iowa Cav., Dakota, Nebr. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding the district directs me to say that if you have not turned over to the U. S. Indian agent for the Ponca Indians the ponies and other property taken from the Indians near Niobrara, as directed in a communication from these headquarters, dated December 12, 1863, you will take the necessary steps to do so immediately. The general is informed that other property than the ponies, guns, &c., reported, was taken from the Indians, such as buffalo robes, beaver skins, and other private property. He directs that you collect and return all such property to Maj. J. B. Hoffman, U. S. agent for the Poncas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 14, 1864.

* * * * * * *

12. The Twenty-sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers is hereby converted into cavalry, subject to the approval of the War Department; the organization to correspond with that prescribed for

the cavalry regiments in the volunteer service. The quartermaster's and ordnance departments will issue the necessary horses, arms, and accouterments.

13. The two companies of the Fourteenth New York Cavalry now serving under Major Bassford, at Franklin, La., will proceed without delay to New Orleans, and report for duty to the chief of cavalry.

By command of Major-General Banks:

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 14, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Major-General REYNOLDS,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: A rebel force of some importance, perhaps 2,000, which has been holding a threatening front between Port Hudson and Baton Rouge, has moved. Scouts watching its movements are not all in, and its direction taken is not yet known. That force might choose to worry Kimball at Madisonville, and I advise that he be put on his guard and re-enforced as soon as practicable.

Very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

No news of importance since last telegram, except the enemy has moved from Olive Church. But one patrol in. What direction the rebels took not ascertained.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 14, 1864—12.35 p. m.
(Received 12.45 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Information and circumstances indicate an attack by superior forces unless the enemy is attacked or strongly threatened from Port Hudson. I request that the two regiments ordered from Plaquemine be sent here, and one of the batteries and transportation be sent at once from New Orleans. There are two very poor boats above that were five days coming up.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

[Indorsements.]

GENERAL: The two regiments can be easily sent to Baton Rouge from Plaquemine, and a battery from here if deemed desirable.

C. P. S[TONE].

The regiments should be sent at once if transports can be had.

N. P. B[ANKS].

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 14, 1864—1 p. m.

Capt. J. P. FOSTER,
U. S. Steamer La Fayette, Bayou Sara:

The enemy is in force and threatening an attack. Please send down two of your gun-boats.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Port Hudson:

Please forward this message.

P. S. G. C.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., January 14, 1864.

Colonel SHELDON,
Commanding, Plaquemine, La.:

COLONEL: If the two regiments have not gone down, hold them and one battery in readiness to embark for this post at a few moments' notice. If the regiments have gone, prepare to send or bring here your largest regiment left and the battery with equal promptness. Steamers will bring them.

Very respectfully,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., January 14, 1864.

Col. L. A. SHELDON,
Commanding, Plaquemine, La.:

COLONEL: Send up immediately by this steamer two regiments and one battery with their camp equipage and rations drawn. From a telegram of General Stone that "two of your regiments and a battery will go up as fast as transportation can be furnished," I infer that none have left for below. I sent you an order this morning to be in readiness.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, *January* 14, 1864—12 m.

Brigadier-General ULLMANN,
Commanding Port Hudson, La.:

I hear there are from 4,000 to 10,000 cavalry and artillery this side of Clinton in motion yesterday morning. Please give me any important information. Please send the Laurel Hill or John Warner to come here without delay.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 14, 1864.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE:

A cavalry reconnaissance to-day by Colonel Fonda toward Jackson and Baton Rouge gives no news of the enemy. General Cooke's telegram for gun-boats to come to Baton Rouge has been sent to commanding officer at Bayou Sara.

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 14, 1864—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Port Hudson, La.:

There were reported 200 or 300 cavalry on road to Port Hudson, 8 miles from here, at 4 p. m., feeding horses. Could they have been yours?

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 14, 1864.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Has the Thirty-seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteers been removed from Alton yet?

JAS. A. HARDIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 14, 1864.

Col. JAMES A. HARDIE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

The Thirty-seventh Iowa has not yet left Alton. Snowdrifts have blockaded railroad and river is frozen up. It will move by day after to-morrow. Tenth Kansas (the regiment which relieves the Thirty-seventh) is in this city waiting for the Thirty-seventh to get out of quarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, commanding:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Columbus, Ky. (via Cairo, Ill.):

The Twenty-fifth Missouri Volunteers has been consolidated with the Engineer Regiment of the West, and the whole is now under command of General Grant. No orders for them. The Third Indiana Battery should be returned here when navigation opens.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, January 14, 1864.

HON. AUSTIN A. KING,
Member of Congress, Washington:

SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the necessity of additional legislation by a law or declaratory resolution of Congress that the Missouri State Militia should be entitled to the same bounties, pensions, and other emoluments as are paid by existing laws and orders to other volunteers. I have had the honor to have had under my command during the past twenty months about an equal number of each class of these troops, and I shall do great injustice to the militia if I did not bear witness to their loyalty, bravery, and efficiency in the field. They have not been outdone by their companions in arms in the other branches of the military service in the Army of the Union.

A large number of disabled soldiers, and widows and orphans of those who have proved their devotion to their country by giving their lives for it, are now dependent on the charity of the people for sufficient bread and clothing to sustain life, without a hope or prospect that their Government will recognize their valuable services by such legislation as will assure to them a support in their helpless condition. Numerous cases of this character have been reported to me, and it is a daily occurrence that some of this class supplicate the charity of the Government for bread. You so fully understand this matter and the need of immediate action, so that the necessary evidence of service and disability may be placed on record, that this reference to it will be all that is required to enlist for it the co-operation of yourself and your colleagues in an effort to the proper recognition of the deserts of these deserving people.

I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, January 14, 1864.

I. In accordance with Special Orders, No. 7, current series, headquarters Department of the Missouri, the District of Central Missouri is hereby extended so as to embrace the counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and the northern part of Vernon.

II. The sub-districts of the District of Central Missouri as heretofore existing are hereby discontinued, and the district is resubdistricted, and, until further orders, will be commanded as follows:

1. The First Sub-District will be composed of that portion of the District of Central Missouri east of the Second Sub-District; headquarters at Jefferson City; Col. George H. Hall, Fourth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, commanding.

2. The Second Sub-District will comprise the counties of Saline, Pettis, Benton, and that portion of Hickory north of the northern line of Dallas County; headquarters at Sedalia; Col. John F. Philips, Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, commanding.

3. The Third Sub-District will embrace the counties of La Fayette, Johnson, Henry, and Saint Clair; headquarters at Warrensburg; Col. James McFerran, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, commanding.

4. The Fourth Sub-District will consist of the counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and the northern part of Vernon; headquarters at Kansas City, Mo.; Col. J. H. Ford, Second Cavalry, Colorado Volunteers, commanding.

III. Commanding officers of sub-districts will so station their troops as to afford the greatest possible security to the property of the Government and the lives and property of the citizens within their respective commands, promptly reporting to these headquarters all changes of the station of troops that they may deem necessary therefor.

IV. All persons desirous of so doing, and who are disposed to exert themselves in sustaining the Government of the United States and thereby protect themselves and their homes, are hereby invited to reside within this district. Passports enabling them to do so (blank form for which will be furnished by the assistant provost-marshal of the District of Central Missouri) will be given by the assistant provost-marshal, subject to the approval of the sub-district commanders, by whom special care will be taken that disloyal or unworthy persons are not furnished therewith.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTH CAV., MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Houston, January 14, 1864.

[Capt. JULIUS LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General:]

CAPTAIN: The spy sent out from this post on the 5th instant, to ascertain the strength and position of the rebel force said to be organizing on the border, returned yesterday and reports that he was in the camp of Colonel Love, at Sylamore, Ark., on the 11th instant. Colonel Love had a force of about 125 men. While there he learned that the rebel force consisted of about 600 men, 400 under Colonel Crandall, encamped 20 miles north from Sylamore and 100 under Love and 100 under Coleman. Colonel Coleman's force has been organized for the purpose of destroying trains between Rolla and Springfield. Operations will commence as soon as the weather will permit. This information I think perfectly reliable, as the person sent out is well known to me as a man of veracity. His information in regard to numbers may be somewhat exaggerated, but in the main I think it perfectly reliable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICHARD MURPHY,
Captain, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *January* 14, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Two squadrons of the Fifth Kansas Cavalry have been in Dallas County, at Urbana, for some time, and the citizens are complaining much in regard to the manner of their taking forage and other things. There is no acting quartermaster with them, and hence

Captain Owen, assistant quartermaster, cannot pay the vouchers given for forage. They have not been ordered to, nor do not report to me, and for that reason I prefer not to interfere in the matter. Captain Owen asks that an acting quartermaster of the battalion be appointed, so that he can adjust the forage vouchers. The citizens also ask relief. I recommend that some action be taken.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 14, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Dallas County is in your district and you are responsible for that portion of the Fifth Kansas which is in that county. Give them such orders as may be necessary for the protection of the people. You are authorized hereby, if you deem it necessary, to assume command over them. Make a thorough investigation into any outrages which may have been committed, and fix the blame upon whom it belongs. It is presumed the command is from General Ewing's district. I shall telegraph him at once. Inform Colonel Bishop that Lieutenant Wilson, regimental quartermaster, is ordered mustered out.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January* 14, 1864.
(Received 12.45 a. m., 15th.)

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Washington, D. C.:

I have some views as to the disposition of the border which can best be presented orally to you. Can you procure me an order by telegraph to go to Washington? The settlement of the border trouble, now in successful progress, will be undone inevitably by proposed change, if carried into effect in present shape.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 14, 1864.

General EWING,
Kansas City, Mo.:

General Sanborn reports two squadrons of Fifth Kansas at Urbana, Dallas County, Mo., committing outrages. Are they from your command? If so, what is the necessity for their being kept at that point? If they are of your command, have their conduct made the object of a most rigorous investigation, and report.

By order:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January* 14, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Two squadrons Fifth Kansas do not belong to my command. Were relieved and ordered to Lebanon, Mo., by paragraph 10, Special Orders, No. 303, from department headquarters, of November 5, 1863.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a dispatch from Major-General Dana, with accompanying papers, relating to affairs at Matamoras that have recently transpired.* I transmitted to General Dana a copy of the letter from the Secretary of State,† with an indorsement by the Secretary of War thereon,‡ in relation to the policy to be pursued by the representatives of this Government on the Rio Grande, and also gave to Major-General Herron, upon his departure from the city, a copy of the same dispatch. These papers were received this evening. General Dana, having been relieved at Brownsville by General Herron, has assumed command of the forces at Pass Cavallo, General Washburn, by permission of the President, having leave of absence for sixty days.

I learn unofficially from Matamoras that the two parties in Tamaulipas have become reconciled and suspended hostilities; that they have raised an army of 1,300 men, who intended marching against the French at Tampico. This comes to me from gentlemen interested in Mexican affairs, and I believe it may be correct.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of Major-General Reynolds' report on the occupation of Madisonville, the principal town near the northern shore of Lake Pontchartrain, for temporary purposes. The object of this occupation was the obtaining of timber, lumber, tar, &c., of which the quartermaster's department was much in need, and the prevention of the smuggling of goods and rebel mails across the lake, which it was exceedingly difficult to accomplish by the employment of any force scattered as pickets on the southern shore of the lake, so long as the rebels held a force, however small, at Madisonville.

The force is intrenched, and as gun-boats pass up the Tchefuncta River beyond the town, the position is easily held, and a short time

*For Dana's dispatch, with inclosures, see Vol. XXVI, Part I, pp. 882–886.
† See Vol. XXVI, Part I, p. 815.
‡ *Ibid.*, p. 846.

will enable us to bring off across the lake the needed supplies. I have directed the temporary employment in that district of a much more considerable force, which will enable me to keep up constant communication between Madisonville and Baton Rouge, thus cutting off the contraband trade from the interior to the Mississippi River between this city and Baton Rouge, and opening more country from which to draw supplies of forage and recruits for the Corps d'Afrique.

Very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, January 15, 1864.

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Madisonville expedition: The expedition was organized by Col. E. G. Beckwith for the purpose, mainly, of opening a source of certain supplies for the army, particularly lumber, logs, tar, turpentine, bricks, and wood, which abound in this region.

The command—consisting of infantry, Ninth Connecticut Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Fitz Gibbons, 400 men; four companies Twelfth Maine Volunteers, Lieutenant-Colonel Ilsley, 170 men; battalion convalescents, Thirteenth Army Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel Webb, 400 men; total, 970 men; artillery, Battery A, First U. S. Artillery, Lieutenant Humphrey, 70 men; four pieces Fifteenth Massachusetts Battery, Lieutenant Rouse, mounted on steamer Kate Dale and the small lake gun-boat Commodore, sent by Commodore Bell to co-operate, 48 men; cavalry, Squadron D, Second Louisiana Cavalry, Captain Beatty, 60 men (all commanded by Col. W. K. Kimball, Twelfth Maine Volunteers)—sailed from New Orleans (Lakeport) 3d instant. The weather proved very unpropitious, but in spite of all obstacles the expedition landed without any serious accident and took position at Madisonville, whence patrols and scouts have been sent into the country. The supplies above enumerated have been already procured to some extent; more have been discovered. Arrangements have been completed to send over working parties and also to increase the force, so that the country in a short time will be virtually occupied (by co-operation from Baton Rouge) from the latter place to the West Pearl River.

Several prisoners have been taken.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Commanding.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICE CHIEF OF CAVALRY, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans. La., January 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: After advising with General Franklin I suggest that the following-named cavalry at Franklin be immediately ordered to march to Brashear, and thence to take rail to this place, and to prevent crowding the rail, I suggest the dates of departure: January

17, Seventy-fifth New York; January 18, Company C, Fourth Indiana, Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois; January 19, Sixteenth Indiana; January 20, Second Louisiana; January 22, Sixth Missouri. There will be left at Franklin for duty, under command of Colonel Robinson, First Louisiana, First Louisiana Cavalry, 350; Eighty-seventh Illinois Mounted Infantry, 400; total, 750.

I am, general, yours, respectfully,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Cavalry.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., January* 15, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. C. Grover, U. S. service, is relieved from duty in Western Louisiana, and will report for special duty to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Defenses at New Orleans.

2. The Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, is assigned to duty in the district of the Defenses of New Orleans, and will be reported to Major-General Reynolds.

* * * * * * *

24. The following-named regiments and companies of cavalry will be sent, upon the dates hereafter mentioned, to Brashear City, and thence by rail to New Orleans, to be reported to the chief of cavalry: Seventy-fifth New York, on the 17th of January; Company C, Fourth Indiana, and Company A, Thirty-sixth Illinois, on the 18th of January; Second Louisiana, on the 20th of January; Sixth Missouri, on the 22d of January. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

G. NORMAN LIEBER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *January* 15, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 10 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: Nothing to report this morning, except that I hear there are some of the enemy's cavalry this side of the Amite River, said to be about 100. Shall try and get more particulars to-day.

Respectfully,

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., January 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In accordance with Special Orders, No. —, Department of the Gulf, and Special Orders, No. 3, headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps, I assumed command of the U. S. troops on the line of the

Rio Grande on January 5, [3,] 1864, Major-General Dana leaving the same day for Point Isabel, to embark for Pass Cavallo. Col. William McE. Dye, commanding post of Brownsville, and on company of the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, on provost-guard duty, were also relieved by General Dana and taken to some point farther up the coast. The troops now occupying this line are a portion of the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and their position is as follows: The First Brigade, under Col. Charles Black, of the Thirty-seventh Illinois, is camped half a mile above the town in a bend of the river, the location being very favorable in every respect; the Second Brigade, under Col. H. Bertram, Twentieth Wisconsin, is quartered in the town; Colonel Bertram also commanding the post of Brownsville.

The cavalry under command of Col. E. J. Davis, First Texas Cavalry, are camped 1¼ miles above the town, in the second bend of the river, two companies of the First Engineers, Corps de Afrique, and two companies of the Sixteenth Regiment, Corps de Afrique, under Major Hamilton, First Engineers, are camped near the First Brigade, and are working upon the fortifications; six companies of the First Engineers, Corps de Afrique, and eight companies of the Sixteenth Regiment, Corps de Afrique, are camped at Point Isabel, under command of Colonel Hodge, First Engineers; two companies of the First Engineers are camped on Brazos Island.

Before leaving New Orleans, I called upon Maj. D. C. Houston, chief engineer, Department of the Gulf, for his opinion in regard to the fortifications necessary at Brownsville and at the Brazos; from him I learned that orders had been issued to repair Fort Brown, and to construct certain works at Point Isabel and on Brazos Island. I find that Major-General Dana, after carefully examining the site of Fort Brown and other localities, decided to construct new works at a point three-fourths of a mile above Brownsville in preference to repairing Fort Brown, for the following reasons: That the latter work was not large enough to accommodate the garrison and hold the supplies and public property, should it be necessary, at any time after the main body of this force was moved, to withdraw from the town and occupy the fort when threatened by a superior force, and that the supply of water could readily be cut off from Fort Brown by an enterprising enemy.

The new work situated in the first bend of the river, above Fort Brown, was laid out by Capt. A. Hoeppner, and consists of several well-built redoubts, connected by rifle-pits, the works extending across the bend, having a front of 600 yards, and inclosing in the rear at least 100 acres of ground. I consider the site much the best in this neighborhood, and the work infinitely superior in every respect to old Fort Brown. There are three guns in position in this work, two 20-pounder Parrotts and one 24-pounder smooth. Captain Hoeppner, who is now in New Orleans, will furnish a plan of the work, with proper details, to Major Houston. The works at Point Isabel consist of a series of rifle-pits, extending from the light-house to a point on the bay 1,000 yards above, and two small redoubts are also being constructed.

The work on Brazos I have not yet seen, but understand that it is a strong work, facing the sea, and mounting two heavy guns. There are no regular outposts held as such by our troops, occasional scouting parties sent north and northwest answering every purpose, the only organized rebel force west of the Nueces River being that of

Col. J. S. Ford. In regard to the movements of the enemy, I have nothing of special interest to communicate. Advices that seem to be reliable (and believed by Colonel Davis) state that Col. J. S. Ford is at Laredo, 200 miles above this on the river, with seven companies, numbering about 400 men, and two pieces of artillery, the force of Col. Santos Benavides forming a portion of Ford's command. I have spies near there who will bring in reliable reports within a few days.

This force will not dare to move from its present position, and can only hope to open trade at that point for a short time. This and 150 men at Eagle Pass are the only rebel troops on the Rio Grande. If our cavalry was in condition it would be well to make a move against Ford and force him back from the river, but in its present condition nothing can be done. A few days since a small rebel scouting party from San Patricio, 20 in number, visited King's Ranch, 120 miles north of this, but did [not] venture any nearer. Refugees state the number of troops at San Antonio as 150, and a mere patrol of 50 men at Austin.

Mr. McManus, a man who was sent by General Dana through Mexico to Piedras Negras to raise a force and operate against rebel trains on the San Antonio and Eagle Pass route, arrived at Piedras Negras on December 29 and had collected some men. Late advices from Mr. Kimmey, vice-consul at Monterey, state a rumor had reached there of an order from San Antonio prohibiting the shipment of any more cotton by the Eagle Pass route and giving it as his opinion that the operations of McManus had caused it. If he can collect 150 men about him there is no doubt but that he will effectually close up that road, for he is a desperate man. Should these rumors prove correct and McManus get a foothold at Eagle Pass it will probably compel Ford to withdraw from the river. Large quantities of goods have been shipped within the past four weeks from Matamoras and Monterey into Texas. But the action of Governor Ruiz a few days since had the effect of stopping further shipments from Matamoras.

Learning that Major-General Banks' letter of November 13, 1863, addressed to L. Pierce, jr., consul of the United States at Matamoras, complaining of certain matters, had never been brought to the attention of the present authorities, I procured a copy,* sending it direct to Governor Ruiz with the inclosed note. The consequence was an immediate proclamation issued by Ruiz forbidding the sale or shipment from the State of Tamaulipas of contraband of war for the use of Confederates and threatening severe punishment to any merchants of Matamoras engaging in this traffic. In regard to the cotton lying at Matamoras, he informed me that he would look into the matter, and if circumstances would warrant it he would seize all within the State. His action produced quite a consternation, and no cotton has come within his State since. From Monterey I learn that Vidauri will probably seize all the Confederate cotton in his State to make good the loans of Milmo (Vidauri's son-in-law) House to the Confederacy. The matter was talked of somewhat in Monterey, and the best-informed persons think the seizure will be made. By these means the traffic between Mexico and Texas can be completely broken up. Recruiting goes on fairly, the First Texas Cavalry numbering at present 580 men, and the Second Texas (composed of

*See Vol. XXVI, Part I, p. 796.

Mexicans) 350 men. It is thought McManus will bring out a large number of men for the First Texas from San Antonio and thereabouts. The latest news from Mexico I will forward in a special communication.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Indianola, Tex., January 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WALTER B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps:

COLONEL: I inclose herewith,* for the information of the major-general commanding, a report of my commissary, Capt. D. M. Alexander, in reference to the quantity of subsistence stores on hand at this point, from which it appears that we have ten days' rations, commencing with to-morrow, the 16th instant, for 4,200 men, the strength of the forces present in this command. I wish also to call the general's attention to the fact that we are very scarce of transportation, there being only four wagons for use in the whole division, and these, in consequence of the distance it has to be hauled, are insufficient to keep the command supplied with wood, to say nothing of other necessary hauling.

I would therefore respectfully request that at least four additional wagons be sent to me. Everything is quiet in this vicinity at present; no rebels in sight, and from the reports of 2 refugees, who came into the lines to-day, and whom I send to you on the Matamoras, I am led to believe that at present there is no considerable hostile force near. To provide, however, for all emergencies I think it would be well to send me one 30-pounder Parrott gun from the First Indiana Heavy Artillery. This would enable me to defend myself from the cotton-clads, and at the same time be all the better prepared for any possible attack by land.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *January* 15, 1864.

General FISK, *Commanding:*

Captain Montgomery and company have arrived at Dallas and reported to these headquarters. Gentry and foraging party have arrived. I have 170 men, 25 miles up the river, unloading Government stores from steamers frozen in and in danger.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 15, 1864.

General SANBORN, *Springfield, Mo.:*

The two squadrons of the Fifth Kansas which have been in Dallas were ordered to Lebanon some time in November to await orders.

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*Not found.

Assume command of them. Remove them to some other point if necessary or for the interest of the service in your district, and make a most thorough investigation into their conduct and report thereon to these headquarters, fixing the blame on individuals by name. Give the commanding officer of the two squadrons an extract from this dispatch sufficient to inform him of your orders to assume command of them.

By command:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 15, 1864.

Commanding Officer of Detachment
Ordered to Batesville with dispatches:

SIR: You will proceed without any delay to Batesville with the dispatches handed you by the adjutant. You will be compelled to make long marches the first two days to get forage. You will draw rations at Batesville, and immediately return to Searcy County and reach the vicinity of Lebanon on Thursday or Friday, and remain in that section or come directly to Springfield, as yourself and Captain Human may deem most conducive to the interests of the service. You will report to headquarters on your return. A scout familiar with the country will accompany you.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 15, 1864.

Lieutenant HOWELL:

SIR: In addition to those instructions given you in my letter of this date, I direct that if you find any citizens who have been robbed of forage or property of any kind by our troops, you will take names of the party from whom same was taken, the value of the property taken, and of what it consists, and the name of the officer or soldier taking the same. You will take an extensive circuit through Dallas County and get all the information relative to the above matters possible, and take sufficient time to accomplish your purpose, as above directed, fully.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST BATT., EIGHTH CAV., MO. STATE MILITIA,
Ozark, Mo., January 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN:

I have the honor to report as follows: A scout of 1 sergeant and 6 men has just returned from White River, sent there for the purpose of ascertaining the stage of the river, &c. They found the river

about 3 feet deep, very easily forded by a horse or wagon. Swan and Bull Creeks are frozen hard enough to bear horses or wagons. There are some scattering deserters from the rebel army in the bends of White River. There is a small squad southeast of Yellville, trying to catch deserters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. C. HUMAN,
Captain, Comdg. First Battalion, Eighth Cav., Mo. S. M.
By T. E. GRAY,
First Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January* 15, 1864.
(Received 8.45 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Washington, D. C.:

Just received order to report to General Curtis when he takes command. Will ask to be sent to Indian Territory, where I may get command of Kansas troops. Would not retain this district without border counties of Missouri, for General Brown will let disloyal refugees return, and following them will return the guerrillas.

THOS. EWING, JR.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Scott, Kans., January 15, 1864

Lieut. J. M. HADLEY,
A. A. A. G., District of the Border, Kansas City, Mo.:

LIEUTENANT: In reply to yours of the 13th instant, I have the honor to state: First, that there is a line of rifle-pits southeast, south, and southwest of this place, extending about a fourth of a mile, and connecting with ravines, which, by opening into the Marmaton River bottom, completely encircles the town. Second, there are two lunettes, field-works, inside this line, and distant about 300 yards from the same, on the south and southwest of the town, which command the heights from the northeast clear around to the southwest. They are formed of earth and fascines, and are substantial and well constructed, having been superintended by a competent engineer.

The one to the southwest is named Lunette Henning, and has platforms for four guns and a subterranean magazine for ammunition. There are two 24-pounder siege guns in position upon the platforms, and in excellent condition. Lunette Blair, to the south, is a smaller work, having platforms for but three guns and a subterranean magazine. There are also two 24-pounders in position here in admirable condition.

These works are in the State of Kansas, to defend Fort Scott, the lunettes forming the inner line, and are respectively on the Cato and Military roads. The name of the officer immediately in charge of these fortifications is Capt. George J. Clark, Company E, Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, acting ordnance officer of the post, and the post-office address of the station is Fort Scott, Kans.

I have the honor to be, lieutenant, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha City, Nebr. Ter., January 15, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
Co. A, First Batt., Nebr. Vet. Cav., Omaha, Nebr. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: Herewith you will receive a copy of a communication* of Maj. J. B. Hoffman, U. S. Indian agent, to the Governor and ex-officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs of Dakota, dated Ponca Agency, December 27, 1863, charging a party of soldiers at Niobrara, Nebr. Ter., with criminal conduct toward some Indians belonging to the Ponca Agency. The general commanding the district directs you to proceed to Niobrara and such other points in this district as you may find it necessary for the purpose, and make a thorough investigation in reference to the allegations contained in Major Hoffman's communication, with a view to bring all guilty parties to trial before general court-martial as soon as practicable, in order that such punishment may follow as the ends of justice and the credit of the service require.

You will report for arrest any officer or soldier implicated against whom the evidence may show any probability of guilt, in order that his case may receive the more searching investigation of a court-martial. The difficulty of the communication with the scene of the alleged outrages renders this preliminary step necessary in order to prevent delay after a court is convened. Captain Wilcox, commanding at Dakota, is instructed to arrest any one upon your report.

Herewith you will find also the report* of Captain Wilcox, made before the receipt of Major Hoffman's communication at these headquarters, and which gives an entirely different account of the affair.

Captain Wilcox's report not being sufficiently specific, Major Heath, district inspector, was instructed while inspecting at Dakota to make some investigations in regard to the matter, with a view to get particulars. Major Heath's investigation progressed only so far as to get the statement of Captain Wilcox and some others at Dakota, when, finding it impracticable to go to Niobrara on account of the snow-storm, he returned home for the purpose of completing his inspection duties. A copy of his report* is herewith also furnished you for your further information. The general has delayed several days for you to get mustered into service, so as to send an officer to make these investigations who is not connected with the regiment to which the detachment at Niobrara belonged. Upon your return here you will make a special report to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., January 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. T. AVERILL,
Commanding Fort Ridgely:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of the 12th instant has been received at these headquarters, and General Sibley directs me to reply that, while he is well aware of the zeal and energy displayed by you and the command at Fort Ridgely, he cannot perceive any good reason

* Not found.

for permitting the post to be at any time without sufficient fuel to meet the contingencies of snow-storms or of an attack, which should always be provided against. In other words, there should be every provision made for articles that are indispensable in their character, at least for a few days' supply in advance, and my previous dispatch, written by his directions, was intended to apply to the future rather than to the past.

General Sibley desires it to be further understood, without imputing blame or attaching censure to any particular officer of the company of cavalry referred to, in the absence of any information on that point, that full-grown and well-clothed men should be able, with proper precaution and management, to save themselves from serious injury by freezing, on a short march, where wood can be obtained at convenient distances, as is the case between Saint Peter and Fort Ridgely, no matter how severe or inclement the weather may be. The companies composing the escort to the Missouri Reservation were exposed to the same weather, and under quite as unfavorable circumstances, and if any of the men were even slightly frost-bitten the fact has not been made known to these headquarters.

It was supposed that seven 6-mule teams were ample to meet the requirements of a post with but two or three companies of infantry in the garrison, but if more were needed, or a greater number of stoves required, the necessary orders would have been given to the chief quartermaster of the district upon a proper representation of the facts. A supply of stoves was ordered after a previous requisition had been disapproved, upon information being communicated to these headquarters that stoves left by order of the brigadier-general commanding at Fort Ridgely in the fall of 1862 had been improperly delivered to the Indian agent by the officer then in command of the post.

The condition of affairs at the post at present, as specified by you, is satisfactory, and the general commanding is fully convinced that under your efficient supervision there will be no more suffering for the lack of indispensable supplies of fuel, &c. The garrison will be larger than that of any other post in the district, with the single exception of Fort Snelling, and whatever is absolutely required for their comfort will be provided for. An ice-house for the general purposes of the hospital should be erected at once if the materials are on hand and the building can be constructed without extra cost to the Government.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 16, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE:

Reports are received that the enemy have marched to Whitestown. They are now stated to be about 3,000. The Kentucky regiments arrived from Plaquemine last night. They have no tents. Three gunboats are here. One on its way above. Lieutenant Earl and 14 privates of Fourth Wisconsin are prisoners in Clinton.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 16, 1864—6.50 p. m.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing further since morning. A four-gun battery arrived from Plaquemine this p. m.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 16, 1864—6.30 p. m.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

A reconnaissance made this p. m. as far as Mrs. Newport's, on the Jackson road, saw 12 of the enemy's pickets. Two negroes reported at the pickets to-day that the rebels have a camp 2 miles beyond Mrs. Newport's, with a large force and twelve brass cannon. The cavalry went in a southeasterly direction also, but saw nothing of the enemy. Nothing new otherwise.

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., January 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I inclose herewith my report* in reference to sending troops to the other side of the river for the protection of the U. S. consulate, and believing it will interest you, I add some other facts in connection with the matter. Upon arriving here I found Serna established as governor of Tamaulipas, but Ruiz, who had been appointed military governor by Juarez, was moving on Matamoras with 600 men. Colonel Cortina was in command of the Serna forces. Arriving near the town, commissioners from the two parties met and settled the matter in this way: Serna to retire to his ranch, Ruiz to take his seat as governor, the troops of both parties to unite under General Capistran (a Ruiz man), with Cortina as second in command, and to march against the French at Tampico.

Serna at once vacated, Ruiz took his seat, and the troops of both parties were camped in the town. As near as I can learn the agreement was violated in several particulars by both parties, and considerable feeling was created.

On the afternoon of the 12th, at about 4 o'clock, Cardenas, an officer of Colonel Cortina, rode to Governor Ruiz's house and insulted him, was arrested by the guards, carried into a back yard, and shot within half an hour. This settled the matter, and at 8 o'clock the same evening the parties opened on each other with artillery in the plaza. The fight continued throughout the night and until 12 o'clock the next day. During the night at times the musketry was severe, and I should say 250 shots were fired with artillery.

*See Part I, p. 81.

Mr. Pierce was satisfied that an attempt would be made to rob the consulate and had great apprehensions for the safety of his family. The governor having officially notified me that he could not protect him, and believing that I could remove him without complicating matters, I sent the troops over, feeling satisfied that under all the circumstances I was only doing my duty.

During the fight the town and the road leading to the ferry was filled with robbers, doing a good business, and had Mr. Pierce attempted to cross without a guard he would have been robbed if not murdered.

Both parties are perfectly satisfied with my action, although Ruiz complained somewhat that I did not aid him, claiming that the Mexican troops once aided the citizens of Brownsville in repelling an attack of this same Cortina. He is undoubtedly a very bad man, and has committed a great many murders and depredations on this border.

Ruiz, General Rohez, and many of their officers are on this side of the river, refugees. Cortina is the acting governor, and will, it is said, raise a fund for his troops by a forced loan. Had Ruiz remained in power there is no doubt but that we could have stopped all trade between Matamoras and the rebels in Texas. At the same time Cortina informs me that he will do anything we want. The crossing of our troops has had the effect of frightening off all the Confederates in Matamoras. They did not like it, and I learn to-day look upon Matamoras as an unsafe place.

The news from the interior of Mexico is not important. General Bazaine is at San Augustine with 20,000 French and Mexican troops. He had pushed forward to San Felipe, but his advance meeting with a reverse there, he fell back to San Augustine, and is fortifying. His march was directed on San Luis Potosi, where Juarez had located, and distant from San Augustine 80 miles. General Uraga has, it is said, about 18,000 men near San Augustine, and is slowly falling back before the French.

President Juarez has removed from San Luis to Saltillo, having with him General Negrete and 3,000 men. General Alvarez (Mexican) is north of the City of Mexico with about 10,000 men, watching the movements of Miramon.

A very late dispatch from Vice-Consul Kimmey, at Monterey, states that Uraga had been taken prisoner by the French, and I have other late advices that Juarez is expected at Monterey on his way to Matamoras. His friends are looking for him here in fifteen days, and state that his headquarters will be at Matamoras. Governor Vidauri, of Nuevo Leon, is strongly opposed to the President, and is making a strong effort for the place. He is favored by General Uraga and the majority of Juarez's cabinet.

General Berman [?], who was in the U. S. service as a brigadier-general under Fremont, and is now chief of staff for Juarez, sails in Crescent for New Orleans. I do not know what his business is, but have an impression that it is to make arrangements with parties North for arms for the Mexicans. I had met the general North a good many times, and was somewhat astonished to find him in this country. I will keep you fully advised of Mexican affairs by each steamer.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., January 16, 1864.

Capt. T. J. MAJORS,
First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: You will move by forced marches with the First Battalion, First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, and cross Black River at any point above Jacksonport. You will without delay descend on the east side of Black River and surprise Jacksonport by a dash, surrounding the town and occupying all the roads leading out of it. Kill all the enemy's forces who refuse to surrender, and capture all who do. You will remain at Jacksonport until the steamer, in charge of District Quartermaster Thompson, gets safely past that point, sending up your prisoners on her in charge of some commissioned officers, and then return without delay to this station by the shortest route. If your rations give out live off the country, but be sure to give proper receipts for all you take.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *January* 16, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding:

Will citizens of Arkansas, not engaged in armed rebellion, be permitted to come to this post and dispose of their produce and buy family supplies, or does circular from headquarters Department of the Missouri, provost-marshal's office, dated January 1, 1864, prohibit it? Please answer at once, as some such trade has been permitted and more will undoubtedly come.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 16, 1864

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

Encourage such Arkansans to bring their productions to your post. Allow them to sell, buy, and get gain, and let all the people say, Amen!

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *January* 16, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

A detachment of the Second Arkansas Cavalry, of 40 men, was in Searcy County on the 25th ultimo, and within 10 miles of Captain Worthington's command during its engagement on that day, but could not join him. On the following day this scout had an affair with the rebels at the county seat (Burrowsville), at which 6 rebels

were killed, among them Captain Wright, and 4 wounded and 16 taken prisoners, First Lieutenant Hensley being one of them. Our loss in this affair, none.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 16, 1864.

Colonel PHELPS,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

I was not aware that any of the Fayetteville troops were so far east. They may flush the game, and may find more of it than they can take care of. In the scout to be taken, you or the officer in command will have to be governed a good deal by information obtained after you start and move in direction of the enemy. If no intelligence is gained of any enemy I would have the command move on the best and most direct road to Jasper; when there, information can be obtained of the whereabouts of the enemy and of the other commands. You can move with the command if you are of the opinion you can do more good there than anywhere else.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 16. 1864—10 a. m.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The State of Iowa is in General Pope's command, and the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois in General Heintzelman's command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

[JANUARY 17, 1864.—For Halleck to Grant, referring incidentally to operations in Banks' command, see Vol. XXXII, Part II, p. 122.]

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., January 17, 1864.

1. As headquarters of this corps is now established in this city, you will make all reports and returns required directly thereto.

2. All administrative matters connected with artillery will require to pass through or be approved by the chief of artillery, Thirteenth Corps.

3. Orders emanating from the headquarters department and corps will be obeyed promptly, and when batteries are detached under command of post, district, and other commanders, such other commanders' orders will be obeyed without delay; but orders to battery commanders from other sources will be first sent to these headquarters for action.

By command of E. O. C. Ord, major-general, U. S. Volunteers, commanding:

A. B. SHARPE,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I feel secure against such force as you mention. I think that every reasonable precaution has been taken to guard against surprise.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PORT HUDSON, *January* 17 1864.

Brigadier-General ANDREWS,
Commanding Post:

GENERAL: I have the honor to make the following report of the condition of the artillery in position at the outer works of this post:

Battery No. 1: One 12-pounder howitzer; carriage good; wanting one pendulum hausse and one worm; one key chain in want of repair. One 12-pounder howitzer; carriage good; appendages and implements complete.

Battery No. 2: One 12-pounder howitzer; carriage old but serviceable; wanting one key chain and key, one rammer staff; sponge chain in need of repair; implements complete.

Battery No. 3: One 12-pounder howitzer; carriage good; one wheel poor; implements and appendages complete. One 12-pounder howitzer; carriage good; implements and appendages complete.

Battery No. 4: No guns.

Battery No. 5: Two light 12-pounder guns; carriages good; implements and equipments complete. One 24-pounder gun, rifled; carriage good; wanting one lock chain. One 24-pounder gun, smooth; carriage good; the head of the trail should be cut away to admit of the gun being properly depressed; two handles to elevating screw wanting.

Battery No. 6: One 9-inch Dahlgren; carriage complete; implements complete. One 6-pounder gun; carriage poor but serviceable; pendulum hausse cannot be attached as the screw holes have formerly been drilled wrong; implements complete. Two 3-inch guns, rifled; carriages good; wanting one breech sight; one key wants fitting; one elevating srew should be set slightly forward to enable the piece to be worked easily; implements and appendages complete. One 6-pounder gun carriage; old but serviceable; wanting prolonge hooks and rammer staff; one sponge hook in want of repair; implements and equipments complete.

Battery No. 7: One 24-pounder gun, rifled; carriage good; implements and appendages complete. One 24-pounder howitzer; carriage good; wanting one pendulum hausse and one rammer staff.

Battery No. 8: One 6-pounder gun; carriage good; implements and appendages complete. One 6-pounder gun; carriage old but serviceable; key chain and key wanting; implements complete.

Battery No. 9: One 24-pounder gun, smooth; carriage new; wanting one handle to elevating screw; implements and appendages complete.

Battery No. 10: No guns.

Battery No. 11: One 24-pounder gun, rifled; carriage good; implements and appendages complete. Two 3-inch iron guns, rifled; carriages good; implements and appendages complete; breech sights could be improved.

Battery No. 12: One 6-pounder gun; carriage good; implements and appendages complete.

Battery No. 13: One 6-pounder gun; carriage good; wanting one key chain for worm; implements complete.

Battery No. 14: One 6-pounder gun; carriage old but serviceable; wanting one sponge chain and one rammer staff; implements complete.

Battery No. 15: One 20-pounder Parrott; carriage good; implements and appendages complete. One 6-pounder gun; carriage good; wanting prolonge hooks and sponge chain; implements complete.

Battery No. 16: One 12-pounder howitzer; carriage good; wanting one rammer staff, one key chain and key; implements complete. One 24-pounder howitzer; carriage good; wanting one sponge staff; sponge chain needs repair; implements complete.

Battery No. 17: One 24-pounder howitzer; carriage good; wanting one sponge staff and one pendulum hausse; sponge chain needs repair; implements complete. One 12-pounder howitzer; carriage good; implements and appendages complete.

Battery No. 18: One 24-pounder howitzer; carriage good; wanting one sponge staff and pendulum hausse; one key chain and key in want of repair; implements complete. One 6-pounder gun; carriage good; implements and appendages complete.

All the above carriages are in want of paint.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. TRASK,
Lieutenant, Acting Ordnance Officer.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., January 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: An English man-of-war has arrived off the mouth of the Rio Grande, direct from Vera Cruz, and reports a French expedition fitting out at that place for Matamoras. They say the fleet will be at the mouth of the river in ten days. I will get any further information in regard to the matter that can be had and forward to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH ARKANSAS MOUNTED INFY. VOLS.,
Batesville, January 17, 1864.

Captain FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The detail sent out from this regiment to protect Mr. G. W. Arden returned a few moments ago without casualty. They proceeded to his residence, and finding all quiet there moved over cautiously to where the gang were to concentrate before they made the

attack. Here they arrested a notorious character named Bob Porter, and had hardly had him secured when 2 horsemen came dashing up toward the house. Fired into them, wounding both, but only getting one, who subsequently proved to be a man by the name of Lloyd, an armless man that was lately residing in this city. The other was a Captain Wood, who received two shots, one in side and the other in the face. He reeled and staggered in his saddle and his horse ran away with him. Think it altogether probable that his wounds will prove fatal.

Armless Lloyd received one shot on the chin and the other in the leg, both rather slight, and he will recover. He could not ride and we were compelled to leave him at the first house, Mrs. Porter's, with instructions to report to provost-marshal by Tuesday next, to which he promised a faithful compliance. I have since learned that his wife is in the neighborhood (at Mrs. Carmon's, I believe), and it's my impression that he will not report. This affair took place about midnight. Lloyd urged that he was just asked to take a ride with the captain, "and was no bushwhacker at all." I suppose he accompanied the others for a portion of the anticipated spoils. When fired into they both exclaimed, "My God, you are firing into your own friends." I think Lloyd repeated this twice. The citizens that I questioned on the road, together with Bob Porter, unite in saying that he is frequently with guerrilla bands. He had on a full-dress Confederate uniform under a faded army (Federal) coat. Wood had on a Federal cavalry coat.

We then rode around the country in quest of some rebel soldiers that were reported near the residence of Bob Childers, but failed to find them. Early this morning, unfortunately, Bob Porter succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the guard and made good his escape, much to our regret. The sentry stationed over him was verdant and allowed him more privileges than was ordered. He is a sharp, desperate character, and I very much regret his escape. I could not learn anything specific in regard to the whereabouts of the enemy. Porter stated that they were all to concentrate at Clinton, 60 miles from the post. Killingsworth, second lieutenant, Captain West's company, is reported near Buck Horn with about 20 men. The above I got mostly from Porter, but I have heard it confirmed since by a member of Lieutenant Wallard's company of this regiment, just returned from the enemy. Porter thinks there will be about 1,000 there (Clinton) on Wednesday next.

Got Lloyd's horse and Porter's, with one good saddle; no arms.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MARTIN BEEM,
Actg. Adjt. Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infy. Vols.

[Indorsement.]

Where is Clinton? Answer.

R. R. L[IVINGSTON.]

About 45 miles south of west of Batesville; country east of Van Buren County, Ark.

Respectfully,

MARTIN BEEM,
Acting Adjutant Fourth Arkansas.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., January 17, 1864.

Capt. A. B. KAUFFMAN,
Comdg. Detach. Eleventh Missouri Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: I sent 160 men this morning to cross Black River 2 miles below Powhatan and move rapidly down east side of Black River to surprise McRae at Jacksonport, where I was informed there were about 100 of the enemy. Since then I have reliable information that he has 300 armed men and I now send you with 150 men to re-enforce the 160 sent this morning under Capt. T. J. Majors, which you will do by making a forced march until you join him, using the very utmost diligence and speed which your horses can bear without disabling them for a fight.

You will take the Powhatan road, and the two guides furnished you will conduct you safely to Captain Majors' command. On arriving report to the captain commanding the expedition, and deliver him the letter I gave you as quickly as possible. The success of this expedition depends on your good judgment and the rapidity with which you join Captain Majors' command. Bear this in mind, and feel that I rely on your energy for a successful termination of the plan laid to capture McRae.

Wishing you success, I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., January 17, 1864.

Capt. T. J. MAJORS,
Comdg. Battalion, First Nebraska Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: I have this moment learned that McRae is at Jacksonport with 250 armed men; that 40 of his men are at Elgin and 60 on the road from Jacksonport to Village Creek. I send you 150 men under Captain Kauffman to re-enforce you, which will make your force 310 strong; with this you will move with all possible dispatch and secrecy toward Jacksonport, avoiding Elgin, and occupy all the roads leading out of Jacksonport, which once done dash into the town and capture the whole force. Kill every man who wears a Federal uniform in arms; be sure to get McRae. You will extend all the privileges of prisoners of war to such officers and men of the Confederate army captured, but be sure that none escape.

Remain at Jacksonport with your battalion until Thompson gets by with his boat, but send Kauffman's command back as soon as possible. Should you capture many prisoners send part of them through with Captain Kauffman, so as to decrease your duties guarding the balance. Be specially cautious to avoid surprise in return should many of the enemy escape, and in the event that circumstances which I do not foresee should arise, exercise your own good judgment in using the forces placed under your command. For your information I would state that it is reported that Colonel Adams has 300 men near Canton, west of Powhatan. Should you not find him at Jacksonport, it will be fair to infer that he is near Canton, and that the report of his having joined McRae is false; in that case you

can strike him on your way back, provided you are not encumbered with prisoners or wounded. Wishing you every success and feeling sure you will make your mark, if you get a chance, and relying on your prudence to reach Jacksonport without McRae knowing it,

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
January 17, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: Your telegram referring to a communication over my signature has been received. Anticipating the occupation of the border counties, I wrote a note to the General Assembly that was published in the Saint Louis papers. The consideration of the subject was referred to a special committee and a bill will be reported. As the action of the General Assembly will in no manner interfere with the military authorities, and as they have already taken the steps to legislate on the subject, I do not see how I can interfere to stop further proceedings. Upon a more careful reading of Special Orders, No. 8, I see that I misconstrued its intention and will act accordingly.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

JANUARY 17, 1864.

Major-General POPE, *Milwaukee:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 12th instant in regard to the Sioux Indians in British territory is received, and will be submitted to the Secretary of War for the consideration of the President. Probably the matter will be made the subject of a communication to Lord Lyons. In one of your former dispatches, you spoke of fitting out an expedition in the spring against the Indians in the Territories of Dakota and Idaho. I think it would be well for you to submit your plans more fully, in order that they may be laid before the President and Secretary of War, and the proper instructions given to the heads of the bureaus for supplies, &c.

Please state what troops you propose to send into the Indian country, what supplies that cannot be obtained in your department you will require, where they should be sent, at what time, &c. I presume it will be necessary to collect at least a part of them during the winter. As you may wish to wait for further developments before deciding definitely upon your plans, I do not ask for an immediate reply. Keep the subject in mind and give us as early and full information as you can. As the demands of the principal armies in the field for re-enforcement are very pressing, these proposed Indian expeditions should be made as small as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., January 17, 1864.

MR. A. FARIBAULT:

DEAR SIR: From recent information at these headquarters received, it appears that Tah-naf-soo-o-tah and Wah-she-chou-wilkou-e-i-dan, two of the lower Sioux who were principally engaged in the massacres of 1862, were about Faribault for some months during the last summer and fall. If so, Taopee and other of the friendly Indians must have known of their presence, and should have given the necessary information to the military authorities, that they might be apprehended. I will be obliged to you if you will make diligent inquiry into the facts of the case, as it is requisite I should know if any of the Indians supposed to be friendly, and enjoying the protection of the whites at or near Faribault, have so far forgotten their obligations of good faith as to conceal hostile and criminal Indians who have ventured to appear among them. A prompt investigation and reply will be thankfully acknowledged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 18, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 11 a. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I learn that some bodies of rebel troops have moved from points on the railroad to quarters near Newtown. Believed to be about 20 miles north of Clinton.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES,
Franklin, La., January 18, 1864.

During the absence of Maj. W. Hoffman, assistant adjutant-general, Nineteenth Army Corps, Captain Speed, assistant adjutant-general, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will act as assistant adjutant-general of the corps and U. S. forces in the field, Franklin, La., and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Brigadier-General Emory:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN TEXAS,
Matagorda Peninsula, January 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, New Orleans:

I wrote you a hurried unofficial note by Major Seward yesterday, and since then nothing of interest has transpired here.

This is the sixth day since my arrival here, and my time has been mostly occupied in reconnoitering. I spent one day at Indianola, where all of the First Division now in Texas is concentrated, and

where I have to-day ordered the Sixteenth Ohio Battery and one 30-pounder of Battery L, [First] Indiana. I have taken the brigade from Matagorda Island, and now have all the white troops at this pass now stationed on the peninsula under command of Ransom. Fort Esperanza is garrisoned by the Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery and seven companies of the Second Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, under command of Colonel Cobb. The forces at Indianola are under the immediate command of General Benton. I shall begin to fortify that place to a small extent.

I presume you have had access to my reports made heretofore to the major-general commanding the department, and are informed as to my views as to the disposition of the forces now on the Rio Grande; they are of no effect now, but if needed on that frontier should be mostly posted near the Nueces River. If the cavalry force now there, which has been nursed and organized with much trouble and great cost of time, is sent on a cotton hunt to Eagle Pass or that vicinity they will get cotton, but will make themselves unserviceable so far as the necessary and effective co-operation with this force is concerned.

All the cavalry there and the batteries of artillery and half the infantry should march across the country to co-operate with this column, forming a junction near Victoria. All the infantry which does not march across should land at Corpus Christi or Copana and unite with the column again near San Patricio or Refugio. A movement of this force would at the same time meet that movement and support it either by its operations on the east or west of Lavaca Bay toward Texana, Hallettsville, or Victoria. A discreet officer, either General Herron or some other general officer, who, by his management, would prevent misunderstandings with our neighbors, and would resist and discountenance corruption and speculation, should be put in command on the Rio Grande, with a garrison of 500 men at Brownsville and 200 at Brazos Island.

As for the trade with Eagle Pass and Lavaca, the defeat of Magruder involves the entire regulation of all those matters, as well as the complete revolution of Texas. We must meet him in the open field and beat him, otherwise we are wasting our time and forces to little effect, in occupying a few scattered points, the possession of which are not contested. We can beat him by concentrating a superior force and not allowing him time for more preparations. If we defeat him in the first general action Texas is revolutionized, and a large portion of its men will join us and his army will dissolve. If we risk a campaign against him with an inferior force, we may beat him, but if he should defeat us, or even hold his own in the first general engagement, then we might justly expect to engage in a long campaign before we regained our present influence over the wavering portion of the population, whose confidence would be greatly shaken. I do not speak of a march up this peninsula, for I have no idea it will at the present time be entertained. I have been to the mouths of the Caney, San Bernard, and Brazos, where I occupied a day in reconnoitering and shelling, and at each of which places the enemy has erected strong works which cover considerable ground. He is evidently in force in that neigborhood and has several steamboats, three of which I saw carrying supplies on his inland waters. Some of these boats are "cotton-clad," and one, the Carr, was lately supposed to have been destroyed. I have reason to suppose this is not so, or to believe the Carr still in order.

The mouth of the Caney is four marches from here and the mouth of the Brazos is five. Had the force of 4,000 men which first arrived here immediately pressed forward, it is most likely the forts on the mouth of the Brazos would have been in our possession at the end of six days, and the blow would have been a mortal one to the rebel cause; but to attempt that march now would be under very different circumstances. The whole force we have here now is not an equivalent for that which we then had, as estimated merely against numbers; and, in addition to this, the march would be contested and resisted at several points by fortifications across a narrow defile, where the enemy has expended a great deal of labor and skill in successive lines of defense to stop a line of approach, which, according to the information he has had, and judging from the demonstrations which have been made, he is convinced we had decided on. Magruder has a large cavalry force, and we have none; for want of it we cannot obtain information nor scout actively, and are unable to pursue and punish any of his prowlers or marauding parties. To commence active operations effectively we ought to have 3,000 good cavalry. We have little or no transportation and require 200 wagons and 50 ambulances. We are well supplied with subsistence at present, having on hand about thirty days'. We need much clothing, estimates of which have been sent, but we ought not to be hindered by another greatcoat, as we have now by some blunder about 3,000, and we have camp-kettles and mess-pans enough for a large army.

Ammunition should be immediately forwarded. I have approved an estimate of the ordnance officer to-day. I hope you will see it attended to; if not, I have not much faith in receiving it. We are very badly in want of wood for fuel, and a very great deal of suffering exists because of it; we are obliged to go 10 miles to pick up soggy and rotten driftwood on the beach, and the work is attended with great danger of capture. Every light vessel which comes down should bring a few cords of wood, proportioned to her size, the large steamers bringing 20 or 30 cords and the schooners 5 or 6, for the quartermaster's department for issue to the troops. I am not sure that it would be judicious to obtain our supplies direct from New York, if a class of vessels can be obtained which are light enough to come over this bar loaded and are fast. I believe the change would be beneficial. We want boats here badly, and I have directed Captain Constable to call for twelve, four of which shall be life-boats. We require about 125 artillery horses for the batteries here.

I understand my orders now to be, according to verbal communications from Major-General Washburn and dispatches addressed to him by the commanding general, which were received by me by the Alabama, and from the tenor of your letters of the 12th instant, not to attempt offensive operations, but to strengthen and fortify myself here and at Indianola, awaiting an increase of force and cavalry. Expeditions may be made for short marches into the interior, without much risk, but they are not attended with beneficial results. I I doubt the policy of occupying a place, inducing our friends to expose themselves to certain punishment by espousing our cause openly, and then by a hurried abandonment for the purpose of securing our communication from interruption leaving them to the mercy of the assassins who have never been known to show mercy. I could, as I believe, march to Victoria any day, and occupy it, but the line from Indianola there is 40 miles, and from Lavaca there 26 miles, and

without a heavy cavalry force it would keep my whole force actively engaged to keep that line secure in the face of such a force as Magruder has before us.

I take it for granted the remainder of the Third Division is on the way. There are still four regiments of the First Division in Louisiana, and two of the Fourth Division. When the whole corps and all its artillery is in Texas, and all the efficient men detained in the convalescent camp and about New Orleans are with it, a portion of this column with that marching from the Rio Grande would, with the aid of the cavalry above mentioned, make us strong enough to assume the offensive vigorously, with a fair prospect of beating Magruder in a hard-contested battle. I shall be very glad to receive you here, and will at all times be in readiness to aid you with all my powers, and to give effect to your orders with whatever ability I possess. I trust your health may now be such as to admit of your bearing the exposure of a campaign without subjecting you to the suffering you have lately experienced. I hope you will not think I have detained any member of your staff here, regardless of your wants and wishes; those I keep are such as I suppose, after consultation with Colonel Scates, Major Seward, and Major Ord, you would not care to have in New Orleans, and I am so poorly off in material here that they are indispensable to my operations here at present. You have only to notify me, when I shall send any and all you want, by the same steamer. I retain also a desk and printing press, in the conviction that you can replace them in a moment in New Orleans, and I cannot get them here at all.

I remain, with much respect and esteem,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., January 18, 1864.

General BENTON:

SIR: The major-general commanding desires you to preserve the strictest vigilance in your front and in the direction of the bay. It is not believed that the cotton-clad Carr is destroyed. The engineer, Captain Baker, will visit Indianola to-day to make a reconnaissance and sketch with a view to defensive works. You will keep your picket-lines and vedettes well out and very much on the alert, and will keep them sufficiently strong not only to prevent an attack from without but to make it impossible for individuals to go beyond the lines. Persons offering themselves from without will be allowed to come in and be reported without delay to these headquarters, but no one will be permitted to pass out without an order from these headquarters.

Respectfully,

HUGH G. BROWN,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, January 18, 1864.

Hon. S. H. BOYD, *Member of Congress:*

DEAR SIR: The Missouri Democrat of the 5th instant contains what purports to be a letter, or an extract from a letter, addressed

to you by Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson. I write to inform you that certain statements therein contained relating to the so-called "conciliatory policy" are false. If General Davidson is the author of that letter he has proved himself an ungrateful scoundrel. You can use my name for these facts whenever you please.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

The following letter is taken from the Missouri Democrat of the 5th instant:

[Washington letter.—Special correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.]

WASHINGTON, *December* 28, 1863.

Hon. S. H. Boyd, member of the House from your State, has received a letter from General J. W. Davidson, dated at Little Rock, Ark., in which the general speaks as follows of the "conciliatory policy:"

"I wrote a letter of introduction to you for Mr. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas. He is a reclaimed rebel, and I hope you will do all for him you can. He desires the good of Arkansas, and is sound, not only on the emancipation proclamation, but on the whole question, and desires a convention of the State to repeal the slavery clause in the constitution of Arkansas. You will find he is a man of talent, and acts with that great party which proclaims and will have universal emancipation. Gantt stands high with the President, I am informed, for the course he has taken, and will tell you all about the conciliatory policy here, which, up to this hour, ninety days after we took possession of Little Rock, has not reclaimed one rebel, and is disheartening to the really Union men of this State, and disgusting to this whole army.

"All the stories you see in the Chicago Times about secessionists coming in and laying down their arms and their prejudices are sheer lies. Those who come in were always Union men, not made so by any conciliatory policy, but have been hunted like game through the hills of Arkansas, and are now coming in because they found a rallying point—a Federal army. Not one rebel in Little Rock has come forward and renewed his allegiance to his Government, nor no conciliatory policy could make them do it, but it makes them only more obstinate in their opinions. You may rely on what I write you as facts. The Union men of Arkansas are 'unconditional Union men,' and, strange as it may appear, in favor of expunging the perpetual slavery clause, or any other slavery clause, from the State constitution. You can use my name for these facts whenever you please, for they are vouched for by Gantt, Judge Isaac Murphy, and other thorough Union men, and my own observation."

JANUARY 18, 1864.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON, *Pine Bluff:*

Major-General Steele directs that you move at once upon the enemy in the vicinity of Monticello, using all your cavalry for the purpose. You can best judge whether you can take artillery. If you can safely, and so as not to retard the movement, it may be well to do so.

F. H. MANTER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

BATESVILLE, ARK., *January* 18, 1864.

Captain FILLEBROWN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Northeastern Arkansas:

SIR: I have the honor to submit my report of the expedition of which I had command. Having reported to you for instructions, as per order of Adjutant Warrington, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, you

informed me that the object of the scout was to obtain possession of a herd of beef-cattle said to be grazing in the canebrake on Black River at a point 24 miles east of here. I set out on the 15th, at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon, in command of a company of 40 men and one day's rations, with permission to prolong my stay three days if the success of the expedition required it. I traveled in nearly a due easterly direction over a good country, inhabited mostly by Union people, to a point known as Harrison's Mill, 22 miles distant, where I arrived at 4 p. m., and camped (see accompanying journal), throwing out a strong picket. Here Captain Conner, of Colonel Baxter's regiment, obtained several recruits for his company.

Next morning I sent out several scouting parties, who brought in 4 secesh prisoners found lurking about the neighborhood. I then moved on with the command to Smith's Ferry Landing, on Black River, opposite the town of Elgin, 10 miles above Jacksonport, where I discovered a camp of secesh on the opposite bank of the river. Concealing my men in the cane, within carbine range, I sent forward a citizen guide, who talked with parties across the river, obtaining all possible information relative to the strength and position of the enemy, restraining my men from an attack, knowing that it would foil a future and perhaps better expedition. Here we found that all the choice beeves of the herd had been driven off, and it was only after a half day's hard labor that we were able to collect from the range 21 head of inferior cattle, partly belonging to the same herd and partly to others. I then drove the cattle out 4 miles and camped. On the 17th, I set out early on my return with the prisoners and stock. I arrived here at 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon, and now have the pleasure, captain, of reporting the scout returned in good order, with 21 cattle corralled in the stock-yards at Batesville and 4 prisoners turned over to Captain Allen, provost-marshal.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. N. HARRIS,

Second Lieut. Co. K, 11th Cav., Mo. Vols., Comdg. Scout.

[Inclosure.]

Journal of the march of scout commanded by Lieut. A. N. Harris, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, from Batesville, Ark., on White River, to Elgin, Ark., on Black River, pursuant to Order —, dated January —, 1864.

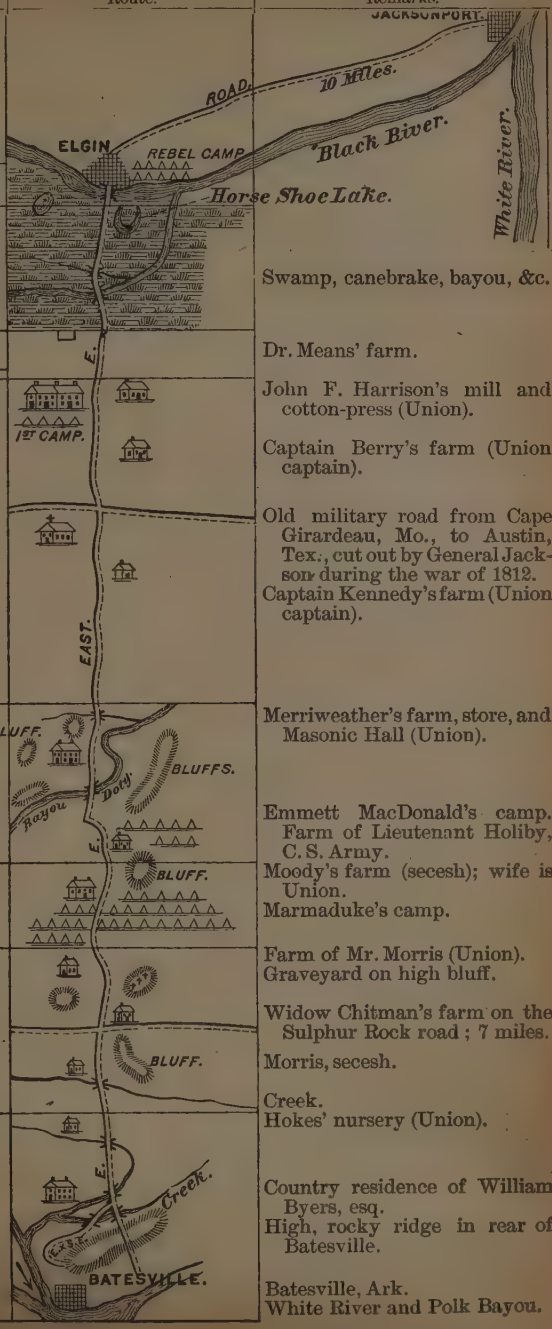
REMARKS.

After traveling a mile we descended the bluff and entered a portion of the Great Black River Swamp; land low and very marshy, covered with dense forest and canebrake; bridge over creeks. Found camp of enemy on opposite side of river. No means of crossing for an attack; ice quite rotten, channel open. Found 21 head of cattle; drove out and camped. Next day returned. Rained all forenoon; snowed till night.

The land for several miles is very good, the best tract of land I have seen in the State; good farms, good timber and soil; well adapted to the growth of corn and cotton. The road crosses the old military road at the Walnut Church, where the rebels shot some of our prisoners. Camped at Harrison's Mill; mill, cotton-gin, and press all together; good farm; people nearly all Union.

Date.	Hour.	Distance.	Route.	Remarks.
1864.				
	11	26		
		3		Swamp, canebrake, bayou, &c.
Jan. 16	7 a. m.	1		Dr. Means' farm.
		2½		John F. Harrison's mill and cotton-press (Union).
	4			Captain Berry's farm (Union captain).
	3.20	8		Old military road from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to Austin, Tex., cut out by General Jackson during the war of 1812. Captain Kennedy's farm (Union captain).
	2.30			Merriweather's farm, store, and Masonic Hall (Union).
		4		Emmett MacDonald's camp. Farm of Lieutenant Holiby, C. S. Army.
	1.30			Moody's farm (secesh); wife is Union.
		2		Marmaduke's camp.
	1 p. m.			Farm of Mr. Morris (Union). Graveyard on high bluff.
		4		Widow Chitman's farm on the Sulphur Rock road; 7 miles.
				Morris, secesh.
				Creek.
	12 m.			Hokes' nursery (Union).
		4		Country residence of William Byers, esq. High, rocky ridge in rear of Batesville.
Jan. 15	10.30 a. m.			Batesville, Ark. White River and Polk Bayou.

Mild, pleasant day, though rather cool. Gentle south wind. Warm cloudy day. Thawed rapidly. A gentle breeze played up from the south.



Large, nice valley on the Bayou Doty Creek, mostly owned and cultivated by William Merriweather, a wealthy country merchant and treasurer of ——— lodge, which meets in a commodious hall in the upper story of his store-house.

Nice rolling land, of better quality; good timber, cut off near Marmaduke's camp.

Land flat and clayey, of a reddish color; does not produce very abundantly of anything. About a mile from the creek the road crosses the Sulphur Rock road at right angles. Sulphur Rock due south 7 miles.

Descend long, steep hill a mile in rear of town; cross creek three times; good, gravelly fords. Land flat and clayey; road good. Rise on high land at the nursery. Hokes driven from home by secesh.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., January 18, 1864.

Captain CASTLE,
Commanding Detachment Eleventh Missouri Cavalry on the South Bank of White Bear, near Batesville, Ark:

CAPTAIN: You will proceed immediately with 75 men, properly officered, armed, and equipped, with three days' rations, to the Grand Glaize, about 18 miles below Jacksonport, on the west side of the river; you will kill every armed rebel you meet with who is clothed in Federal uniform, and shoot all bushwhackers. Take only those men who are really Confederate soldiers as prisoners. Scout around the Glaize until the steamer in charge of District Quartermaster Thompson has passed that point safely, and then return to this place without delay. The protection of the boat will be paramount to everything else, and the colonel commanding relies upon your good sense and judgment to bring this expedition to a favorable termination. Be sure to guard against surprise. Should your rations give out, you will live off the country, giving receipts for all you take, and ordering the parties to whom receipts are given to report with them at these headquarters for payment. You will press a guide at any house you may come to. If he plays you false, shoot him. Take a guidon, that you may make yourself known when the boat passes.

By order of Col. R. R. Livingston, First Nebraska Cavalry, commanding district:

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *January* 18, 1864.

General FISK:

My scouts came in this evening from near Doniphan. They could hear of nothing. All quiet in that quarter. I have scouts between Poplar Bluff and Bloomfield. I also have a scout in the vicinity of Barnesville, Reynolds County. I have nothing new from Batesville.

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. SIXTH CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
January 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Comdg. District of Southwest Missouri:

GENERAL: I would respectfully report that Lieutenant Finley, Company F, Sixth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, has just returned with his command of 30 men from a scout of seven days. He left camp on the 12th instant. He reports that he proceeded first to Montevallo, in Vernon County, from thence scouted through the counties of Cedar and Benton. I did not see or hear of any guerrillas in that section, nor see anything that would indicate that there had been any there in the last month. He reports that there are but few inhabitants in that section of the country; the most of the houses in that part have either been burned or vacated. He returned with his command on the evening of the 18th, without any casualties whatever. Distance traveled about 300 miles. Reports forage tolerably plenty.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. MURPHY,
Captain, Comdg. Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., January 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota, Saint Paul, Minn.:

GENERAL: I transmit inclosed copy of a letter to General Sully for your information. The posts at Devil's Lake and on James River will be established by you as early in the spring as possible. It is my purpose that the whole cavalry force in your district shall be massed, with two or three pieces of field artillery, to take the field as early as possible in the spring and sweep the whole region now occupied by hostile Indians north of the line from Fort Pierre to Abercrombie.

They should go as little encumbered with trains as possible. From the most available points the companies of infantry designated for the post at Devil's Lake will be brought together at Abercrombie, and will from there escort the provision trains to their post. The companies of infantry for the post on James River will be assembled on the upper Minnesota at such point as you deem best, and will thence march to their post in charge of trains of supplies. All the supplies which it is possible to carry with the wagons in your district must be sent. If larger escorts of infantry be necessary they must be sent, but the extra companies will return again to Minnesota as soon as the posts are fairly established. You will select the cavalry companies for each post and direct them to proceed to their stations as soon as their summer campaign is over.

The infantry companies for these new posts must be taken from the same regiment. The colonel of the infantry regiment will command the post at Devil's Lake; the colonel of the cavalry regiment the post on James River. One of the first things to be done is to open a trail from Devil's Lake to the post below Fort Clarke, and from the post on James River to Fort Pierre. As soon as practicable after the troops arrive at their stations, all the wagon trains

will be sent to Fort Pierre from the post on James River, and from Devil's Lake to the post below Fort Clarke. This latter post will be the depot for the supply of Devil's Lake; Fort Pierre for the supply of the post on James River. The trains will be loaded and sent back from the Missouri to their new posts by General Sully, and if necessary to supply the garrison they must make several trips during the season.

Let me know your views upon this subject, and report to me fully the means of transportation to carry out these movements. Forts Abercrombie, Ridgely, and Ripley will be maintained, with garrisons hereafter to be designated. Something of a line of frontier stations along the outer settlements of Minnesota will be temporarily kept up until the foregoing movements are fully completed. I have not yet decided whether a post at Pembina will be necessary after these arrangements have been fully completed. Write me fully on the subject herein set forth.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

I omitted to state that a trail should be opened, as soon as possible after the establishment of the new posts, between the post on James River and the post on the Missouri near Fort Clarke. This trail will be nearly on the direct route from Minnesota to Dakota mines.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., January 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Comdg. District of Iowa, Davenport, Iowa:

GENERAL: It is my purpose with the opening of spring to establish the following posts in the Indian country: First. A post of three companies of infantry and five of cavalry at Devil's Lake. Second. A post of three companies of infantry and five companies of cavalry on James River, nearly west of Fort Abercrombie. Third. A post of four companies of infantry and at least a battalion of cavalry at or near Fort Clarke, on the upper Missouri. Fourth. A post somewhere on Yellowstone River, southwest or nearly so of Fort Clarke. The garrison of this post will be determined during the summer campaign.

The post near Fort Clarke had best be as far below that post as is expedient, in view of its being the depot for the supply of the post at Devil's Lake. Will you please give this subject such careful examination immediately as is in your power, and report to me as soon as practicable your views on the subject? The posts at Devil's Lake and on James River will be established by General Sibley and garrisoned by troops from Minnesota; the post below Fort Clarke by yourself. If necessary (and I suppose it will be) I will send four infantry companies from here to escort the steamers carrying up supplies, which companies will constitute the garrison of the post near Fort Clarke.

As I have hitherto informed you, the posts at Devil's Lake and on James River will be supplied, the first from the post near Fort Clarke, the second from the post of Farm Island. You will be charged with their supply and will accordingly take the necessary

steps for that purpose. In proper time you will be ordered to Saint Louis to arrange for all these matters and for your expedition in the spring. I will inform you in time of the movement of troops from Minnesota for the purpose above set forth, and also to complete the campaign against the Minnesota and Dakota Sioux.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., January 18, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM CROOKS,
Comdg. Second Sub-District, Saint Peter:

COLONEL: In view of the possibility that some of the unmounted companies of the Second Regiment Minnesota Volunteers may be stationed at points within your sub-district, General Sibley directs that you cause the requisite inquiries to be made and information conveyed to these headquarters, first, whether quarters can be furnished ready prepared for one company each at Traverse des Sioux, Kasota, Mankato, and New Ulm; second, the actual expense per month for such quarters at each place. Although it is not absolutely determined to station troops at any of the points specified, much will depend upon the facilities afforded and the economy attendant upon such a movement at any or all of them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 19, 1864.

I. Regulations will be established on the 1st of February proximo for the government of persons employed in plantation labor during the present year. All parties interested therein will have an opportunity to present their views upon this subject to the commission of enrollment, the object being to secure a reliable, economical, and just system of compensated labor.

II. All plantations not in process of cultivation on the 1st day of February proximo, unless excepted from the operation of this order for special reasons, will be considered abandoned estates, and rented by the Government to such persons as will undertake their proper cultivation.

III. Considerations of public health require the suspension of all unnecessary communication or travel by plantation laborers between the different parishes of the State, or between plantations of the same parish. Such communication or travel, therefore, is forbidden, except under regulations established by the provost-marshals of the several parishes, and upon passes issued in accordance therewith. Public officers and managers of estates are requested to assist in the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: It will require two months to complete the works under my charge at Port Hudson with the present force, except "trimming," which will require a month more. No troops except a few prisoners have been furnished for more than a month. White laborers are difficult to get, and then only at high prices—$1.25 per day and rations, equal to $1.75 per day. The works are so far advanced that the urgency for them does not longer exist, but still it is desirable that the works should be finished so as to relieve the officer in charge for other duty. It would seem that a garrison of the size of Port Hudson should build its own fortifications. I would like to employ the laboring, hired force exclusively on the more difficult work, as magazines, &c.

I submit this for your consideration, and at the same time wish to call your attention to the fact that the orders concerning the employment of troops at that point have not been carried out, not even in letter, certainly not in spirit, if I am to credit the reports of the engineer in charge. Not more than one-half the labor ordered has been performed, even in name, while the engineer has been furnished no assistance or encouragement by the commanding officer. The commanding officer declined to furnish an officer to take charge of tools and other property for the works, but did so for the works built by his own direction. In making the statement I am merely repeating the reports which I have received from the officer in charge.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. C. HOUSTON,
Major and Chief Engineer, Dept. of the Gulf.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 21, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brigadier-General Andrews, commanding, &c., at Port Hudson, who it is supposed, with his present force, can spare, for limited time, at least 500 men as a working party on the fortifications. It is important that these works should be completed at a much earlier time than that indicated within.

By command of Major-General Banks:
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., February 5, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

One thousand men are furnished daily from the garrison to work on fortifications. As to the reports within referred to by the chief engineer, I have only to say that they are very incorrect, and to express my surprise that such reports, coming from the officer in question, should have produced the impression which they appear to have done upon the chief engineer.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., January 19, 1864.

Captain SELFRIDGE,
U. S. Navy, Commanding Station:

DEAR SIR: I have received information that the enemy have again crossed the Atchafalaya, in force unknown, but that 50 visited Waterloo on Friday; also that Jackson is their headquarters, this side, and that their force is very considerable, and that the design to cross from the west to the east bank is still entertained by them. I deem it my duty to inform you that the longer presence here of the Conestoga and General Price does [not] seem necessary.

With my thanks for your great promptness and Captain Richardson's in coming to co-operate with me, I remain, with high respect, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Plaquemine, La., January 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: The troops I have here now are the Forty-second and One hundred and twentieth Ohio Infantry, the Second Ohio Battery, and the one company of Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry. The battery has two 6-pounder James rifles and two 12-pounder howitzers. The battery has 94 men present, the cavalry 42; the infantry numbers 730, including sick and convalescent. There are very few sick, however. There is no gun-boat here. The fort is in rapid process of completion, and would have been done ere this had not the weather been so bad. If I could have four 20-pounder guns to mount I think there would be no difficulty in resisting any attack the enemy may make. I should like them soon. However, there is no present danger of an attack.

Very respectfully,

L. A. SHELDON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 19, 1864.

Maj. T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Fort Smith, Ark.:

A dispatch to Major-General Steele, dated 4th instant, directing him to order General Carr to Fort Smith, for temporary command of District of the Frontier during absence of General McNeil, was transmitted to your headquarters to be forwarded by special courier. Report action by telegraph immediately.

By order:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION,
January 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. H. CHAPMAN,
Commanding Third Brigade:

COLONEL: The brigadier-general commanding directs that you immediately prepare the following regiments with three days' cooked rations, to go to Pine Bluff by boat: Fifty-fourth Illinois, One hundred and sixth Illinois, and Sixty-first Illinois Infantry. You will immediately report in person at Major-General Steele's headquarters for further instructions. You will go in command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Inquire for Captain Scammon, at General Steele's.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., January 19, 1864.

Capt. JOHN WILCOX,
Co. B, Seventh Iowa Cav., Comdg. Post, Dakota, Nebr. Ter.:

CAPTAIN: Your favor of the 16th instant is received. The general commanding the district directs me to say that under existing circumstances it is not deemed safe to send the captured property out of the District of Nebraska by soldiers for the purpose of turning it over to Maj. J. B. Hoffman, U. S. Indian agent for the Ponca Indians. The general suggests that some one should receive it as Major Hoffman's agent at Niobrara, or some other convenient place within this district, as it would be dangerous to take it on the Ponca Reservation for the purpose of delivery. If Major Hoffman refuses to receive the property you will turn it over to the acting assistant quartermaster, to be accounted for by him and disposed of as may hereafter be directed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POST ARANSAS, TEX., *January* 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I had the honor in my last report to call attention to the fact that my men were much in want of proper clothing, and beg leave to say once more that they are absolutely suffering for want of the same. Our means of communicating with headquarters are limited, and consequently cannot send the regimental quartermaster away with any certainty when he could return. Requisitions have been made out and forwarded, but fail, as yet, to receive any return. The health of the regiment is excellent, and I have now on the island at this post an aggregate of 360; this is exclusive of Captain Altmann's company, which is doing provost duty at headquarters of Major-General Dana, and I am expecting daily the convalescents from New Orleans, as I have taken steps to have them forwarded to the regiment.

Permit me again to state that our tents are worn out, yet we have quite comfortable quarters for the men, which we built since coming here. I learn that the troops have generally been paid up to January 1, 1864. My regiment has not received any pay since August 31, 1863, and many are in great need of money, especially the officers, and, if possible, I would urge that the provost-marshal be directed to pay us before leaving for New Orleans. The fortifications have been nearly completed several times, and are sufficiently advanced at present so that the guns are in position and can be used, but the sand out of which they are constructed is so light and dry that the winds blow it away, and it is almost impossible to keep the works in repair. Captain Blanchard, of the engineers, has caused large quantities of sea grass to be gathered and placed upon the works, and sowed oats on them, which seems to prevent the destruction by the wind very much, and may, with care and attention, obviate the difficulty entirely. We experience considerable difficulty in procuring firewood, having but two wagons at the post.

My scouts have several times been in Corpus Christi, and find no enemy. Deserters still continue to come in slowly. I have no doubt that if we were on the mainland very many deserters would come into our lines, and there is not the least difficulty in taking possession of and holding Corpus Christi at any time it may be deemed proper.

Respectfully,

WM. G. THOMPSON,
Major, Comdg. Twentieth Iowa and Post Aransas.

[Indorsement.]

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE, *Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Gulf:*

The subjects within the control of the corps commander referred to herein have been referred to the corps quartermaster here, with orders in the case. The matter of the payment of the troops is referred to department commander.

Very respectfully,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Vols., Comdg. 13th Army Corps.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call attention to the levees in this State, and ask that they may be repaired under the direction of the provost-marshal's department. That department has its officers everywhere, and whatever their duties, they cannot be so onerous but that the matter of levees can be attended to by them. All negroes have been converted into soldiers, and I am deprived of labor for my department, for it is impossible to get any colored troops to work, either through the worthlessness of officers or their too great individual influence. The best white troops that the world ever saw are and have been those that have been made to toil constantly.

It is simply impossible for me to build levees this year, and I would urge that the negroes upon the plantations, Government and

others, be put to work immediately under their own overseers and the general direction of the provost-marshals. There are large plantations where no negroes can be enlisted nor carried away. The expense of tools and materials should be assessed against these plantations, for they cannot be considered a legitimate charge against quartermasters' appropriations. None of the proceeds of these plantations come into my hands; they go to the Treasury and private parties. It is no more right that my time and energies should be employed at this than in any other private or State interest.

All control of plantations and their revenues have been surrendered; let the parties receiving them be made to do the work of their own self-preservation and bear the expenditures thereof. It will not be done voluntarily, and the State government seems to take no interest and exercise no authority in such matters. The railroad will probably be flooded and impassable from New Orleans to Brashear when the river reaches its height; the Bonnet Carre country likewise. The levee on the opposite bank of the river from New Orleans to Donaldsonville and thence down Bayou La Fourche requires examination and repair. I have never been able to procure recruits for a regiment of quartermaster's men to man steamers on account of the selfishness of interested enrolling officers, or other causes.

The whole scheme which I advocated so strongly, to my mind, is a failure in many respects; our labor is crippled, the expenses of the quartermaster's department doubled as regards employés, and in many other respects, and while our labor is all disposed of, our fighting force has not in fact been so rapidly increased. Why cannot all plantation hands be put upon the levee this winter? Why cannot I get 1,000 such hands at Brashear City, or two colored regiments? Why cannot the colored troops at Port Hudson do their own quartermaster labor? Why cannot 1,000 be employed and sent across the lake to procure lumber and timber to house those remaining behind? Why cannot I have regiments in my department as well as the engineers?

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

HDQRS. NINETIETH REGIMENT NEW YORK VOLS.,
Bayou Boeuf, La., January 20, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM J. DENSLOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that 3 of the men of my command absented themselves last night from camp without permission, and had not been heard from until this evening, when a citizen informed me that they had been taken prisoners by a party of rebels near Grass Lake, which is within 6 miles of this station, supposed to be the same party that removed the rails on the road. The citizen who gave the information saw the prisoners and recognized them, they being at the time in the hands of 4 rebel cavalrymen (armed), who stated that they would "be down in a few days and take the rest of them." I sent out a file of mounted men and 1 officer, armed with revolvers, to gain as much information as possible.

On their return the officer reported having been told by one Mr. Rentrop, a citizen, that one of his negroes saw a party of about 15 mounted men pass through his plantation between 10 and 11 o'clock last night, leading several horses and having several dismounted men with them. I have since learned that the 3 missing men borrowed horses from plantations in this vicinity and were seen within 1 mile of the place where the railroad was torn up, about 9 p. m. 19th instant. Four trains have passed this station during the past twenty-four hours, three of them having troops on board en route for Algiers, the other being a special with Assistant Superintendent Green.

I have the honor to be, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. SHAURMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Ninetieth Regt. New York Vols.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES, *Franklin, La., January* 20, 1864.

1. Col. Charles C. Dwight, One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers, having reported for duty, is assigned to the command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

By order of Brigadier-General Emory:

FREDERIC SPEED,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Peninsula, Tex., January 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps, New Orleans:

GENERAL: There is a Mr. Veazie, who belongs perhaps to Armstrong's scouts and who is at present at Franklin's camp, who ought to be here. I am informed that he is not a useful man in Louisiana, but would be very useful here. Will you be good enough to procure and forward him to me? The rebels are reported 1,200 strong at Sabine Pass; they are also erecting a large fort on Bolivar Point, opposite Galveston; they have also brought down the guns from Sachem and Clifton, say four 9-inch, five 32 and two 30-pounder Parrotts, and have them in position at Houston and south of there.

I have just started Brigadier-General Ransom up the peninsula on a reconnaissance in force, to the head of it, about 50 miles. He has with him a brigade of infantry, one piece of artillery, and 50 mounted men, and I shall place the Thirteenth Maine on board two gun-boats this afternoon and land them, if weather permits, about 25 miles above where Ransom will be to-morrow morning at daylight. I hope to capture some scouts and vedettes, perhaps to whip a cavalry force; at all events I wish to keep up a spirit of enterprise and have the troops inured to campaigning, and teach the enemy that we are active in every direction. Please forward us forage in considerable quantities.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *January* 20, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The dispatch ordering General Carr on duty here was forwarded by special messenger immediately after its receipt at these headquarters. The messenger has not returned yet.

Yours, &c.,

T. J. ANDERSON,
Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 20, 1864.

Captain CAMERON,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

Captain Human left Ozark early this morning. He was expecting to move across Rolling Prairie, and then toward Lebanon, in Searcy County, but would direct his course in any direction that would lead him toward the enemy. Colonel Phelps will not attack a largely superior force unless absolutely necessary, until there is a full understanding between the commanders of the different detachments. He will take time and do the work well, if possible. Send this dispatch to him by any detachment leaving in that direction.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 20, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BISHOP,
Commanding at Fayetteville, Ark.:

Has any portion of your command moved into Newton or Searcy Counties? If so, when did it move and about where is it now? Colonel Phelps says that there are about 400 of the enemy about 40 miles south of Berryville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, January* 21, 1864.

A military court, to be known as the provost court of the State of Texas, is hereby constituted, for the purpose of hearing, deciding, and passing judgment upon—

I. All cases of violation of general or special orders, violations of the Rules and Articles of War, violations of the recognized laws of war, or other offenses arising under the military jurisdiction, where the offender is not in the military service of the United States, and where the penalty does not extend to loss of life.

II. All civil crimes against the persons or property of the inhabitants, committed by any person not in the military service of the United States, where the penalty does not extend to the loss of life.

III. All other cases, arising under the military jurisdiction, which may be specially referred to the court by the commanding general or the provost-marshal-general of the department.

This court will exercise jurisdiction in all the above cases, and will hold its sessions at Brownsville, Tex., or such other point as may, from time to time, be designated in orders.

Hon. Augustus De B. Hughes is appointed judge of the court hereby authorized and established, and will be directed to enter upon his duties as soon as the occupation of a sufficient portion of the State will justify.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, January* 21, 1864.

The repair, extension, and preservation of the levees in this department are placed under the charge of the provost-marshal-general, who is authorized and directed to make an immediate survey of the levees, and to make such requisition for labor and other assistance as may be necessary for the protection of the public works, the people, and the agricultural interests of the department. The charges consequent upon improvements of this character will be assessed upon the adjoining estates, which will also be required to furnish such labor as may be equitable and practicable in the execution of this order.

All communications upon this subject will be addressed to the provost-marshal-general, and all persons having information or interest therein are requested to present their views to his office without delay.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps, New Orleans:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the department desires you to instruct Major-General Dana to make arrangements at Decrow's Point, Indianola, or such other point or points as he (General Dana) may select for the defense of his command in case the enemy should attack in force. He must be prepared for this. Should there be reason to apprehend attack from the enemy's gun-boats, the approaches by water should be swept by artillery, and submarine obstructions and destructives arranged.

The commanding general wishes Major-General Dana to understand that he does not for the present contemplate assuming the offensive from the positions now occupied by General Dana, and that it may be necessary to withdraw a portion of the forces now there for operations elsewhere. For this reason the means of transportation called for are not now forwarded. The men now here belong-

ing to regiments there may remain here until it shall be decided which regiments will remain with General Dana. A pile-driver and piles, small-boats, seines, and supplies of forage and lumber, clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and other necessaries will be sent to General Dana; also artisans and materials for the repair of the steamer Warrior. Cavalry will be sent as soon as the means of transportation admit.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 21, 1864—9.25 a. m.
(Received 10.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing of importance. A deserter last night reports Wirt Adams still about Jackson.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 21, 1864—8.49 p. m.
(Received 9 p. m.)

General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing of importance this evening. Last night a rebel officer, Capt. J. L. Bradford, Company F, First Mississippi Artillery, was captured at Mrs. Fluker's, near Jackson, La., by Charles M. Philbrick, private, Third Massachusetts Cavalry, who was out on a scout.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, La., January 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following copy of a dispatch received from Major Grosvenor, commanding at Donaldsonville:

Colonel Sheldon sends me the following from Plaquemine last evening:
"A gentleman entitled to great confidence last night told me he was recently at Jackson, La., and saw there Wirt Adams with about 1,500 cavalry, and he says this is the force menacing Baton Rouge. He says on this side of the river, aside from pickets and couriers, there are a few hundred of the enemy near Morganza, about 4,000 at Alexandria, and quite a large army at Shreveport, waiting for the water to rise in the Red River to connect with their fleet at that point. Everything quiet about here. Nothing of importance occurred here."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.
Colonel, Commanding.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *January* 21, 1864—5 p. m.
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

A small party of Vincent's cavalry came down and tore up the track near Tigerville night of 19th instant. Not much damage done, and has been repaired. Three men of the Ninetieth Regiment at Bayou Boeuf went outside the lines last night and are supposed to be captured by said party. I have parties out from Napoleonville and Bayou Boeuf and hope to get them. One guerrilla has been captured and is in jail here. General Emory telegraphs for the steamer C. P. Stone to send on a reconnaissance. I send her, but she is needed here. Is she to be under his orders?

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

BATESVILLE, ARK., *January* 21, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The detail of the Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry Volunteers that left the night before last (19th), under my command, returned this a. m. We arrived at Lunenburg about 10 a. m. yesterday morning, where I found Freeman's command, from 75 and upward in strength. I charged the town, driving them before me, seriously wounding 4 of them, and taking 2 prisoners. Not having but 44 men, and not being able to ascertain the real strength of the enemy, I concluded not to attempt to dislodge them from the position they had taken on the hills immediately beyond the town for fear of being overpowered.

The men that were wounded I found that I could not bring along, as they were all too badly hurt, and was compelled to leave them on the road, some 2 or 3 miles from the town. I could not learn their names, but suppose one of them to be an Elijah McMahon, a notorious character. The 2 that I brought in with me are named Sergt. W. D. Collison and Private P. R. Young, members of Captain Cook's company, of Freeman's command. I also brought 7 good horses with McClellan saddles, which I captured from the enemy, together with one Government rifle—Enfield musket.

We succeeded in getting 9 recruits, with the promise of as many more in a few days. I could not learn anything definite about the programme of the enemy, but do not think they will remain in the neighborhood of Lunenburg unless they are re-enforced. From what I saw of them I would judge them to be pretty well mounted and armed.

I stopped last night with my command at Widow Russell's, on Lafferty's Creek, whom I receipted to for 8 bushels of corn. I almost forgot to add that one of my command by the name of Williams was missing from the time of the skirmish. He was seen alive and well a few moments after it was over, but has not been seen or heard of since. He may probably find his way back.

In conclusion, I would, in justice to those under my command, say that they were cool and collected, and promise, after a little disciplining, to become good and valiant soldiers.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. A. BAXTER,
Captain, Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infy. Vols.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, January 21, 1864.

SAMUEL RUCKER, Esq.,
Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 17th instant. I thank you for the information in relation to the state of affairs at Pleasant Hill. The company that is mustered in and armed will be relieved from active duty and permitted to retain their arms for self-protection as soon as the changes in the position of the troops is made. Say to the parties of whom you write who have felt it necessary from motives of policy to sign the petition to which you refer, that the embarrassment under which they labor is fully understood, and that they have nothing to apprehend from me in consequence of being compelled to make an ostensible effort to remain under present military organization.

I wish you, as well as other of your friends, would keep me fully advised of the situation of affairs, and I hope by your assistance to bring about a better state of affairs on the border. You have probably learned that I have asked the General Assembly to pass a law prohibiting the stock from running at large. The object of this is to enable the farmers to till their lands without the necessity of fencing out the stock. Parties with a working team can thus raise sufficient to subsist them. If they have to build fences it cannot be done.

Let me know if my views are correct. With a hearty co-operation on the part of the people, I hope that you will witness the end of your terrible afflictions.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *January* 1, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

It is respectfully suggested that the economy and good of the service would be promoted by having two well disciplined and drilled companies of infantry assigned to this district and post for provost guard, and to garrison Fort No. 1, when Major Rabb's men of the Second Missouri Artillery leave, which will be required before long, unless this force is to receive its outfit here; using two squadrons of cavalry for this duty seems to involve an unnecessary expense.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *January* 21, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Phelps, commanding Second Arkansas Cavalry, dispatches from Berryville on the 18th instant that Gunning with 400 men was 40 miles south of there, Captain Human, with the First Battalion Eighth Missouri State Militia, approaching them from the east through Yellville, and Captain Galloway from the west, through Huntsville, with a battalion, and Colonel Phelps from the north.

Commanders of these detachments are directed to communicate with each other and then make a combined attack upon the rebels in that region. It is not believed the rebels can concentrate more than 1,000 men, and it is expected that the movement will result in their destruction or expulsion from that part of Arkansas.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, January 21, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BISHOP,
Commanding, Fayetteville:

Colonel Phelps dispatches from Berryville on the 18th that Colonel Gunning with 400 men was 40 miles below there. You will see from this that there is quite a force west of you. You will instruct Captain Galloway not to engage a largely superior force unless it becomes necessary for his own safety, but maneuver until he can communicate with the other forces in that vicinity and make a joint attack with them. You may strengthen him in your own discretion.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 21, 1864.

Capt. H. L. WHEAT:

The general commanding directs that you order all escorts going to Cassville (not to any point beyond that place) to remain at that post subject to the orders of the commanding officer of the post until further orders, and not to return to Springfield until ordered from these headquarters. This measure is taken to aid the troops at Cassville in performing the duties, escorts, &c., of that post, while the main force of the Second Arkansas Cavalry is in the field.

Very respectfully, &c.,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 22, 1864.

Major-General BANKS,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of January 11, inclosing copy of your proclamation, is received.* Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand has been ordered to report to you for duty. I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that you can assign him to such duty as you may deem best. If you think it advisable to restore him to the command of his former corps, your order will be confirmed by the President.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

* Relating to establishment of a State government in Louisiana and will appear in Series III.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTY., HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 22, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Gulf:

SIR: In the reorganization of the Nineteenth Army Corps I have the honor to propose the following assignment of light artillery in the First and Second Divisions; also the batteries for the Cavalry Division and the garrison of Port Hudson, the latter not to be permanently attached to the Corps d'Afrique:

FIRST DIVISION.

Company L, First U. S. Artillery, four 12-pounder Napoleons.
Company A, First U. S. Artillery, two 3-inch rifles, two 12-pounder Napoleons.
Sixth Massachusetts Battery, four Napoleons.
Twenty-fifth New York Battery, four 3-inch rifles.
Fourth Massachusetts Battery, two Napoleons and two 3-inch rifles.
Total, twelve Napoleons, eight 3-inch rifles—twenty guns.

SECOND DIVISION.

Company C, Second U. S. Artillery, four Napoleons.
First Maine Battery, four Napoleons.
Twenty-Sixth New York Battery, four Napoleons.
First Vermont Battery, four 3-inch rifles.
Eighteenth New York Battery, four 20-pounder Parrotts.
Total guns, twelve Napoleons, four 3-inch rifles, four 20-pounder Parrotts—twenty guns.

CAVALRY DIVISION.

Company G, Fifth U. S. Artillery, four Napoleons.
Company F, First U. S. Artillery, four Napoleons.
Second Massachusetts Battery, six 6-pounder rifles, bronze.
First Wisconsin Battery, four 3-inch rifles.
Total guns, eight Napoleons, four 3-inch rifles, six 6-pounder rifles—eighteen guns.

GARRISON AT PORT HUDSON.

Twenty-first New York Battery, four 3-inch rifles.
Twelfth Massachusetts Battery, three 6-pounder guns and one 12-pounder howitzer.
Second Vermont Battery, four 6-pounder Sawyers.
Total, four 3-inch rifles, four 6-pounder Sawyers, three 6-pounder guns, one 12-pounder howitzer—twelve guns.

The above proposed assignment to the First and Second Divisions, Nineteenth Army Corps, has been submitted to and received the approval of Major-General Franklin.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Arty., Dept. of the Gulf.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 22, 1864.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following information concerning the routes from the Mississippi River to the interior of Texas: Brashear City to Alexandria, 174 miles; Brashear City to Shreveport, 344 miles; Simsport to Alexandria, 70 miles; Natchez to Alexandria, via Harrisonburg, 80 miles; Natchez to Natchitoches, 120 miles; Vicksburg to Shreveport, 148 miles; Little Rock to Shreveport, 225 miles; Fort Smith to Shreveport, 300 miles; Alexandria to Shreveport, 170 miles; Alexandria to Houston, 270 miles; Shreveport to Houston, 295 miles.

The water via Red River commences falling about the 1st of May, and the navigation of the river for the most of our gun-boats and transports is not reliable after that time. The months of March and April are unfavorable for operations in Northern and Eastern Texas, owing to the high stage of water in the Sabine, Néches, and Trinity Rivers and their tributaries, and the overflows to which their banks are subject. The concentration of all the forces available for operations west of the Mississippi in the vicinity of Shreveport requires that the line of supply with the Mississippi be kept up. It would not be practicable to abandon the base with so large a force, with a line of operations of 300 miles, through a country occupied by the enemy, to be overcome before communication could possibly be effected with points held by us on the coast.

The water communication to Alexandria cannot be depended on after the 1st of May, and it would be necessary to depend on the road from Natchez, a distance of 80 miles, or possibly from Harrisonburg, a distance of 50 miles. Boats of very light draught, say 3 or 3½ feet of water, may go to Alexandria during low water at ordinary seasons, but the large majority of our boats and gun-boats are of greater draught than this. The most reliable routes would be by the railroad from Vicksburg to Shreveport. The track is now laid from Vicksburg to Monroe. The road is graded from Monroe to Shreveport, and mostly bridged; the distance is 96 miles. There is a good wagon road from Monroe to Shreveport, crossing the Washita River and other streams.

It would require at least three months to rebuild this railroad, which is indispensable to the supply of an army in Northeastern Texas. To insure success and permanent results to the operations of a force to operate against Texas, or, rather, against the rebel forces west of the Mississippi, it is essential that the forces available for this purpose, viz, those now west of the Mississippi, and any additional forces that may be assigned, should be placed under the command of a single general. The rebel forces west of the Mississippi have a single head, and so should the forces operating against them. Preparations should be made to establish a line of supply, independent of the water-courses; otherwise, by the time the forces are concentrated and ready to move forward, they will be compelled to halt until a new line of supply is established, thus giving the enemy a breathing spell and an opportunity to harass our communications with their mounted troops.

It is of vital importance, in operations of this kind, where the distances traversed are so great, that there should be no delays, for our

main security against raids on our communications consists in keeping the enemy so well occupied in taking care of himself that he will have no time or opportunity to trouble us. Hence the importance of thorough preparation and perfect concert of action among the different corps. Suppose it is determined to concentrate the forces near Shreveport, preliminary to a movement into Texas. This point is the principal depot of the enemy west of the Mississippi. There are some machine-shops and dock-yards there and the place is fortified by a line of works with a radius of 2 or 3 miles. The position is a strong one, being on a bluff and commanding the eastern bank. The point suggests itself at once as a proper one for such a concentration.

The most direct and only reliable line of supply to this point would be the road from Vicksburg to Shreveport, railroad as far as Monroe, 52 miles, and a graded road the rest of the way, 96 miles. It would be necessary to put the road in running order and procure materials for completing the road. The security of this road requires that the enemy be driven out of Northern Louisiana and Arkansas. This line could be held much more easily than the Red River, which is very narrow and crooked and which has, in many places, high bluff banks where field artillery could be placed to enfilade the channel and have no fear of gun-boats. Such a point is Grand Ecore, where the bluff is 120 feet high. This point, I have been informed by spies, is fortified. Concerning the mode of uniting the forces near Shreveport I will mention no details, as it will depend much on the enemy's movements and the character of the routes in Southern Arkansas, which I have not had time to examine fully; our forces there have, doubtless, the information necessary to arrange this matter.

These movements, however, should be so arranged as to drive the enemy out of Arkansas and Northern Louisiana. I anticipate no danger from any large force moving on New Orleans from Texas. In case of this movement our forces would then immediately come in on the rear of this force and cut it off. The enemy will, I think, be unable to interfere seriously with our concentration of troops, and will then mass his whole force, except that at Galveston, near Shreveport, when he will fight or retire on the line he may select.

Suppose our forces to be united at Shreveport, which could probably be effected during the season of high water, and that arrangements have been perfected to supply the army by the road from Vicksburg via Monroe, Arkansas and Louisiana clear of rebels, and the enemy in retreat. I assume that he will do this, as our force should be much larger than his, and that he will continue to retreat, knowing that we will be weakened thereby, while he can select a defensive position far from our base. Whatever way he takes we must follow and expect to have our path disputed at every point, as he will be driven to desperate efforts. The numerous streams with high banks will afford him a favorable opportunity to retard our progress and effect a secure retreat to any point he may select. Our subsequent movements cannot well be foreseen. It does not seem probable that the enemy will return to Houston unless his force is large and he should propose to draw us into a trap.

It is more probable that he will retire farther west and use his cavalry to harass our flanks and rear, a species of war peculiarly adapted to Central and Western Texas. We should then be prepared for a most active campaign, and our force of cavalry should

be especially large and efficient. Again, recurring to the line of supply, it will be seen that the Vicksburg and Shreveport road extends to Marshall, where there is an interval of 40 miles to Henderson, whence the road is completed to Galveston. The road from Marshall to Henderson, however, is graded, and could be completed in a short time. In case the enemy should abandon the coast this road will fall into our possession, and supplies could be obtained from two directions. Our colored troops, who are especially qualified for fighting guerrillas, could be usefully employed in guarding the entire line of this road from Vicksburg to Galveston. Texas is said to be full of blacks, who will be a valuable auxiliary in our operations in that State.

The campaign above sketched out would, I believe, be a long one. Much preparation and labor will be required to insure the army against vexatious delays, which permit the enemy constantly to elude us. I should estimate, roughly, that it would require until some time in May to effect the union of forces and be prepared with transportation for a movement into the interior. This would be about the commencement of the season most favorable for active operations in Texas. I suppose by that time wagon trains will be provided to haul supplies from Monroe to Shreveport, that the railroad will be in running order to Monroe, and the work of completing the road well under way. The time required for subsequent operations cannot well be estimated. It is highly probable that the rebel army will suffer greatly from desertion, an easy matter in an active campaign. The Arkansans will probably leave in the greatest numbers. Should their army, however, hold together well, they will be able to prolong the contest some time.

The results of this campaign will be very great. As long as we are able to keep the enemy actively engaged in Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas will be safe, and the process of reconstruction can be carried on without interruption; and should those States establish loyal State governments, there can be no doubt that desertions would be very numerous. This plan of operations has the advantage over that of operating from the coast of Texas. It also has the advantage of enabling us to bring a much larger force of cavalry into the field. It is, however, a much more difficult plan to execute, requires much more time, and is much more uncertain as to the time it will require to accomplish any of the objects undertaken.

The movement by the coast of Texas possesses the great advantage of enabling us to deceive the enemy as to our intentions, which is not the case with the other plan. Our troops and supplies can be quickly moved by steamer to any point on the coast. Landings can be threatened at different points and the enemy kept in ignorance of our intentions. We now hold the harbor of Matagorda, the best on the coast, next to Galveston. We have a secure point for the debarkation of troops and supplies. The distance by land to Houston is 150 miles, over good roads, three in number, one via Texana and Wharton, one via Matagorda and Columbia, and the third along the beach to the mouth of Brazos River.

Very little baggage need be required on this march, as the point of supply can be transferred to Brazos River and San Luis Pass in succession. A much less force would be required for this operation than the other. The rebel forces now in Arkansas will remain there as long as our force is opposed to them, and we would only have to meet the force in lower Texas.

To divert and draw off this force as much as possible, the following plan could be adopted: Every preparation should be made for debarking the troops at Matagorda and transferring them to the mainland. The troops intended to be sent should be designated and collected at New Orleans so as to go aboard at a moment's notice. The steamers should be got ready and the troops assigned; all the heavy material, artillery and horses, be placed on board the light-draught vessels, leaving only men and light stores to be lightered. A demonstration of gun-boats and troops on transports could then be made at Alexandria in moderate force, the effect of which would be to withdraw the enemy from lower Texas. This having been effected, the troops at New Orleans should be sent with all dispatch to Texas, the forces marched to Houston without delay, and Galveston be invested and the garrison captured, unless they hurriedly evacuated. This would give us entire control of the coast of Texas in a comparatively short time. For subsequent operations we would not be as well prepared as we would be at Shreveport, with our forces concentrated. The object we started out with would have been accomplished, viz, the possession of the coast. The object proposed by the movement via Shreveport is much greater than the other, and hence requires more time and means. That direct object is no less than the complete destruction or scattering of the rebel army west of the Mississippi, and it will be impracticable to stop short of this result. To attempt simply to hold Shreveport as a post, would subject us to continual annoyance as long as an organized force remained in Texas. They would make continual raids on our flanks and rear, and our resources would be gradually frittered away. The rebel army must be pursued until it is broken up, and then we can occupy the country and restore order.

I have written the above in some haste, necessarily, and have endeavored to make my ideas clear, though perhaps they may be somewhat boldly expressed. A strict comparison between the two plans of operation can hardly be made, as their objects are different. The only question is, which can be most successfully carried out. The results promised by the first plan are much more satisfactory, and they include those of the second. I do not believe, with some, in the impossibility of long land marches with a large force, but I am fully aware of the difficulties to be overcome and the uncertainty of foreseeing results.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. HOUSTON,

Major, A. D. C., and Chief Engineer, Dept. of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, New Orleans:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires you to inform Major-General Dana that a letter of instructions has been written by Maj. D. C. Houston, chief engineer of the department, to Capt. J. T. Baker, on the subject of intrenching a position on the eastern end of Matagorda Island; and that Major-General Dana will please conform to such instructions as far as they meet with his approval. A copy of the letter will be furnished to Major-General Dana. These

works should be commenced at once and carried on with all the available force at General Dana's disposal. Requisitions for additional artillery should be made immediately if considered necessary.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 22, 1864—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing of moment this morning. As many men as can work to advantage employed on fortifications.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *January* 22, 1864—5 p. m.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Notwithstanding the anxiety expressed by some officers, I am fully satisfied that the Confederates have no force of any size in or about this district. It is my decided opinion that the railroad was cut by a party of 5 men, acting under orders, and for the purpose not only of destroying some of the trains conveying troops, but also to cause uneasiness among the inhabitants and to render them timid in registering their names for the purpose of voting. I have reliable parties of mounted men scouting along the lakes and the bayous to counteract any such impressions and to arrest suspicious persons. As the weak part of the railroad is between Bayou Boeuf and Tigerville, would it be as well for me to patrol that section every night by means of a hand-car? The Second Louisiana Mounted Infantry was detailed at Brashear City without my knowledge or consent, and I regret it as being needless and tending to cause useless excitement. Precautions can be taken without this.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. WAR DEPT., ADJT. GEN.'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 22, 1864.

By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Volunteers, is appointed to the command of the Department of Missouri.

Maj. Gen. J. M. Schofield, on being relieved from his command by Major-General Rosecrans, will report for duty to Major-General Grant, at Chattanooga, Tenn.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROLLA, MO., *January* 22, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Reliable: Freeman is at Frederick's Fork, near Thomasville, with 400 men in camp and 1,200 enrolled to call upon when required. Our scout killed 1 of his lieutenants and 4 men near his camp. I want troops to clean them out.

THOMAS A. DAVIES,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson, January 22, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that on the 19th instant I received the following dispatch from Lexington:

Kansas troops are in the country robbing the citizens of their property of every description. This company is under the command of Lieutenant Ridgway and has been stationed at Sibley.

R. C. VAUGHAN,
Brigadier-General, Enrolled Missouri Militia.

I immediately telegraphed Colonel McFerran at Warrensburg and Captain Meredith at Lexington to send a military force sufficient to arrest the parties, if possible, and send them to these headquarters. Colonel McFerran telegraphs me that Ridgway was in Greenton Valley yesterday carrying on his depredations. If my troops fail in arresting him, I respectfully ask that he be ordered under arrest and sent to these headquarters. If a collision is brought on between the Kansas and Missouri troops it will not be my fault, but it is time that an end was put to their robberies under the cloak of freeing negroes. If Kansas wants negroes I will send 500 women and children to that State in two days, as they are a great annoyance to me, and everybody wants them removed. But they do not want them; they want the property the negroes carry off and the opportunity of taking it by coming into the State.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, January 22, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that a body of about 50 men have made their appearance on the line of Jackson County, about 7 miles northwest of Chapel Hill, who are reported to belong to Blunt's and Todd's guerrilla bands. On the 16th they were pursued by a company of First Missouri State Militia and dispersed. Search was made for them on the 17th and 18th, but no trace could be found. I have reason to believe that these parties are from the Kansas border, and have personated Blunt's and Todd's bands.

I am, truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, January 22, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding Third Sub-District, Warrensburg:

COLONEL: Please make a rigid inquiry as to the authority for believing that the camp and force reported as being north of Chapel Hill by Lieutenant Couch is Blunt's or Todd's guerrillas. I should not be surprised if you learned that it was Union thieves and not rebels. You will probably find it necessary to keep your command in the field, and the district of country on the west side of La Fayette thoroughly and constantly scouted.

I am, truly, yours,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BISHOP,
Commanding, Fayetteville, Ark.:

Major Fitch got through last night. After conferring with him and Colonel Harrison and examining Captain Worthington's report, I think your command should be disposed of as follows during this forage dearth, viz:

Two squadrons and one section of artillery, Fayetteville; two squadrons west and southwest of Fayetteville, stationed in the best forage region there is, and disposed so as to cover the roads leading to Fayetteville from the south through the Indian Territory; two squadrons and one section of artillery south of Huntsville, where there is forage, in the best position to cover the roads leading from the south and east to Fayetteville, and the balance of the command at or in the vicinity of the place mentioned by Captain Worthington as a place where forage is abundant.

Unless there are strong military objections to this disposition, I will make the order for it. Commanders of the various detachments will be instructed to protect and scout the country thoroughly and drive out all guerrillas and rebels. The men must not be allowed to straggle or move through the country in squads of less number than sufficient to overcome the several bodies of the enemy. Answer.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 22, 1864.

Capt. W. C. HUMAN,
Comdg. 1st Batt., 8th Mo. State Mil. Cav., in the Field:

Lieut. Henry Gratheer, Company K, Eighth Missouri State Militia, has been ordered to report to you with fifteen days' rations. He starts from Ozark some time to-morrow. The general commanding directs that it is discretionary with you to leave a portion of your

command (one or two companies) at Calico Rock or some other point on the White River where the rebels are in the habit of crossing and recrossing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,

Springfield, Mo., January 22, 1864.

Lieut. H. GRATHEER:

The general commanding directs that you remain at Ozark until you receive fifteen days' rations which start to you to-night. Upon receiving the rations you will proceed, with all your available force and as little camp and garrison equipage as a field campaign in the winter service will justify, to join Captain Human, commanding First Battalion, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, in the field, Arkansas. You will take a guide from Ozark, or procure one on the road, to guide you to Captain Human's command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,

First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January 22, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

When will I probably be relieved by arrival and distribution of Second Colorado?

THOS. EWING, JR.,

Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, January 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am gratified to be able to state that nearly the entire force of the Nineteenth Army Corps has re-enlisted for the war. A considerable portion of the Thirteenth Corps has also re-enlisted, and all would have been obtained, except for the orders received from the War Department in regard to the suspension of bounties. We have since received information that the bounties are renewed, and I am quite confident that a greater part, if not all, of these two corps will re-enlist. The spirit of the troops is admirable. The necessary furloughs granted under the regulations of re-enlistment will considerably reduce my command, but a sufficient force will be left for the operations referred to in the accompanying dispatch,* which we shall commence as soon as the navigation permits.

I cannot but express my great gratification at the report which you make of re-enforcements for this department, which I hope may be sufficient to compensate for the loss by furloughs. I have

* Following.

received a communication from General Sherman in regard to the stoppage of our forage on the river, and hope that all difficulties in this respect will be removed. The political indications in this State are satisfactory. I entertain no doubt that a full vote will be given in the election of the 22d of February, and that the State officers, with a full delegation in both Houses of Congress, composed of earnest and intelligent supporters of the Administration, and disposed to co-operate with the military forces of the department, will be ready for service by the middle of April.

There is great unanimity of feeling with the people in this State as to election. No serious objection is made except on the part of persons whose private plans have been somewhat disturbed by the immediate organization of a State government. Let me assure you that attention to questions relating to the Government will not interfere with a preparation for military movements.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Commander-in-Chief, &c.:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of the 4th and the 11th January are received, the first on the 13th instant and the second by the mail to-day. I am much gratified to know that General Sherman is instructed to co-operate with the commands on the Mississippi. With the forces you propose, I concur in your opinion, and with Generals Sherman and Steele, "that the Red River is the shortest and best line of defense for Louisiana and Arkansas, and as a base of operations against Texas," but it would be too much for General Steele or myself to undertake separately. With our united forces and the assistance of General Sherman the success of movements on that line will be certain and important. I shall most cordially co-operate with them in executing your orders.

With my own command I can operate with safety only on the coast of Texas, but from the coast I could not penetrate far into the interior, nor secure control of more than the country west of San Antonio. On the other line, with commensurate forces, the whole State, as well as Arkansas and Louisiana, will be ours, and their people will gladly renew their allegiance to the Government. The occupation of Shreveport will be to the country west of the Mississippi what that of Chattanooga is to the east, and as soon as this can be accomplished the country west of Shreveport will be in condition for movement into Texas. I have written to General Sherman and General Steele, in accordance with these views, and shall be ready to act with them as soon as the Atchafalaya and Red River will admit the navigation of our gun-boats. Our supplies can be transported by the Red River until April at least. In the mean time the railway from Vicksburg to Shreveport ought to be completed, which would furnish communication very comfortably for the whole of Eastern Texas. I do not mean that operations should be deferred for this purpose, but as an ultimate advantage in the occupation of these States and the establishment of governments it would be of great importance.

I inclose to you with this communication a very complete map* of the Red River country and Texas, which embraces all the information we have been able to obtain up to this time. It has been prepared by Maj. D. C. Houston, of the engineer corps, and will show that we have not overlooked the importance of this line. Accompanying the map is a memoir, which exhibits the difficulties that are to be overcome. To this I respectfully ask your attention. I have sent to General Sherman and General Steele copies of this map. I shall be ready to move to Alexandria as soon as the rivers are up, most probably marching by Opelousas. This will be necessary to turn the forts on Red River and open the way for the gun-boats. From that point I can operate with General Steele north or south of Red River, in the direction of Shreveport, and from thence await your instructions. I do not think operations will be delayed on my account. I have received a dispatch from General Sherman, in which he expresses a wish to enter upon this campaign, but had not at that time received orders upon the subject.

I do not think it expedient to give up the occupation of Matagorda Bay, which is a key point of Texas, and may be of great service hereafter in communication with the coast from the interior, but the force will be reduced to the lowest number consistent with the safe occupation of Matagorda Island. I have a small force east of Lake Pontchartrain, sent over to cover an effort to obtain lumber and other quartermaster's stores, and which will be withdrawn as soon as we have active field duty. I can concentrate on Red River all my force available for active service except the garrisons at Matagorda and Brownsville, which will be small. I am very much gratified by the report of re-enforcements to which your dispatches refer.

With great respect, &c.,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 35. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 23, 1864.

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24. By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Volunteers, will report for duty to Major-General Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf, at New Orleans, La.†

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., January* 23, 1864.

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4. Brigadier-General Dwight will relieve the Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers from duty at Fort Jackson, and will order

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* Not found as an inclosure.

† General McClernand reported to General Banks on the 15th of February, 1864.

it to proceed at once to New Orleans, La. The commanding officer, upon his arrival, will report to Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord, commanding the Thirteenth Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *January* 23, 1864—11.40 a. m.
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I have information that all troops west, save one company, have fallen back to Alexandria, and Bragg assigned to command west of Mississippi. It is stated this side, also, that the rebels have been ordered north. Adams' force is 4,500.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 23, 1864—5.10 p. m.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Two negroes just in from Grossetete report 600 of Walker's command were at that place on Wednesday last conscripting colored men, mules, and oxen, to be used on fortifications at Simsport, which place the rebels are reported to be fortifying.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. L. ANDREWS,
Commanding, Port Hudson:

GENERAL: Mr. E. Badger, who lives near your picket-lines, represents that when he left his family to come here to purchase provisions for them he had nothing for them to eat but a little pork and a barrel and a half of corn which he had borrowed; that his family consists of 9 persons. No authority will be given from these headquarters to carry provisions or goods of any description into your district without your consent, and none will be given to Mr. Badger without it. But families living near our lines, when the head of the family has taken the oath of allegiance and desires to carry on his usual occupation peaceably, must not be allowed to suffer from the fact of their being near the lines and having taken the oath of allegiance. This seems to be the case with Mr. Badger. The commanding general directs me to instruct you in such cases to furnish the families with rations, and this will be done in the case of Mr. Badger.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *January* 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Three scouting parties have returned from the lakes, &c., without developing anything of importance. I find a large number of boats on the lakes which assist the inhabitants to carry on smuggling, and could, if collected, convey a force of 300 or 400 men to within a short march of our lines on La Fourche. I deem it advisable to destroy these, leaving a sufficient number of the smaller ones for fishing purposes. The inhabitants assist the Confederates in coming over in small squads, notwithstanding pickets and scouts. I am satisfied from personal observations this would not only be just and proper, but would aid in preventing raids. If the telegraph is run up to Donaldsonville along the bayou, it may be frequently cut, unless I hold the inhabitants responsible by ordering them to report any one tampering with it. Shall I act thus in regard to the boats and wire?

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 23, 1864.

Col. E. L. MOLINEUX,
Commanding District of La Fourche:

COLONEL: You must destroy all means of communication which the rebels can make use of for disturbance of our lines, where such means are not fully under your control. Communication with the rebel lines must be prevented by all means at your disposal. Owners or agents of plantations through which military railroads and telegraph lines run must be held accountable for malicious interference therewith. Posters containing provisions of Special Orders, No. 60, of March 1, 1863, will be furnished you by the superintendent of the telegraph, to be fully posted in your district. You will enforce its provisions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[C. P. STONE,]
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Indianola, Tex., January 23, 1864.

The following-named officers are announced upon the staff of the brigadier-general commanding:

Maj. A. C. Matthews, chief of staff and acting assistant inspector-general.

Dr. B. B. Brashear, Sixteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, surgeon-in-chief.

Capt. B. Wilson, assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. S. E. Rundle, assistant quartermaster.

Capt. D. M. Alexander, commissary of subsistence.

Capt. J. R. Jackson, Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, provost-marshal.

Lieut. Frank Adams, Thirty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers, judge-advocate.

Lieut. William H. Schulze, One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Infantry Volunteers, ordnance officer.

Lieut. William M. Benton, Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

Lieut. Robert E. Torrence, Eighth Indiana Infantry Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

Lieut. Charles Meinhold, Third U. S. Cavalry, commissary of musters.

By command of Brigadier-General Benton:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, January 23, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, DETACH. 11TH MO. CAV.:

CAPTAIN: The colonel commanding directs me to thank you, and through you to thank your officers and men, for the promptness displayed in getting under arms upon the occasion of the false alarm at 2 p. m. to-day, occasioned by the unsoldierly conduct of the men of Captain Castle's command in discharging their fire-arms without orders. We trust and believe that the Eleventh will always be found equally prompt on future occasions.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar letter to commanding officer First Nebraska Cavalry.)

CAMP NEAR BATESVILLE, ARK.,
January 23, 1864

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Commanding District of Northeastern Arkansas:

COLONEL: I have the honor to make the following statement in regard to the scout commanded by me:

I started from camp at 2 a. m., January 19, with 43 enlisted men of Company I, Second Lieutenant Heath and 31 enlisted men of Company F, Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, and marched 8 miles on the road leading to Jacksonport, Ark., and was detained eight hours on account of high water; from thence to Grand Glaize, a distance of 20 miles, and found the boat 3 miles below that point. On the 20th, sent out a scout of 30 enlisted men under Lieutenant Heath, which captured James Rutherford, captain, acting quartermaster, at a distance of 3 miles from camp, and found on the person of said captain one Colt navy revolver and about $20,000 worth of receipts for corn.

Then left Fort Glaize the 21st and marched as a guard for the boat, and encamped 6 miles below Jacksonport, nothing of interest transpiring through the day. 22d, marched to Jacksonport, where we saw the boat, but could not hail it nor get to it on account of the

ice in the river, and encamped for the night 13 miles west of Jacksonport, on the Batesville road. 23d, left the Batesville road in order to head Salado Creek. After marching about 3 miles, met with about 20 Confederate soldiers; skirmished with them about 3 miles, capturing 1 lieutenant and 2 privates, 4 horses and equipments, 3 shot-guns, and 1 revolver, which were brought to Batesville, a distance of 10 miles, and turned over to the provost-marshal.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM CASTLE,
Captain Company I, Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri Vols.

BATESVILLE, ARK., *January* 23, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Batesville, Ark.:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 10, headquarters District of Northeastern Arkansas, dated January 13, 1864, and letter of instructions of same date, I left Batesville about sundown of the 13th, in command of a detachment consisting of 75 men of the First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, with 2 commissioned [officers] of the same regiment, and a detail of 50 men of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Merensky.

At a point 7 miles from Batesville I detached Lieutenant Merensky with his command, ordering him to proceed on the Hookram road until he arrived at Evening Shades. At that point he was to take the Hookram and Smithville [road] and push on to the latter-named place, making proper disposition of his force upon his arrival there so as to surround the village and capture such Confederates or others as he might find there. Having done this, he was to march out on Batesville and Smithville road and make a junction with the main command at 10 a. m. the next day. He carried out the first part of his instructions, but failed to join me. In his report he states that he surrounded the village and made a dash, but found no one there except the citizens. On his return he captured, after a severe chase, 6 prisoners, 5 horses, and several squirrel and shot guns. He reported also that one of his men had been reported sick and stopped at a farm-house on the road, and that two others of his men had remained to take care of him.

From the fact that there was no enemy in the immediate neighborhood, and the men not having reported or been heard from, I am of the opinion that they have deserted. Number of miles traveled by his command was 95. After detaching Lieutenant Merensky I pushed on to within a short distance of Smithville (2 miles), where I captured a so-called Captain Leddy and a man named Shaffner, his accomplice, at the house of a Mrs. McKnight. This man had in his charge a rebel mail from Saint Louis, Mo., together with a lot of medicines, clothing, gold lace, and buttons, all of which was, upon my return, turned over to the colonel commanding the district.

This Leddy was put in charge of the provost-mashal, Capt. C. C. Allen. Pushing on down Strawberry Creek, I captured, at a point 2 miles distant from McKnight's, 2 men by the name of Massey, both of them belonging to the rebel service, one of them being a lieutenant. From this point I pushed on to Taylor's Mill, and from thence returned through Smithville, and stopped at a point 2 miles this

side of the village, where I halted for an hour and fed my horses, having made a march of 50 miles. From this point I returned direct to Batesville, where I arrived at midnight of the 14th, having met with no further incidents. Distance traveled, 85 miles. I consider it my duty to state that the officers and men of my command behaved in a most admirable manner; no depredations were committed, and the officers were very efficient in maintaining discipline.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. MAJORS,
Capt. Co. C, First Regt. Nebr. Cav., Comdg. Expedition.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, January 23, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HERDER,
Pilot Knob:

You will come to De Soto on this day's train and settle the increasing and perplexing troubles in relation to the opening of saloons at that place and Victoria. I am daily called upon by parties from both points. Go there and make such regulations as will protect the service, and not be oppressive to the residents or travelers on the railroad. Visit Saint Louis before you return and consult with me personally.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 23, 1864.

General EWING, Jr.,
Kansas City, Mo.:

The Second Colorado ought to be distributed in three or four days from now. The colonel is directed to send you a courier, when he is posted, which will be sufficient for you to act upon.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 23, 1864.

Colonel WOODSON,
Provost-Marshal, Saint Joseph:

DEAR COLONEL: I am in receipt of yours of the 19th instant concerning the conduct of persons in Elwood, Kans., in regard to horse thieves who cross to this side of the Missouri. I send an officer, Major Hunt, with large discretionary powers, to act in the premises. State lines are always convenient for thieves and I hope to help the matter. Last year, by arranging military districts, officers could act promptly on either side. As now arranged we must rely on common sense and proper courtesy to keep up harmonious action and preserve the peace of the border. My officers are already instructed to co-operate with those of adjoining departments, and the officer at Elwood should have taken up the matter of which you speak. I

will so inform him. The conduct of the Elwood citizens seems to be a military offense, and, being on this side, will be easily redressed.

If you resort to civil process as you propose against horse thieves, delays of justice and State lines are the more difficult. If I catch horse thieves with my soldiers, I will try to make summary and certain punishment a greater terror to rogues. You may rely [upon it that] I will do all in my power to prevent border strife and sectional animosities, and I hope you will use your efforts to the same purpose. There is no reason for it; we are all in the same boat. There is not enough of the negro left to quarrel about, and I am not going to allow loyalty to be a license for horse stealing. If you hear news of any corrupt design on the part of persons on your side of the river, I trust you will give timely notice to my officers, and I will instruct my officers to give you like timely notice. But we will try to suppress the design at home and stifle mischief in the bud.

I am, colonel, very truly, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have seen Lieut. D. W. Wallingford, who commanded at Elwood at the time mentioned; he gives me a very different version of the quarrel between Sela and your sergeant. I desire the lieutenant to accompany Major Hunt to aid in properly adjusting the matter.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January* 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:

The cavalry, under Colonel Fonda, made a reconnaissance yesterday beyond Thompson's Creek to within 5 or 6 miles of Jackson. No enemy in sight. The enemy is, however, reported to have a force at Jackson. Colonel Fonda thinks he will be able to learn definitely about this force in a day or two.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

BRASHEAR CITY, LA., *January* 24, 1864—7.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I am examining into the position of affairs here, Tigerville, and Bayou Boeuf. Everything perfectly satisfactory. Return to Thibodeaux to-morrow 1 p. m., and will make a full report in writing. Went up in the C. P. Stone to Lake Palourde, &c. All quiet.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

BATESVILLE, ARK., *January* 24, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Northeastern Arkansas:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 13, headquarters District Northeastern Arkansas, dated January 16, 1864, and letter of instructions of same date, I left Batesville about daylight

the 17th, in command of the First Battalion, First Cavalry, Nebraska Volunteers, consisting of 150 men and 5 commissioned officers, moving directly to Powhatan, the crossing of Black River, passing in the route Smithville, and ferried my command over by 11 p. m.; distance, 45 miles. I here fed. At daybreak was on the move down the river in the direction of Jacksonport. The result of the first 3 miles' march was the killing of 1 man named Grissome, a bushwhacker, the capture of 1 sergeant, having several letters and official documents from General Price, Colonel Shelby, and others of no particular importance, and 2 privates, Confederate soldiers, horses, equipments, and arms. Three miles from this point we were met by 6 Confederate soldiers belonging to Captain McVeigh's company; captured 3, and pressed the others so closely that they deserted their horses, thereby leaving them in our hands.

Hearing that at or opposite a place below on Black River, called Bird's Point (distance, 24 miles), there was a company of 20, I moved forward as fast as possible without meeting or seeing anything worthy of note. Upon arriving near this point I ascertained that there was a party of about that number scattered around at houses off the main road. I immediately disposed of my command so as to surround all the houses in that neighborhood, the result of which was the capture of Colonel Brand, Captain Edwards, Captain McVeigh, Captain Webb, Lieutenant Smith, Lieutenant Wylie, and 12 men, C. S. Army, with their horses and arms, except those of the officers, which they managed to secrete so effectively that it was impossible for me to find them. By this time it was getting dark. I then moved forward 5 miles to a point on Black River called Elgin, and fed. After feeding at this point I allowed my men to lie down and rest until 3 o'clock, at which time I had them in line ready to move. At this moment I received a dispatch from Colonel Livingston, by a courier from Captain Kauffman, stating that he (Colonel Livingston) had sent me 150 men under Captain Kauffman, as re-enforcements; also that General McRae occupied Jacksonport with 250 men.

I at once sent a messenger to Captain Kauffman to hurry up with all possible dispatch, at the same time sending one squadron under Lieutenant Murphy, Company F, First Nebraska Cavalry, with instructions to go 1½ miles in advance and occupy with his command all the roads, place a guard around all the houses he passed sufficient to keep any person from getting out to give information of our presence, and ascertain the exact force in Jacksonport and report to me by courier as soon as he had accomplished his mission. I then ordered my men to dismount and get their breakfast. The information thus obtained was to the effect that Jacksonport was only occupied by some 30 men under Captain Siddell, C. S. [Army]. At 12 m. my messenger returned from Captain Kauffman, stating that he was near at hand.

Feeling that I had a sufficient force to move into Jacksonport, I did not wait for Captain Kauffman, fearing that by some means they (the enemy) might perhaps get information of our presence and leave. Moving up with as much celerity and caution as I possibly could to within 2 miles of the town, where the roads forked, I divided my command, sending three squadrons under the command of Captain Curran to the right, down Black River (one, however, was guarding provisions, which I ordered him to leave a half mile behind before charg-

ing into town). With the other two I moved down below, to cut off their retreat in case they got sight of him first. After arriving at a certain point, at a certain time a signal was to be given by me (the firing of a pistol), upon which the whole command was to dash into town, which done, the result was the killing of Captain Eckells, 5 Confederate soldiers, and the capture of Captain Siddell, Lieutenants Washburn, Owen, Bell, and 16 men, C. S. Army, all their horses, horse equipments, and some arms, they managing mostly to throw their arms away. There being snow on the ground it was impossible for us to find them.

At this time the detachment of the Eleventh Missouri, under Captain Kauffman, came in. I ascertained from some of the prisoners captured that Major Snider, C. S. Army, with from 60 to 80 men, was encamped about 8 miles from town in the Conditt settlement. I at once placed my prisoners in the most suitable building, leaving as a guard Company A, First Cavalry, Nebraska Volunteers, numbering 32 men, and ordered Captain Kauffman with his command down White River to the crossing of Village Creek used in the morning by them (the means of crossing being only a small raft, the stream unfordable), with instructions to follow up their trail, which could easily be discerned on account of the snow. I then moved out in the direction of the camp with my battalion for the purpose of attacking them, but before reaching that point I got information to the effect that they had notice of our presence and were moving down to the crossing of Village Creek, then occupied by Captain Kauffman.

Moving as rapidly as possible by the shortest route to the road they were on, I struck it just fifteen minutes behind them. Shortly after firing was heard in the front, supposed by me to be the Eleventh Missouri attacking their advance, which was correct. Urging my horses up to full speed, I shortly encountered them, at the same gait, on their retreat from Captain Kauffman.

Upon their discovery of my command they or their advance (they having changed front so suddenly that their rear might properly [be] called their advance) fired one volley. Returning the fire I charged them, they scattering in every direction. At this point my horse was so frenzied with excitement that he became altogether ungovernable, carrying me to the left and entirely away from my command into a party of the retreating foe numbering from 15 to 20. Feeling that my own personal safety depended altogether on my own action, I shot 3, which so terrified the rest that several that I heard sang out, "I surrender." I managed to throw myself off my horse and make my way back to the command, a distance of over 1 mile, after which I sent my men in every direction scouring the woods and swamps thoroughly. The result of this attack was the Eleventh Missouri, under Kauffman, killing 2, capturing 3, with their horses and arms; my command killing 3, capturing 3, 1 being mortally and 1 slightly wounded.

I then moved my command back to Jacksonport, arriving at that point at daylight (the 20th). Upon my arrival I was informed that by the use of a pocket knife the prisoners had cut a hole in the floor sufficiently large to crawl through. By this means Colonel Brand, Captain Edwards, Captain McVeigh, Captain Webb, Captain Siddell, Captain ———, Lieutenants Smith, Wylie, Washburn, Owen, Bell, 1 sergeant, and 10 Confederate soldiers had effected their escape, the rest of the prisoners at that time being asleep. I at once ordered

my command cut in every direction to, if possible, recapture them, but failed after a vigilant search until 4 p. m., 20th. Upon the return of my scouting parties, I ordered Captain Kauffman to at once cross Black River, taking with him all the prisoners then in my possession, and report to Batesville, which he did, arriving at that point at 4 a. m., 21st, turning prisoners, horses, and arms over to Captain Allen, provost-marshal.

Pursuant to previous instructions, I remained with my command at Jacksonport for the protection of a boat expected up the river with supplies for Batesville. The boat did not arrive until after dark on the night of the 21st, and anchored in the stream opposite town. At daylight on the morning of the 22d, she moved up the river and I crossed my command over Black River. By the time I was across she came back, reporting that it was impossible for her to move up the river for the reason that she was then drawing 5½ feet water, and there was not that amount in the channel above the point where Black emptied into White River, consequently Major W. ordered her to lighten up to 3 feet, by unloading a portion of her load, and try it again.

The commissary stores unloaded I left to be guarded by four squadrons under Captain Curran, on this side of Black River, a distance from this point of 25 miles. Feeling that the stores were perfectly secure under charge of Captain Curran, with four squadrons First Nebraska Cavalry, and that my presence was not needed, I took one squadron and came through, leaving at 1 p. m., 22d, and arriving at this place at 10 p. m. same evening. The whole distance marched by my command was about 150 miles.

The accompanying diagram* will show more perfectly the route traveled by me than I could possibly explain in writing. The result of the whole expedition was following: Killed of the enemy, 1 captain, 15 men; wounded, 2, 1 mortally, 1 slightly; capture of 1 colonel, 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 sergeant, and 40 men, belonging to various commands of the C. S. Army. My command escaped, fortunately, without the loss or injury of a single man. I regret exceedingly that such ill fate should befall me as the loss of the officers and men before enumerated by escaping. It was the most mortifying thing that ever happened me in my military life. The officers and soldiers of my command endured the fatigues and hardships of the expedition as should all good soldiers, with activity and cheerfulness, always ready and ever anxious to engage the enemy, regardless of numbers.

The whole expedition was conducted with so much secrecy that the inhabitants of the country through which I passed were taken completely by surprise. The moral effect upon them surpassed even my most sanguine expectations. The prevalent opinion now is that the Confederates are not safe anywhere within the limits of this district. The effect upon the enemy is demoralizing in the extreme; they are losing all heart. Their leaders can no longer buoy them up with the false hope of success, and they are in many instances themselves watching a favorable opportunity to return to their allegiance.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS J. MAJORS,

Captain, Commanding Expedition.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 24, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

Colonel Crandall, who has all winter been operating in Northern Arkansas along the White River, is reported as having abandoned the Confederate cause and gone to Memphis. I am confident he has gone, and I think it would be well to call the attention of the commander of the post of Memphis to this important intelligence. He is more likely to have gone there and not abandoned the cause. I have no news from the troops operating in Arkansas. From this I infer that Mayes, Gunning, and Freeman have fallen back.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
Kansas City, Mo., January 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

GENERAL: If I am to command the District of the Border, please do not fix headquarters until I see you. I am decidedly of the opinion that there will be a revival of guerrilla warfare along that part of the border north of the Osage, requiring very close and careful attention on the part of the district commander, and requiring the service of a large portion of the troops of the district. If that anticipation is verified, Fort Scott will be too far south of the infested district for district headquarters, as Fort Leavenworth is too far north of it. I expect to be relieved here within a week.

I am, very respectfully, yours,

THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Fifteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 16th instant.* I have taken measures to give the impression of a movement against Mobile, and directed maneuvering of boats in the vicinity of Pascagoula in such a manner as to confirm this impression. The success of the movement indicated by you will be very important to our cause. I only regret that we had not been able to occupy Mobile at the close of the campaign against Vicksburg and Port Hudson. The course you have suggested in regard to the stoppage of our forage boats will be satisfactory. I do not doubt that with a knowledge of all the circumstances, all cause of complaint will be removed. The tone of the letter of the chief quartermaster is not such as I could wish or approve; but great embarrassments are occasioned to us by this interference with our boats, and has sometimes caused bad feeling.

Since receiving your dispatch General Halleck informs me that it is possible the forces on the west bank of the river in Arkansas and

*See Vol. XXXII, Part II, p. 113.

Louisiana, with re-enforcements from your command, may be concentrated on the Red River for the defense of Arkansas and Louisiana and offensive operations against Texas. With the forces indicated such a movement will be successful, and confer important advantages on the Government. The occupation of Shreveport will be as fatal to the troops west of the Mississippi as that of Chattanooga to the east. I earnestly hope that this co-operation may be effected. My own force is not sufficient to enable me to go to the Red River with safety, and if left to myself, I can only operate feebly, with my present command, from the coast, which would perhaps give us the control of Western Texas, but weaken us to the same extent in Louisiana, and leaving the mass of the enemy in our center. I was very glad to receive your assurances that such a movement would be acceptable to you, and hope that speedy measures may be taken to carry it into effect. I can occupy Alexandria as soon as the water in the Atchafalaya and Red Rivers rises so as to enable us to use water communication.

It will give me pleasure to know if you have received communications from the Department of War upon this subject, and to what extent you will be able to assist us if the plan shall be adopted. Capt. Robert T. Dunham, of my staff, will present this to you. He is an officer who can be relied upon, and I beg you will communicate to him any information that may be of service. He also bears dispatches to Major-General Steele, commanding forces in Arkansas, and will communicate to you any information he may receive from him upon this general subject. I shall lose no opportunity to give you early information of occurrences in this department as they may transpire, or of the orders I may receive from the Government at Washington.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. SIGNAL CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 25, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

In compliance with Special Orders, No. 15, dated headquarters Department of the Gulf, January 18, 1864, I have the honor to report that on the evening of the 21st instant I started with 6 officers and 30 enlisted men for Fort Jackson. On account of a heavy fog we were detained so that we did not arrive at the fort until 2 p. m. of the 23d. I at once placed two officers at the fort and then proceeded down the river and established the second station, on the left bank, distant from the first 6 miles. From this we ran down 5 miles and established the third station, on the right bank; by this time night had fallen and we were unable to proceed farther until the next day, when a fourth station was established, on the left bank, distant from the third 5 miles. From this station we were able to see the light-house, at the head of the passes, distant 6 miles, where a fifth station was established. From this station we communicate with the telegraph operator near the light-house, and are also able to see the mouths of the passes. The entire line was in successful operation at 12 m. on Saturday, the 23d instant. The interme-

diate stations had to be elevated to enable the officers to look over the small growth of bushes which line the banks of the river. They are also in a very poor location, being on the narrow neck of swamp land between the Gulf and Mississippi River. The officers are provided with rockets and are also instructed to keep a constant watch and report all vessels coming up the passes, and also any force that may approach by land on either side of the river.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. B. ROE,

Captain and Chief of Signal Corps, Department of the Gulf.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, January 25, 1864.*

In accordance with instructions from the War Department, a board of organization is hereby appointed, who will proceed to examine the inmates of hospitals and convalescent camps in this department, with a view to their transfer into the Invalid Corps, according to the provisions of General Orders, Nos. 105, 130, and 212, of 1863, from the Adjutant-General's Office, War Department.

Detail for Board: Col. Frank P. Cahill, Invalid Corps; Surg. J. C. Fisher, U. S. Volunteers; Lieut. Charles E. Campbell, Invalid Corps.

The Board is charged by the Provost-Marshal-General:

1. To classify by battalion, organize into companies, and clothe, arm, and equip all enlisted men in this department who are already reported by medical officers for transfer to the Invalid Corps.

2. To recommend to the medical officers of hospitals and commanding officers of convalescent camps, for discharge, such men as are found below the standard of the Invalid Corps.

3. To transfer to the Invalid Corps those men who are admissible.

II. No enlisted man who is subject to invalid duty will be discharged from this army.

III. The above-named officers will proceed from and return to their headquarters, which will be in New Orleans, La., from time to time, as it may be found necessary to visit the general hospitals and convalescent camps within the department.

IV. All military and medical officers will give every assistance in their power to this Board in the discharge of their duties.

V. In accordance with instructions from the War Department, the president of the Board will report to these headquarters, and will also report by letter direct to Col. James B. Fry, Provost-Marshal-General, U. S. Army.

VI. This order to take effect from the 15th instant.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, La., January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. L. ANDREWS,

Commanding Port Hudson and Dependencies:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the department to communicate to you the following extract from a

letter just received by him from Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief of the Army:

General Andrews' neglect of orders in regard to the river batteries at Port Hudson deserves a reprimand, if not a more serious punishment.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *January* 25, 1864.

General STONE:

Colonel Sheldon says that at Plaquemine it is common rumor that General Bragg has crossed the river to take command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. Nothing new hereabouts.

Yours, respectfully,
W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Peninsula, January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. P. BENTON,
Commanding Post at Indianola:

You will immediately proceed to the work of fortifying your position at Indianola, and make it as strong as possible against attack, both by land and water, and calculating not on a larger garrison than you now have with you, but possibly a smaller one. You will erect a strong battery on the high shell bank near the hospital, which we stood on yesterday, large enough for four guns; also a battery large enough for three guns on the high front, across the first bayou above the town on the left of the road, which I showed you yesterday, making one face for three guns, looking up toward Oldtown, and nearly perpendicular to the road, and another nearly parallel to the water on the left, with room for three guns to sweep the plain in front of your position; and another high one on the right to cover the guns from a cannonade from the water, and where two guns might be mounted. These works are to be strengthened by rifle-pits.

You will also erect a work in the lower end of the town, having it as much masked as possible, and capable of using two guns toward the bay and two toward the land approaches, and also some small masked covers in the town, which, with their guns, will best command the channel. You will also industriously strengthen your position in addition to the above by such works as in your judgment are suitable. You are also directed to push out your infantry vedettes, to be sent from your main picket force, at least half a mile in your front, beyond the bayou near the bridge at the old City Hospital, and stretching across the plain from water to water. This line of vedettes is merely for lookouts and to give an alarm by firing on the approach of a hostile force, and thereby calling out the picket reserve, who will hold the attacking force in check at all hazards. A discreet officer will always be posted in command of the picket reserve at the bridge near the hospital, and this bridge and the one below will be left prepared for immediate and entire destruction in case an attempt is made to force a passage.

In addition to the line of infantry vedettes above mentioned

(whose posts and places ought to be changed each day), you will, about dusk every evening, send out a few mounted vedettes half a mile beyond them, to keep a lookout by moving around occasionally, and who will come in at daylight, and their place be supplied in the daytime by a small mounted patrol, which will move about the front a few times each day. A lookout will constantly be kept at the signal station on the top of the house, to notify you the moment a force is seen approaching, and to keep you advised of what is going on in your front at a distance of 2 or 3 miles, and your whole command will be kept constantly on the alert, and ready to be turned out under arms at a moment's notice. In the defense of a place like Indianola there are many arrangements which can be made, such as obstructions to cavalry like *troups des coups*, crows-feet ditches, &c., which readily suggest themselves to the ingenuities of a commanding officer, and which cannot be specified in written instructions. I rely on your activity and industry to make your post perfectly defensible by a small garrison—say 1,500 men, probably—against a large force.

In addition to the company of the Second Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, which has for some days been under orders to report to you, another company of the same regiment will be sent you. These companies are to work in intrenchments and such other work in their proper sphere as may be required of them. From reports I have heard of them their work heretofore has lagged so much as to discredit their officers. I rely on you to discipline and control the officers so that they shall work them more than full quantity. I have also ordered another of the 30-pounder Parrott guns to report to you. No report has as yet been received here relating to the capture of the 5 men of whom you spoke yesterday. I wish you would inquire into this and have a duplicate sent. I have ordered that all dispatches from here to you shall be sent by an orderly or a staff officer, and you will make the same arrangement.

I have the honor to remain, with respect,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Peninsula, Tex., January 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps:

Since my second visit to Indianola, and the information now received, and which takes me by surprise, that I am to fortify and hold myself strictly on the defensive, and that some of my troops will be taken away, I feel more than ever the need of a competent officer of engineers. There is not an officer in this whole command who knows anything about fortifications and keeping engineer troops properly at their tasks. The civil engineer whom Major Houston has here is entirely incompetent as a military engineer to plan fortifications and work men on them so as to get a half task out of them; he is competent as a topographer and draughtsman, but is slow, and is reported as being too fond of whisky. I hope a competent officer will be at once sent.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have received several letters from M. M. Kimmey, vice-consul at Monterey, in regard to moneys expended by him by order of Generals Banks and Dana for expresses, &c. In response, I have notified him that when expresses are hired he will make out regular triplicate vouchers, getting the receipt of the person, and forward same to me for payment. I have furnished him some blank vouchers, and this can be done regularly through the quartermaster's department.

The expresses referred to were sent from Monterey to General Carleton, at El Paso, and several sent from Monterey to General Dana, at this place, with important information. Mr. Kimmey has in addition expended considerable money aiding refugees, and has furnished money to send forward persons to enlist in the cavalry regiments. There is no salary attached to his office, and I am told by persons from Monterey that he is badly in need of the funds expended in this way. Will the general commanding please advise me whether to furnish him money or not.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have received dispatches from Major-General Halleck which indicate the purpose to effect a co-operation of the troops on the west bank of the Mississippi. I need not say that it will afford me the highest pleasure to operate with you if this plan shall be adopted. Movements upon the line of the Red River furnish the most effective means for the defense of Louisiana and Arkansas and also for offensive operations against Texas. But it is impossible for me, with my limited command, safely to undertake such an enterprise, and I suppose, from what I know of your command, that it would be equally unsafe for you. The concentration of the troops in Louisiana and Arkansas, with re-enforcements from the east bank of the river under Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, which is indicated as possible, would furnish a force that would enable us to occupy this country and enter upon the campaign in Texas, which would give us an immediate control of that State. I am fully satisfied that the three States are ready for a return to the Union if such forces shall occupy them as will protect the inhabitants in returning to their allegiance.

Capt. Robert T. Dunham bears this dispatch to you. He knows the position of affairs in this State, and I desire that you will communicate to him for my use, as far as you think proper, a statement of your position and the concentration of forces that may be possible in the event of such a movement as this I have suggested being

ordered by the Department of War. I shall endeavor to keep you advised of all occurrences in this department, and hope to receive information from you as often as it may be convenient.

With the highest respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January* 25, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The two companies of Fifth Kansas lately reported at Urbana have wandered to Lone Jack—they say after forage. What shall be done with them?

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 25, 1864.

[General E. B. BROWN:]

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of Captain Meredith's report of the Ridgway raid, also copies of Orders, Nos. 2, 5,* and 18,* issued at these headquarters. I have directed Company I to take station between Chapel Hill and Wellington, and, in connection with Companies C at Chapel Hill, F at Wellington, thoroughly patrol and scout the western boundary of La Fayette. I have stationed Company I at Kingsville, on the western boundary of this county, with instructions to thoroughly scout the western boundary of this county. I have hopes that these arrangements may serve to protect the people of this sub-district from incursions of Kansas troops and Red Legs. No other news of interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McFERRAN,
First Cav., Comdg. Sub-Dist. of Central Dist. of Mo.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Lexington, Mo., January 22, 1864.

Col. JAMES McFERRAN,
Comdg. Third Sub-District, Central District of Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that I left this post on the night of the 20th, in command of part of Companies G and H, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, and proceeded by way of Wellington up as far as the Jackson County line. I found the citizens greatly alarmed. Some had left their homes for fear of being killed. From what I learned it appears that Lieutenant Ridgway, with from 40 to 60 men, made a raid through this county for no other purpose than to rob and plunder. They commenced their hellish work in the vicinity of Greenton; robbed quite a number of men of money, clothing, watches. They then proceeded to the neighborhood of Renick's, near the Jackson County line.

They took from Renick's three yoke of cattle, a valuable gold watch, some $40 in money, and quite a number of negroes. They

*Not found.

tied one Mr. Musselman's hands behind him and took from him $299, and divided the money in his presence. They committed a great many other outrages, too numerous to mention. They came into Greenton on the same day, and after my scout, under command of Lieutenant Groomer and Sergeant Atterbury, had left the neighborhood. They had done the devilment and left before I was apprised of their being in the county. Renick and Musselman came into town, and, in place of reporting to me, reported to General Brown by telegraph. When I found the Kansas troops had all left the county, I left a part of my command on the line of Jackson County as a patrol, with orders to arrest any parties that might come into La Fayette County, and returned to this place by way of Greenton.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MEREDITH,
Captain, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. FIRST CAV., MO. STATE MIL.,
No. 2. } *Warrensburg, Mo., January* 14, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. The manifest disregard of private rights in some localities and the total or partial suspension of the civil authorities in others demands that the military authorities should extend protection to the citizens to prevent waste, trespass, and injury to private property. It is therefore ordered that until the civil authority resumes its wonted vigor, all persons be, and they are hereby, prohibited from trespassing upon private property. Citizens and soldiers are strictly prohibited from burning fence rails and destroying fences and defacing houses and buildings, under penalty, if a citizen, of being arrested and held for trial on the requisition of the civil authority, and, if a soldier, of being arrested and punished for violation of orders. All station and post commanders, officers, and non-commissioned officers, are charged with the enforcement of this order. All well-disposed persons, citizens and soldiers, are enjoined promptly to report persons violating this order.

By order of James McFerran, colonel First Cavalry Missouri State Militia, commanding regiment and Third Sub-District:

THOS. DOYLE,
Adjutant.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 25, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
A. A. G., War Department, Adjutant-General's Office:

COLONEL: I have the honor respectfully to request that the order assigning Maj. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry, to duty in this department be rescinded. This regiment is ordered to Iowa, having re-enlisted as veterans, and Major Noble desires to aid in its reorganization. As his promotion in the regiment depends somewhat on his being present with his command, I cheerfully withdraw any claims upon his services, and would be glad if you would issue the necessary order to restore him to his regiment again.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo., January 25, 1864.

Lieut. G. H. HARDIN,
First Cav. of Colorado, Comdg. Co. G, Camp Wild, Colo.:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to inform you that the weather now having moderated, you will without delay proceed with Company G, First Cavalry of Colorado, to the scene of the late Indian depredations.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. STILWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF COLORADO,
Denver, Colo., January 25, 1864.

Capt. G. L. SANBORN,
Company H, First Cav. of Colorado, Camp Wild, Colo.:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to inform you that you will without delay proceed with your company down the Platte, in obedience to your orders already received.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. H. STILWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., January 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have waited for the reports of the agents dispatched by me, under your authority, to open communication with the upper bands of Dakota or Sioux Indians, before indicating a programme of military operations for the coming spring and summer. I have had the honor to furnish you from time to time with a statement of the condition of the Indians so far as that could be ascertained. No report has yet been received from Father Andre, who left Pembina several weeks since to visit the distant camps with a view to present to those not implicated in the massacres of 1862 the terms upon which peace would be vouchsafed to them by the Government.

The arrival of Red River half-breeds at Fort Abercrombie from Devil's Lake and the upper Cheyenne River, with the intelligence that the upper bands are encamped at points hundreds of miles apart, some within the British Possessions on the Assiniboine River, and most of the others on the James River, except two small camps of Sissetons at or near Devil's Lake, leads me to believe that the Red River half-breeds have succeeded in deterring them from submitting to the Government by representations that in such case they would be taken from their own country and placed upon an island in the ocean. It is for the interest of these half-breeds that non-intercourse between the Americans and the Sioux Indians should continue, as the trade with the latter is thereby secured to the British settlements exclusively. In fact, as I have already reported to you, the hostile Indians are directly aided and abetted by Her Majesty's subjects to

so great an extent as to require the prompt interposition of the Government in insisting that a professedly friendly power shall not longer permit its soil to be a convenient refuge for these Ishmaelites of the prairies, where they can supply themselves with necessary articles, including munitions of war.

The remnant of the lower bands of murderers having been furnished with food and ammunition by the British authorities, as I have already informed you, it may be taken for granted that they will thereby be enabled to subsist themselves through the winter and their necessities will impel them to attempt new raids upon our settlements in the spring. Every precaution should be taken to guard these settlements against their insidious attacks in small parties, and the war be once more carried into the enemy's country as the most effectual protection to the frontier against any formidable demonstration by them. The most vigorous and effective means to put a speedy end to this Indian war, namely, an offensive movement, will prove in the end to be vastly less expensive than the assumption of a merely defensive attitude, which would indefinitely prolong hostilities and be most calamitous in its effects upon the prosperity of Minnesota, Iowa, and Dakota Territory.

To meet the new aspect of affairs, and to prevent, if possible, another ruinous stampede of settlers from the border, I beg leave to present the following plan of operations for the ensuing season:

First, I propose that the posts from Sauk Center to the Iowa line, established last season entirely outside of the line of settlements, shall be garrisoned by detachments of the Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry, leaving a part of one regiment of infantry to occupy Forts Ridgely, Ripley, and Abercrombie. There should not be less than two companies at either of these posts. The whole twelve companies of the regiment of cavalry will be required to secure the extensive line from Fairmont to Alexandria from hostile incursions, and to perform the necessary escort duty.

Secondly, an expedition, to consist of fourteen companies of infantry, three companies of cavalry, and two sections of mountain howitzers, should leave Fort Ridgely as soon as the grass shall be sufficiently long to subsist the animals, to beat up the camps of the prairie Indians, whether they may be found on the upper Cheyenne, at Devil's Lake, or on the Missouri Coteau. I feel quite certain that hostilities will be indefinitely prolonged, unless the recent reverses experienced by these prairie warriors are followed up vigorously by the Government forces, until the Indians are made to feel that there is no safety for themselves or their families except in their unqualified submission. It would have been imprudent to hazard an advance of 600 miles into the hostile country last season with a less force than composed the expedition; but now that the savages have experienced successive defeats in contending with disciplined troops, the number of companies I have specified may safely risk an encounter with any concentration of warriors north or east of the Missouri. The battalion under Major Hatch should be kept in position along the boundary line, to act in any emergency that may arise in that quarter.

To carry out this plan it will be necessary for you to procure the consent of the War Department to retain the three companies of Minnesota cavalry, now on their way to the State, who have re-enlisted into the service. Though reduced in numbers these companies would be worth many times their own force of raw cavalry, and in

no position could they confer more signal benefit to the Government than in this military district as a part of the proposed expedition. No other increase of force would in my judgment be requisite, but I consider that less than the number indicated for offensive and defensive purposes would be insufficient. I assume as a fixed fact that you will direct a formidable movement of troops up the Missouri River, to chastise the Teton Sioux, so as to render safe the emigrant route to the gold regions of Idaho. My information from the Missouri leads me to the belief that these Tetons have sent tobacco to the Assiniboines, Blackfeet, Crows, and other tribes with whom they have hitherto waged war from time immemorial, inviting them to form a general combination against the Americans as a matter of self-preservation. Should this prove correct these allied tribes can bring into the field 8,000 or 9,000 warriors, and sooner or later these men must be met and conquered.

I need not mention to one whose knowledge and experience in Indian affairs are so accurate as your own that half-way measures in dealing with the red man are not only inconclusive and pernicious in their results, but are always doubly expensive to the Government. The great distance to be traversed in operating against the upper bands is the most formidable obstacle to their speedy subjugation, but this must be overcome so far as it is possible.

I had progressed thus far with this dispatch when I had the honor to receive your instructions of 18th instant, fixing the general programme for the districts commanded, respectively, by General Sully and myself during the coming season. In obedience to your directions I proceed in as brief a space as possible to give you my views as to the location of the military posts contemplated by you.

First. About 80 miles a little southwest from Fort Abercrombie, and somewhat more than half that distance northwest from Big Stone Lake, is Re Ipahan, or the head of the Coteau de Prairie, an abrupt termination of the dividing ridge about midway between the valleys of the Red River and Minnesota and the James River, about 600 feet above the surrounding plain, and well supplied with good water and timber. I regard it as the most commanding and eligible site for a military post in all that region. It can be reached and supplied with facility either from Fort Ridgely or Abercrombie. A strong force stationed there could readily operate toward the James or Cheyenne Rivers, while it would entirely protect the approach to Lake Traverse, Big Stone Lake, and the Minnesota Valley. The general impression is that the overland route to Idaho will pass within or south of the head of the Coteau. I therefore respectfully and earnestly recommend that a post be established at the point specified instead of at Devil's Lake, which would be extremely difficult of access and of comparatively little importance, as the Indians seem for the past year to have abandoned that region in consequence of the scarcity of game. There is no doubt that a military post on the northeastern extremity of Devil's Lake would have a good effect in breaking up the intercourse between the British half-breeds and the prairie bands of Sioux, but that position would be too remote from the Missouri River to be supplied from thence and must depend upon being furnished by way of Pembina and Saint Joseph.

I would also respectfully suggest that a post on the James River, on a west line from Pembina, would be untenable for the lack of timber. The main valley of the James, above the mouth of Snake River, is singularly destitute of wood. In fact, so far as my infor-

mation extends, there is not a single point on that river, above the locality mentioned, where anything like a sufficiency of that indispensable article for a military station can be found. But on the Cheyenne River timber is abundant, and a post might be located a little north of a direct line west from Abercrombie, which would be within striking distance of the James River, and equally command the important valley of the Cheyenne, while it could be supplied with more facility and much less expense from Fort Abercrombie, or even from Fort Ridgely, than from the Missouri River. The Coteau of the Missouri is very much broken and is difficult to be traversed with loaded teams, and the farther north we proceed the more impracticable the country becomes. By occupying the points I have designated for military posts, all the essential conditions of protection to trains bound for the gold-bearing regions of Idaho would be fulfilled, while a complete check would be given to the advance of any large bodies of savages toward the settlements in Minnesota and Iowa by the valleys of the great streams, which are the usual avenues of approach from the upper prairies.

Second. I regard the establishment of a fort on the Missouri River, at or near the head of Burnt Boat Island, where the Indians were driven across that stream by my command in July last, as of great importance. The region surrounding it is the favorite hunting-ground of some of the powerful bands of the Yanktonnais Sioux, and there is a mutual descent to the river from each side, which makes it easy of access. It is by no means impossible that a further examination of the country will prove this to be the best crossing-place for overland expeditions. It has evidently been a favorite passage-way of the Indians for generations. While I concur fully in the general features of the operations you propose, I beg leave respectfully to suggest that the new cavalry regiment will not be in condition to be effective for many months to come. The material is for the most part very inexperienced and raw, a small part only being composed of volunteers from the First Regiment. It will be impossible to mount them before spring, and while they will be of essential service in protecting the frontier as already mentioned, I trust that you will secure the three cavalry companies coming home from the South, for active employment as a part of the expeditionary force.

My experience of last season fully confirms me in the conviction that in very long-continued marches, where grain forage cannot be obtained, American horses cannot be relied on to keep pace with infantry, without becoming so poor and out of condition as to render them comparatively useless in the rapid pursuit of the enemy. I therefore respectfully repeat my already expressed opinion, that the column intended for active movements should be composed principally of infantry, and that the three companies of cavalry be confined to its march and their strength husbanded as much as may be, so that the horses can in action overtake the ponies of the Indians, which could not be done with our poor animals during the last campaign. In conclusion, I would respectfully state that as I have in this district but two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, with one company of artillery, it will tax my resources to the utmost to carry into execution the contemplated plan of operations.

I do not include Hatch's battalion in my estimate, as I consider it indispensable that it should remain on our northern line under existing circumstances. Two companies at each of the three regular

posts in this district will leave twenty-seven disposable companies, including the battery, for garrisoning the temporary stations along the extensive frontier, for establishing the two new posts, and for movements in the field. If you approve of my suggestions with regard to the retaining of three additional cavalry companies returning home on furlough from the South, I trust to be able to carry out your orders fully. I have just received important dispatches from Major Hatch and Father Andre, which I will have the honor to communicate to you in my next dispatch, and which may affect to some extent future operations.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, New Orleans:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you immediately visit the troops of your corps on the coasts of Texas and the Rio Grande, and satisfy yourself by personal examination of the safety of the positions occupied. It is his desire to retain all the advantages thus far secured by operations in Texas, and to hold these advantages with the least practicable expenditure of troops. You will please, therefore, give such orders at each principal point occupied as to secure this object. If these positions can be securely held by a smaller force than is now there, you will please promptly report the fact. If re-enforcements of troops or vessels of war should seem to you to be required, you will please report the amount and nature of such re-enforcement necessary.

The commanding general desires that your visit should be immediate, that he may soon receive the reports you will have to make, and on them base early action.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you immediately visit personally the troops of your corps in the field, and make such arrangements as shall, in your opinion, render them safe against any concentration of the enemy which may be attempted. If re-enforcements are necessary he desires that you should report to him the number of troops or what kind of naval assistance may be required. He also desires that if in your opinion, after personal examination, you should deem it advisable to take up a different position during the temporary period of rest preceding impending movements, that you should report the fact and recommend such position.

While it is desirable that the troops should not be unnecessarily harassed by marches, the safety of the force, until the direction of future movements shall be decided, is of the first importance. The commanding general requests that your visit to the troops in the field should be immediate.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. ARMY OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., January* 26, 1864.

I. At a board of commissioned officers which convened at Little Rock, Ark., pursuant to Special Orders, No. 14, current series, from these headquarters, and of which Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr was president, to name the number and names of regiments, battalions, and detachments belonging to the Army of Arkansas entitled to have "Little Rock" inscribed on their banners.

The following are the numbers and names:

FIRST DIVISION.

Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Thirteenth Illinois Cavalry, First Missouri Cavalry, Second Missouri Cavalry, Third Missouri Cavalry, Seventh Missouri Cavalry, Eighth Missouri Cavalry, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry (four companies), First Iowa Cavalry, Third Iowa Cavalry, Thirty-second Iowa Infantry (four companies), Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery, Battery K, Second Missouri Light Artillery; Battery M, Second Missouri Light Artillery.

SECOND DIVISION.

One hundred and twenty-sixth Illinois Infantry, Forty-third Illinois Infantry, Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, Sixty-first Illinois Infantry, One hundred and sixth Illinois Infantry, Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, Twenty-seventh Iowa Infantry, Fortieth Iowa Infantry, Twenty-second Ohio Infantry, Third Minnesota Infantry, Twenty-seventh Wisconsin Infantry, Twelfth Michigan Infantry, Fiftieth Indiana Infantry, Eleventh Ohio Battery, Fifth Ohio Battery, Battery A, Third Illinois Light Artillery.*

THIRD DIVISION.

Twenty-ninth Iowa Infantry, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, Thirty-sixth Iowa Infantry, Seventy-seventh Ohio Infantry, Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infantry, Forty-third Indiana Infantry, Third Iowa Battery, Battery K, First Missouri Light Artillery.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

First Indiana Cavalry, Fifth Kansas Cavalry.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

GEO. O. SOKALSKI,
First Lieutenant, Second Cavalry, and A. A. A. G.

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*Or Vaughn's battery.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., January* 26, 1864.

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11. The Ninety-first New York Volunteer Infantry, having re-enlisted as veterans, are detailed for heavy artillery, subject to the approval of the War Department, to be organized as prescribed in General Orders, No. 126, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, this regiment to be mustered into the service in accordance with General Orders, No. 182, paragraph 3, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, 1863.

* * * * * * * *

20. Maj. D. C. Houston, chief engineer of this department, is hereby authorized to raise a company of pontoniers for service in this department, to receive the same pay and allowances as similar regular troops in the service.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, LA., *January* 26, 1864.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I think it may be important to state that the communication received by me to-day from Major Levy is dated headquarters C. S. Forces in Western Louisiana, New Iberia, January 25, from which it would appear that General Taylor's headquarters have been within a few days removed from Alexandria to New Iberia.

CHAS. C. DWIGHT,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding U. S. Forces on the Rio Grande:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatches of the 17th, giving an account of the affair at Matamoras, and the intervention of the troops to cover the removal of the American consul with his property. This act seems to have been necessary, and in nowise a departure from the instructions you received. I have forwarded copies of all the dispatches, including that embracing general information in regard to Mexican affairs, for which you will accept my thanks, to the Department of War. Colonel Bertram's official conduct richly deserves the approval you bestow upon it. I have been acquainted with him since the commencement of the war, and never have known him to fail in the discharge of the most delicate and important duties that have been assigned to him.

With much respect, I remain, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, January 26, 1864.

Major WILSHIRE,
126th Illinois Infantry, Comdg. Transport Pocahontas,
Near Jacksonport, Ark.:

MAJOR: The colonel commanding directs me to inform you that he has just received a dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., by the hands of Captain Robertson, Third Regiment Arkansas Cavalry, who came through from that place with an escort of 50 men of his regiment. Lieutenant-Colonel Black, Third Missouri Cavalry, with his command, is at Little Rock, Ark., and there are no Federal troops at Searcy. Captain Robertson had a fight with the rebels at that place. The colonel commanding directs that you turn over the stores that were intended for Colonel Black at Searcy to his quartermaster, and inform him as soon as possible what progress you are making toward getting the stores up the river.

I remain, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Lieutenant Thompson, district quartermaster.)

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, January 26, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dept. of the Missouri:

COLONEL: I have the honor herewith to transmit eight affidavits* of citizens of this district, filed against a detachment of Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, under command of Captain Akard, which came here from Springfield, Mo., with telegraphic dispatch from you extending time for enlisting veterans to 1st January instant. Had I known the conduct of these troops on the march here and back previous to their departure, I should have dealt severely with them, but they were ordered back to Springfield before the affidavits appeared against them.

I beg to call your attention to the utter impracticability of converting this portion of Arkansas to loyalty while such conduct on the part of our troops is left unpunished and the sufferers unpaid. No reasoning can convince the poor cottager, who is robbed of nearly all he has by both armies, that the Union is a whit safer for his creed than secession. When he reflects upon the atrocities of our troops he sees little to choose between them and guerrillas; and the protection furnished him proving a fallacy, while his suffering is a sad reality, you cannot hope to reclaim him.

I earnestly ask that the major-general commanding will cause restitution to be made, either by assessment on the officers and men of the Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, or such other means as in his judgment he may deem best. I have told the affiants that I would lay this matter before you for the consideration of the general commanding department, and they look to me for an answer.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your dispatch, forwarded via Springfield, notifying me that time for re-enlisting veterans was

* Not found.

extended to 1st March next. This was brought me by detachment of Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, commanded by Captain Turner, and here again complaints followed this command. Judge Byers, a most estimable citizen of this place, residing 3 miles from town, was rudely assaulted, his life threatened, and his horses and mules stolen from him by these brigands, for I cannot call men soldiers who, using their power for such base purposes, terrify and rob the country they pass through. I have informed General Sanborn of the conduct of the detachment Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry sent here and furnished him with copies of inclosed affidavits, but not of the conduct of detachment Sixth Missouri State Militia lately here, for I had not an opportunity of learning this rascality till it was too late to send by them.

Trusting this complaint will meet with prompt action from department headquarters, and that some redress may be made to the complainants, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *January* 26, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

To whom shall the troops at Waldron, Van Buren, Roseville, and Clarksville, Ark., report? Are all the troops stationed in the vicinity of Fort Smith to be considered as forming part of its garrison? Are the headquarters of the District of the Frontier in the Department of the Missouri or in the Department of Kansas? Having charge of the returns, I ask for information. The colonel commanding is of the opinion that all the troops serving in the District of the Frontier are transferred to the Department of Kansas. I cannot agree with him.

C. G. LAURANT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *January* 26, 1864.

General FISK:

My scouts returned from Ash Hill; found no force; killed 2 guerrillas as they returned, near Greenville. Captain Johns has been out six days. I am somewhat uneasy about him. There are now about 250 guerrillas, commanded by 5 captains, 8 miles above Pocahontas. They are hard to reach. They have built huts and encamped for the winter. I learn that the ferry-boat is destroyed at Pocahontas. I have heard nothing more from Colonel Livingston. Reves is said to be hiding about the border with 11 men, very much depressed in spirits.

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., January 26, 1864.

I. It having come to the knowledge of the general commanding that a large number of slaves who are capable of performing the duties of soldiers have escaped from their owners, and are employed

as servants and laborers, and that in some cases they are not permitted or are discouraged from entering the military service, it is hereby ordered that a slave who may be found or known by his master to be thus employed may be taken by him and delivered to the assistant provost-marshal for the purpose of being recruited. Any persons who shall interfere with or attempt to discourage the enlistment of negroes will be reported, together with a full statement of the facts and names of witnesses, to these headquarters, in order that they may be brought before a military commission or general court-martial on the charge of discouraging enlistments.

II. Assistant provost-marshals are hereby directed to recommend, through the assistant provost-marshal of the district, a sufficient number of enlisted men, not to exceed 3 to each assistant provost-marshal, to be detailed for the purpose of recruiting soldiers for colored regiments. Recruiting officers and enlisted men detailed for that duty will enlist all able-bodied slaves who may be delivered to them by their owners, or those who leave their homes and masters under the pretense of doing so, for the purpose of entering the army.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 26, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN,
Commanding Central District of Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that Captain Meredith reports that a detachment of his command have recaptured a part of the property taken by the Kansas men in La Fayette, viz, 2 horses and a wagon, and have returned the same to the owner, a widow lady by the name of Robinson.

JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia,
Comdg. Third Sub-Dist. of Central Dist. of Missouri.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *January 26, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have received a dispatch, dated at Berryville yesterday morning, from Captain Duff, in command there, stating that there was a force of 500 rebels within 15 miles, intending to attack that place. This force must have eluded our force in Arkansas and come to the rear. I have sent forward 250 men and one section of artillery to Cassville, with instructions for it to go forward to Berryville if weather remains in same state. I shall leave for Cassville to-day if the roads do change. A scout bearing dispatches to Captain Human was attacked on Rolling Prairie, and 19 are missing.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 26, 1864.

Captain CAMERON,
Commanding Cassville, Mo.:

Is there anything new since last evening from the field? Two hundred men and one section of artillery were started to Cassville during the night, some of which will arrive by 9 a. m. to-day. Captain Ritchey's company and one other were ordered from Newtonia to Keatsville two days ago. Detain these two companies at Cassville until further orders. If they have arrived at Keatsville or are on the way there, order them to Cassville. How many men has Captain Duff at Berryville? If he is not strong enough to hold his position, let him fall back slowly. How are the fords? If things continue to look the same, I think I will come to Cassville to-night. Answer. The forces arriving at Cassville should be sent forward to Berryville as soon as possible, or in that direction.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 26, 1864.

Captain Burch, commanding detachment of the Eighth Missouri State Militia at Neosho, will move one company of his command to Cassville without delay.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Captain CAMERON:

Send this to Captain Burch at Neosho by orderlies at once.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 26, 1864.

Captain CAMERON,
Commanding, Cassville, Mo.:

The troops arriving at Cassville need to feed and rest a little. General Holland will leave here at 1 o'clock and come directly through. Troops need not be moved unless there is an emergency till he arrives. Gather all the information you can for him. I send him instead of coming myself, because he is acquainted with all the roads and country. A sufficient force will be kept at Cassville to hold the place.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 26, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

Pursuant to your Orders, No. 1, current series (see inclosed Orders, No. 1*), I respectfully ask your consideration to such modifications

*See p. 7.

as to lines and defenses as may seem necessary to harmonize the plan [in] adjacent departments, prevent misunderstandings, and promote the general welfare. After having control of the Mississippi and tributaries, the Arkansas becomes the proper base of operations and line of defense for Missouri and my department. The main force designed to prevent raids from the south should be on the Arkansas.

That river, being occasionally navigable, must be the means of occasional use for carrying supplies, as at such times it is altogether the most expeditious and cheap way of provisioning such depots. For these reasons depots on the Upper Arkansas should be carefully located and fortified. Fort Smith is included in my department and represents a most important location. It is no fort, and in view of the enemy being now south of the Arkansas, it is on the wrong side for a depot, while Van Buren, on this side, and only 4 miles below, is every way better as to surrounding heights, which can be easily fortified, and far less easily approached by the foe.

Stone Point, Van Buren, Fort Smith, or some other strong point, should be selected, and I have telegraphed for an engineer to aid me in a proper determination of the matter. The road and Boston Mountain passes are to be guarded by the garrison appertaining to Fort Smith. What was called the "Army of the Frontier," partly in the inclosure and partly distributed at outposts in the vicinity, is part of the same thing and should all go together. They are to close the door against raids into Missouri and Kansas, or the garrison must repel or pursue as circumstances may seem to require. Fort Smith and dependencies should therefore be in the Arkansas command, including the Indian Territory, or the troops which support it, and the mountain passes and outposts should be included in this department.

I suppose without instructions the dependencies, *i. e.*, the outposts of Fort Smith and the troops formerly commanded by General Blunt and General McNeil, are included in the order attaching Fort Smith to this department. If I am mistaken I command a post almost without a garrison, and country without troops to defend it. A proper force located and fortified in that vicinity would either restrain or take in flank any rebel raid that attempts to cross the Arkansas and, as formerly, to move into Southwestern Missouri or Southeastern Kansas. I write you specially on this subject, because I suppose you reserve to yourself any modifications or explanation of your order creating the department, and also the use of such arms as I require to fortify the depots which I design to establish in connection with these views.

I have directed Major McNutt, in charge of this arsenal and ordnance depot, to send on for ordnance stores, including siege guns, which I desire to properly locate and fortify at or near Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, or Fort Blunt, as the present post is called. We have new and excellent store-houses here at Fort Leavenworth and no arms in store, although they are needed for field-works, as well as for one artillery company partly raised and the regiments of artillery nearly full. I hope you will favor my efforts to get this depot properly supplied, for the few troops I have need arms, and new difficulties connected with great excitements in the gold mines may require prompt use of light artillery and cavalry. I do assure you I will be careful of such stores, and try to use them only to maintain the honor and success of your department. I will be greatly

obliged if you will approve, correct, or support my views here expressed, for I only desire to carry out the wishes and designs of my superiors.

I have the honor to be, sir, yours, very respectfully,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *January* 26, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Please inform me where the Seventh Kansas is, and when it will be here.

C. R. JENNISON,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 26, 1864.

Colonel JENNISON,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Nothing known officially at these headquarters of the Seventh Kansas.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., January 27, 1864—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:

I have reason to believe that Adams and his force are still not far from Clinton, and the conscription is still active and unrelenting.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, January 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I herewith inclose report received last p. m. from General Dana. It will be seen by it that the commander of the forces at Matagorda Bay is not responsible for delays of transports at that place, and it will be further seen that the facilities for making any move of troops from Matagorda Bay, or about it, are inadequate to insure rapidity or safety.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Volunteers.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 27, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. S. B. Holabird, chief quartermaster. The major-general commanding desires to know if the steamer Warrior has yet been repaired, and if the additional quartermasters asked for can be sent.

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Peninsula, January 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Corps, New Orleans:

We are greatly crippled here for want of proper facilities for transportation on our inland waters and of lightening vessels which arrive at the anchorage off the bar (some 4 miles by the channel), and which cannot come in. We have here now two small high-pressure boats which cannot carry a great load, especially when batteries, troops, or wagons and animals are concerned. They are both so much worn out as to need constant repairs, and if by accident one of them gets aground, as one of them has been now for four days, we are completely, as the sailors say, on our beam-ends. Besides these (the Planter and Matamoras), there is the Warrior, entirely unserviceable until her boilers are repaired, and now used only as a wharf-boat; and a propeller tug, called the Tyler, which draws so much water that she can neither come over the bar or approach within three-quarters of a mile of the shore at Indianola except when the tide is well up. We have used her for towing a schooner back and forth to and from Indianola, the only means of transportation to that place which we have had at command for ten days.

The Matamoras has been laid up for two days patching her boilers, and is still out of use. In these salt waters it is absolutely necessary for a high-pressure boat to clean out her boilers every two or three days; otherwise they are not safe, and in burning coal they are fast becoming seriously damaged. Neither of the high-pressure boats here are really safe. Should it at any time be necessary to hurry troops from here to Indianola or elsewhere, or from there here, or even across the pass here from one side to another, or to communicate rapidly with dispatches, we are unable to do it. The Continental, a steamer too heavy to come over the bar, is now in her fourth day at her anchorage outside, and not one-fourth of her cargo removed from her. There is a boat there which has been there ten days, and is still unloaded. A new large steamer, supposed to be the Belvidere, appears there this morning; she cannot come in. We have had tides 2 and 3 feet below the average for the last six days.

Five hundred of the enemy were reported at dark last night on Matagorda Island, 10 miles below Fort Esperanza. I immediately stopped unloading the Corinthian, and sent over the Fifteenth Maine to re-enforce the garrison. I shall throw more troops across and some artillery if this morning's reports still show that he intends to operate against us there. We must hold that point. It is now four days since I ordered the Seventeenth Ohio Light Battery and one 30-pounder Parrott to Indianola. We have thus far been able to move only one heavy piece and a section of the battery without animals. Should it be necessary, as it will be sooner or later, to outflank the

enemy by movements over inland waters, we have not the means of carrying now more than 1,000 infantry, without artillery or cavalry, and could not land in half an hour over half that force. To do this we would have to use the pontoons, as I did to carry the 30-pounder to Indianola. We have here only ten pontoons.

When the Warrior is repaired she will be our most useful boat, as she can carry more than both the others together. I am informed that before my arrival here a master of transportation was sent down here by Colonel Holabird to manage the water transportation. One is of the greatest necessity, as none of our quartermasters are sailors and they can all be deceived by the officers on transports. This master of transportation, not liking the fix of things here, remarked that he had been promised to be made comfortable and that it could not be done here, and he left. Captain Garber informs me that he carried an estimate for the repair of the Warrior with him to New Orleans, but nothing has been heard of him yet. Captain G. informs me also that he has within a day or two received invoices of material for that purpose, viz, some rivets, tools, and small articles, but the article of which boilers are made, to wit, boiler iron, is not mentioned in the list.

I must have two or three efficient quartermasters, live men, and who have some rank. Men who can be made use of nowhere and who have been changed around from place to place to be got rid of by every one who has had them heretofore are of no service. I do not want them, and if they come, shall give them nothing to do. I would prefer to detail some energetic private from the ranks on extra duty for the duty. If I could get some officers of the quartermaster's department who can do a little duty in the field as assiduously and incessantly as they do it in their easy chairs in some of our large cities I would like it. I am happy to inform you that I have no complaints whatever to make against the subsistence department. I have had the good fortune to be ably and efficiently served by those officers who have been with me.

"To him that hath much, more shall be given." I have a large number of crafts which are very indifferent, as I have reported above, and I now ask, in addition to men capable of managing them, to be supplied liberally with the means of mending them, and also with two powerful river steamers of not over 3 feet draught, capable of carrying large numbers of troops and animals, and which, by coming out of the mouth of the Mississippi after a norther, can safely reach here, and one propeller of power and not over 7 feet draught when she has her coal on board. I am informed that the captain of the Planter has gone to New Orleans to sell his boat to the quartermaster. If she is taken at his valuation the Government will probably be swindled.

I have the honor to remain, with much respect,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., January [27 ?], 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: After three weeks' trial, I am satisfied that our line of communication via Point Isabel is not the correct one under exist-

ing circumstances. The steamers carrying supplies to this post are of such a draught that they cannot get nearer than 5 miles to Point Isabel, where they anchor and transfer the cargo to river boats to be carried to the point.

These smaller boats approach to within 50 feet of shore, a wharf having been constructed that length. From here goods are carried by wagons to Brownsville, it requiring two days to make the trip each way, and water being found at only one point on the route. Water is also carried back by these teams for men as well as animals at Point Isabel.

What I propose to do is to build a wharf at Brazos Island and establish the depots there, bridge Boca Chica, and transport all supplies by wagons along the beach to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and shipping there on river boats for Brownsville. It is 9 miles from the wharf at Brazos Island to the mouth of the river, the road along the beach hard and in fine condition. For a few days each month this road might be impassable, but I propose to construct another road inside of the sand hills that will be protected in all weather. By this route we shall have but 9 miles of land transportation and can unload much more rapidly than by the present way. The garrison at Point Isabel will, of course, be continued, but a portion of the Sixteenth Corps d'Afrique will be moved to the mouth of the river as a guard, and to handle stores. I inclose a sketch that will give you an idea of the new route.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

The sketch was not ready; will send it by next mail.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 27, 1864.

Capt. C. G. LAURANT,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

By a recent order from War Department, the Department of Arkansas is created, Major-General Steele commanding all troops in the State of Arkansas except those forming the garrison of Fort Smith. Make returns to General Steele.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 27, 1864.

Major STEPHENSON,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

You are now in Department of Arkansas and report to Major-General Steele, Little Rock.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 27, 1864.

Col. JOHN EDWARDS,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

The military post of Fort Smith is in the Department of Kansas. We can do nothing here except in case of great emergency.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 27, 1864.

Captain CAMERON,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

Your commissary train should be in to-day with 12,000 rations. The troops sent from here have all six days' rations. I think if the troops remain in that vicinity to operate, I will send down a commissary train. Have you any word from Berryville since the 25th? If so, have the enemy remained stationary or advanced or retreated?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 27, 1864.

Colonel WOODSON,
Provost-Marshal, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

COLONEL: Yours of the 25th instant is duly received. If there is any utility in the publicity of my letter of the 23d,* I see no objections to its going to the public. I have no concealed opinions as to the matter I wrote and will write on the subject of border difficulties. You know the public of all shades and sides, and have a good opportunity to know if any latent treason lurks on your side. I hope you will make that matter a study. You see the people on the border fear the returning rebels, and after so many have broken their parole they have reason to be apprehensive. In the mean time it is our duty to suppress every tumult promptly and if possible keep down strife. By so doing we can make safe and encourage the truly loyal, peaceable people to plow, sow, and reap. Even rebels must see that the rebellion has no possible chance to recover Missouri, and they have therefore nothing to gain by keeping up a fight here on this frontier. A few thieves and scoundrels might profit by it, as no doubt they have done, but honest men are sure to be the losers. Arguments, however, have very little influence on such rogues; they will only understand force, fear, and forfeiture, which are the real weapons of war, and in such times the only security for life and property.

Major Hunt has brought down 3 or 4 prisoners, including the landlord Sela, of whom your witness testified. They are in tribulation, and I have no doubt the people of Elwood will feel alarmed and restrained in their toleration of rogues. It is a sort of suburb to your

*See Curtis to Woodson, January 23, p. 139.

town, and when the ice was solid, it must have been a very convenient resort for thieves and vagrants. Some foolish persons came over and secured the arrest of a man now in Leavenworth for some trespass or larceny committed last March. Some think it was for the very purpose of getting up a State quarrel, or mob effort to rescue the rogue, and a corresponding fuss on the other side.

I told the parties they had better let old sores alone and attend to recent matters. I know some rogues, on either side, who have remained away from home for years to avoid process, and no doubt they deserve hanging; still it is not best to bring about amicable relations between the good citizens of either side for the accommodation of the malicious elements to fall upon their victims. Bringing up old scores would only open old sores, and it is better that such wrongs should go unredressed and the rogues unwhipped of justice than to trouble society with the bother of their trial, conviction, and punishment. Now the rogues begin to cry out against crime, if committed recently, and by avoiding old offenses we may hope for opponents as to the new, and allies even in some who have learned wisdom in the bitter school of adversity and shame. As your border city, the second in size and importance in Missouri, adjoins my command, and may for many reasons deserve my special attention, I will always be glad to know of whatever intrusions you may be advised of, and you may expect always my anxious solicitude for your peace and prosperity.

I remain, colonel, yours, very truly,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
Washington, January 28, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK:

Some citizens of Missouri, vicinity of Kansas City, are apprehensive that there is special danger of renewed troubles in that neighborhood, and thence on the route toward New Mexico. I am not impressed that the danger is very great or imminent, but I will thank you to give Generals Rosecrans and Curtis, respectively, such orders as may turn their attention thereto and prevent as far as possible the apprehended disturbance.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
January 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Your telegraph concerning the discharge of prisoners was duly received, and the impropriety will be properly investigated when your papers arrive. It had transpired previous to my assuming command. I shall see that deserters go through with their commands. I have written the honorable Secretary of War concerning arms for this department's depots, and I hope you will use your influence in this regard. The depots on the Upper Arkansas and this post should be protected with field-works, that can be erected with little expense to the Government. Such works at Rolla, Springfield,

Cape Girardeau, prevented losses, as I think, infinitely greater than the cost of the field-works and the guns inside; besides, I have but few troops and must therefore use embankments and siege guns to help guard stores.

I also wrote for light pieces of artillery, which on prairies and in mountains I have found so very useful as to be everywhere desired in this region of country. Great excitement is growing up in regard to new gold mines, and new routes to the mines will probably need some protection. A few cavalry with mounted howitzers will be the best force for escorts, and I have therefore asked for a large supply, but no more than necessary for guarding boats, arming cavalry, and guarding overland routes economically. I have also asked for cavalry and infantry arms. There are two regiments of cavalry here, one full and the other nearly so, without carbines or revolvers; I want to put them in the field. The old regiments are never more than half armed, and I earnestly desire to have all my cavalry armed with the new best repeating fire-arms, so they can be of the utmost strength.

The Kansas cavalry can be made very effective. They are good horsemen and brave.

I have also asked for infantry arms. We have new and substantial store-houses for ordnance, and arsenal building erected that will soon be supplied with machinery. I think it would be well to have, say, 10,000 good muskets for accidental demand, and to be carefully repaired and ready for the occasion. To prevent misunderstandings and secure the utmost celerity of moves against rebel raids, I have urged some express understanding as to troops that must be stationed at Van Buren and Fort Smith, and how they are to be amply supplied during the high water in the Arkansas River. Fort Smith is on the wrong side of the river, on ground ill suited to defensive works. Van Buren, 4 miles below, is on this side, and the heights adjacent command the lower country and river, and could be better fortified.

If we make a great depot on the Fort Smith side it would invite assault, but if any stores are on the north side of the Arkansas a river and a mountain are part of our defenses. Besides, stores and forces on the other side of the Arkansas can be cut off from forces on this side, by burning or crippling of a ferry-boat, an accident or design that may be apprehended. As the vicinity of Fort Smith crossing connects with the road and mountain passes which seem to be the doorway and avenue for rebel movements into Missouri, Kansas, and the Indian Territory, I consider it important that should be well located, fortified, and garrisoned with a force sufficient to take any rebel force in flank or rear that shall dare to cross the Arkansas River either 50 [miles] above or below.

We have now got the armed rebels mainly below the Arkansas. Our gun-boats can operate on the river in high water, and it becomes the proper base for forces of this department. Some troubles are apprehended with guerrilla organizations on the Missouri border, and some force is therefore necessary to quiet matters there; but generally matters seem quiet, and I shall do all in my power to keep them so. Hoping to receive your co-operation and directions in the premises,

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
Kansas City, Mo., January 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

GENERAL: Colonel Ford, Second Colorado, arrived here to-day with three companies of his regiment. He left the other companies, armed only with sabers, at Dresden, to await there the receipt of arms which were shipped from New York recently to Colonel Callender for them. No intelligence has yet been received by him of the arrival of the arms at Saint Louis, though he confidently expects they have been received and forwarded by Colonel Callender by this date.

Until the remaining companies arrive here, Colonel Ford cannot relieve all the Kansas troops in the border counties of Missouri; and until they are all relieved I cannot report to you under existing orders. Thinking it probable you wish to have me report to you at an early day, I suggest that, if you wish it, I apply for orders to turn my command over to Colonel Ford at once. If you wish me to do so, please advise me by telegraph or otherwise. General Brown's order has already been issued, assuming command of these counties, and placing Colonel Ford in immediate command of them. The order, of course, is at present inoperative.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOMAS EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, January 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Three batteries of artillery and a regiment of cavalry have been embarked from Baltimore for your command. A regiment of New York veteran cavalry is now being embarked at this place. It is sent with equipments but without horses, as transportation for horses by sea cannot now be procured. The Quartermaster-General expects to send you horses by the Mississippi River. A regiment of infantry will be ready here as soon as vessels can be obtained. The two regiments in Maine, reported ready for the field and ordered to you, are now reported not quite ready.

Several regiments of Indiana troops are expected to be ready in a short time. They will be sent by the Mississippi River. Some of the New York regiments are also reported as nearly ready. There may, however, be some delay in getting them off for want of ocean vessels. The difficulty results in part from the detention of sea-going vessels in the Department of the Gulf. To obviate it, such vessels should be returned North as early as possible. Unless this is done, there must be delay in sending you troops from the North and East.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., January 28, 1864—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:

I am informed that two regiments of rebels were this morning to cross Atchafalaya eastward below Baton Rouge, and General Bragg is west of the Mississippi.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January 28, 1864—3.30 p. m.*
(Received 3.40 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Four deserters, 1 refugee, and 1 prisoner were brought in yesterday evening by the gun-boat La Fayette. They state that General Bragg and staff crossed the Mississippi at Pointe Coupée a few evenings since, and are now at Alexandria; that he is in command, and has been appointed Assistant Secretary of War; that General Walker has erected a large and strong work at the junction of Yellow Bayou and Bayou De Glaize, and that he has his division, amounting to 7,000, west and near the Atchafalaya; and that General Polk is in command in Mississippi and has his headquarters at Enterprise.

DANIEL ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *January 28, 1864.*
(Received 7 p. m.)

General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Telegram of 4.20 received. Telegram sent this morning reporting Bragg across the river. Nothing new or important this evening.

D. ULLMANN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *January 28, 1864.*
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The following report is sent here from Donaldsonville: Colonel Sheldon has, from good authority, that Bragg is on this side of the river and has taken command. Walker is now at Marksville, Taylor at Alexandria, but most of the army at Shreveport. Lieutenant-Colonel Shaurman, at Bayou Boeuf, has organized a mounted patrol of citizens for protection of the railroad.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, LA., *January* 28, 1864—6.50 p. m.
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I learn from a source upon which I think I can rely that Major Levy, of General Taylor's staff, came to New Iberia three days ago and went back yesterday morning. He staid at my informant's house, and his object was to send in the flag of truce. General Taylor is at Alexandria and has not been to New Iberia. There are no troops in any number this side of Alexandria. There are 10,000 men, who can be increased to 16,000 in a few days. He says that there is a raft 3 miles long now, which will be 10 miles long when the river rises, commanded by Fort De Russy. There are about 250 cavalry in New Iberia. I think that there is no present danger here, but will report more fully to-morrow. I arrived here this morning.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., January 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: General Dana, in a letter bearing date January 20, 1864, writes me as follows:

There is a Mr. Veazie who belongs, perhaps, to Armstrong's scouts, and who is now in Franklin's camp, who ought to be here. I am informed that he is not a useful man in Louisiana, but would be very useful here. Will you be good enough to procure and forward him to me?

Could you comply with General Dana's request, and oblige, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Vols., Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that the generals commanding forces in different portions of Texas shall be instructed to collect beef-cattle whenever practicable, and ship by each returning steamer to New Orleans as many as can be profitably taken on board. This will of course only apply to such steamers as are suitable for transporting cattle. The great scarcity of beef-cattle in this region, and the difficulty of procuring them from the upper Mississippi, make it necessary that great attention should be paid to the duty of collecting such stock at all points where it may be feasible.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigader-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 1ST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 13. } *Indianola, Tex., January* 28, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, is hereby ordered in arrest for disobedience of orders and disrespect to the brigadier-general commanding the division.

II. Col. David Shunk, Eighth Indiana Infantry, will at once assume command of the First Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

By order of Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

POST ARANSAS, TEX., *January* 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. B. SCATES,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps:

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL: Since my last report nothing new has transpired; everything right so far as I can judge. The bastions are completed and the guns, under the efficient charge of Captain Thomson, of Company C, Twentieth Iowa (who with his company were detailed by me to take charge of the guns), are now all in proper position. The men are drilled daily at the guns and have made excellent progress, and the practice at the distance of 1½ miles is certainly as good as the average. The guns have all been thoroughly cleaned and varnished, and are kept in complete order. The magazines are completed and the ammunition stored in the same. I have company drill every a. m. and battalion drill every p. m., to which both men and officers have given prompt attention, and as the acting inspector-general has just completed his work of inspection and will report officially to you, I need not now remark as to the proficiency in drill, &c., of the troops, all of which will be reported to you officially.

I do not wish to be considered importunate, but let me once more say to you, my men are destitute of clothing, and that, too, in its literal sense. Tents we can get along without, so long as we remain here, as barracks have been put up by me since I came here, which are comfortable, but clothing we must have, and I do most earnestly request that supplies be forwarded to us as soon as possible. No paymaster has as yet been here, consequently we have not been paid. But clothing is what we want. Provisions are plenty and a sufficient supply is now on hand to last until the 1st of March, and may be longer, as commissary stores are now being discharged from the steamer Clinton, the amount of which I cannot ascertain for this report, but I shall the first opportunity send full report.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. G. THOMPSON,
Major, Commanding Post of Aransas.

P. S.—I am informed by the post quartermaster that he has sufficient provisions for the post (500 men) for ninety days from this date.

WM. G. THOMPSON,
Major, &c.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Peninsula, Tex., January 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. P. BENTON,
Commanding Post at Indianola:

You are instructed, should any Texans who have come within the lines from the enemy make any attempt to get by the picket-lines and escape again to the enemy, to give such orders to the guards that they shall be shot on the spot and not captured. You are also directed to put a stop to small boats leaving your post for the purpose of getting fish and oysters or any other pretense, except when they have on board at least 4 good reliable soldiers, well armed, so as to prevent any treachery.

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Peninsula, Tex., January 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. P. BENTON,
Commanding Post at Indianola:

You will be very careful to provide against any attack by water on such transports as may at any time be lying at or near your wharf, and will keep your troops well on the alert and some of your artillery properly disposed with that purpose. You will see that the transports, whilst they are there, have their guns and their crews constantly ready for action, and will always, at such times, keep at least 100 men on guard on or in the vicinity of the transports, ready instantly to repel a boat attack.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *January* 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

GENERAL: Yours of the 7th instant received. I ask authority to relieve General Davidson from my command. He is the only discordant element in it. He will intrigue against me.

Respectfully, yours,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

WASHINGTON, *January* 30, 1864.

Colonel TOWNSEND:

Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson will be relieved from duty in the Department of Arkansas, proceed to Cairo, Ill., and report from that place by telegraph to Chief of Cavalry Bureau.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, *Omaha, Nebr., January 30*, 1864.

Col. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, *Batesville, Ark.:*

SIR: I take pleasure in forwarding to you a copy of the resolutions* passed by the Legislature thanking our officers and soldiers for courage and bravery in fighting for the support of their Government. Be assured, colonel, that I heartily approve the resolutions, and unite with the Legislature in tendering the thanks of our people to you and the brave men who have served under you.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

ALVIN SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska.

HDQRS. DETACH. ELEVENTH CAV., MISSOURI VOLS.,
Batesville, Ark., January 28, 1864.

[Capt. JULIUS LOVELL, *Asst. Adjt. General:*]

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders from Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, commanding District of Rolla, Mo., I left that point with the detachment under my command, consisting of 29 men of the First Nebraska Cavalry and 32 men of the Eleventh Cavalry, Missouri Volunteers, on the 17th day of January, 1864, for Batesville, Ark., with orders to report to you on my arrival. The route pursued by me was via Salem, Spring Valley, Jack's Fork, Thomasville, and Evening Shade; distance, 210 miles. Forage scarce at Thomasville.

I unexpectedly encountered Col. M. Johnson, in command of a detachment of Confederate troops, escorting his family and that of Captain Andrews, of Freeman's command, northward, with the intention, as I afterward learned, of taking them to the neighborhood of Rolla, Mo. On my approach the escort fled, leaving in my hands as prisoners the entire train of 3 wagons, 11 mules, 3 horses, together with the entire property, among which were 2 bales of cotton. After leaving Thomasville, and at the crossing of the Arkansas line, I again encountered the enemy, and for nearly 40 miles kept up a continual skirmish with his forces. I captured 5 prisoners besides the ladies belonging to Colonel Johnson's family. I am grateful to be able to state that no casualties occurred on our side.

The loss of the enemy I am unable to ascertain, from the fact that, from their knowledge of the country and its bearings, they could at any moment elude any pursuit by me.

In this connection I desire to express my thanks to Sergeant Harvey and the men of the First Nebraska Cavalry for the cheerful manner with which all orders given by me were obeyed. Often in the advance, their truly arduous duties were performed with that readiness and alacrity which will always characterize the true soldier. The property taken by me will immediately be turned over by my acting quartermaster to the provost-marshal for his action in regard to its disposal. My thanks are also due to Lieut. Ambrose Gallagher, Company D, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, commanding escort, and Lieut. Otto Schweikher, Company H, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, acting quartermaster, for the able assistance rendered me on the journey.

I have the honor to be, yours, respectfully,

JOHN W. STEPHENS,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Detachment.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 28, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS, *Cincinnati, Ohio:*

Please inform me when you will arrive in Saint Louis, so that I may have the pleasure of receiving you with due military honor.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, *January 28, 1864.*

Major-General SCHOFIELD, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Will leave to-day at 4 p. m. for Saint Louis.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 28, 1864.

Col. B. L. E. BONNEVILLE, *Benton Barracks:*

General Rosecrans will arrive to-morrow. I am directed by General Schofield to receive him with a guard of honor. Will you send me 200 well-appointed cavalry, to report at my headquarters at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *January 28, 1864.*

General FISK:

Company C, Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, is at Centreville. They will not be caught napping again. Companies A and L at Patterson; Company I at Fredericktown, and Company H at Farmington. I believe Leeper will keep me informed of any force in his front. I had information about a week ago that the guerrillas were collecting in force on the border. I felt strong enough to manage them, and did not think it necessary to annoy you with small affairs. I am confirmed in my opinion that Johns has just returned safely from Arkansas with small scout.

R. G. WOODSON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 28, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN, *Comdg. Central District of Missouri:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I have no information of any further raids by Kansas men. There has been some stealing in this county, believed to be by local thieves. We are using every diligence to ferret them out, and have been successful in arresting some of them. No other news of interest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia,
Comdg. Third Sub-Dist. of Central Dist. of Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, January 28, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: You will please instruct the commanding officers of posts, detachments, and scouts to enforce a rigid police in your subdistrict. In cases where parties, soldiers, or citizens, with or without a commanding officer, commit outrages upon the people, they will be arrested and the officer making the arrest report their action through you to these headquarters. Prompt, energetic action will be required, and the property of citizens must be protected. You will please communicate these instructions to the troops under your command.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
White River, January 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Dispatches just received from Captain Duff, at Berryville, report the enemy having fallen back to Rolling Prairie, Searcy County, under command of Colonel Hughes. I shall move on them as expeditiously as possible. Colonel Phelps is reported in the vicinity of Burrowsville, Ark. I will be detained in consequence of rations not having reached me. I will keep you advised of my movements, also that of the enemy.

C. B. HOLLAND,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HICKMAN MILLS, MO., *January 28, 1864.*

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL, DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
Kansas City, Mo.:

SIR: In obedience to instructions of the 25th instant, I have sent scouts out on the Little and Big Blue, to look for persons and cattle engaged in the destruction of abandoned forage, but have not been able to hear of any up to this date.

Very respectfully, yours,

LEWIS D. JOY,
Captain, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 29, 1864.

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: No important change has occurred in this department since my last dispatch.

I shall be ready to co-operate with General Sherman and General Steele as soon as I receive definite information of the time when they

will be ready to move. I can take possession of Alexandria at any time, but could not maintain the position without the support of the forces on the upper river. It is important that river steamers should be sent down from Saint Louis, suitable for the navigation of Red River. I want ten or fifteen first-class and light-draught boats. Some months since you ordered steamers to be sent here, but very few reached New Orleans. They will be indispensable now.

Pending information and orders in regard to movements on Red River, but little change has occurred in the position of troops. I have sent officers to communicate with General Sherman, or General McPherson in his absence, and General Steele, but have yet no information from them. I have sent an officer to Saint Louis also, to obtain steamers, and shall be very glad if you will communicate with the quartermaster at that post, and direct him to aid me. The troops are generally re-enlisting. The furloughs granted upon re-enlistment will materially reduce my force, and I hope those sent from the North may replace those who obtain leave of absence. A company of the enemy's troops near Pensacola came into that post and surrendered themselves. No official report of the fact is received, but it is undoubtedly correct.

The election is progressing favorably. Anxiously waiting information and instructions as to operations on Red River, I have done nothing in Texas, except to provide for the security of the positions held. The armament at Fort Jackson will soon be completed. The interior works at Port Hudson are now nearly ready for the guns intended for their defense. The health of the troops is good.

I have the honor to be, with respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, LA., *January* 29, 1864.
(Received 4 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The effective force now here is 4,000—2,000 infantry, four batteries of field artillery (eighteen guns), and two batteries of heavy artillery (eight guns), and about 500 serviceable cavalry. This force can hold this position against any equal force of the enemy. To hold the position against any force which the enemy might bring will require about 4,000 infantry and two field batteries. I think that in any event the cavalry force here should be increased to 2,000 effective, and that at least one gun-boat of very light draught should be at Franklin.

If it will be impossible to increase the cavalry and furnish the gun-boat, then I recommend that if this place be threatened by the enemy in large force the command be withdrawn so far that the gun-boats now in Berwick Bay can aid it. Any point below Bisland will fulfill this condition, but I recommend that this place be held, and that the force be increased by the cavalry and gun-boat already specified. I have seen no indication of an immediate attack by the enemy, but I think his movements will be governed by ours. Our troops here are in.

I should mention that more than 1,000 of the men are entitled to

furloughs as veterans, as also is one field battery of four guns. These losses should be made good here as soon as they take place. There is one colored regiment here that I have not counted.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

JANUARY 29, 1864.

We will send the troops, cavalry, and gun-boats.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. L. ANDREWS,
Commanding Port Hudson:

GENERAL: Can you by foraging parties collect beef-cattle in any amount; and, if so, to what extent?

Very respectfully. your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

(Same to Brigadier-General Cooke, commanding District of Baton Rouge.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, New Orleans:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of this date I have the honor to state that the First Regiment U. S. Infantry reports for the present to the commander of the Defenses of New Orleans. The Seventh and Twenty-second Kentucky, and the Forty-second and One hundred and twentieth Regiments Ohio Volunteers, all report temporarily to the commander of the District of Baton Rouge. They stand in the same relation to your command as does the division under Brigadier-General McGinnis, temporarily under the orders of the commander of the Defenses of New Orleans.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. MEMPHIS, TENN., *January 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. N. B. Buford, commanding the post of Helena, Ark., is hereby ordered to move the available cavalry force of his command across the Mississippi River and to the eastward, threatening Panola, to make a diversion in favor of other forces that will move

from this point, Germantown, and Collierville southward toward Pontotoc and Meridian. The troops should start from Helena on the 31st instant, and continue to menace Panola until about the 2d day of February, after which they can return to Helena. Let them report themselves to be but the advance of 5,000 men from Davidson's command.

By command of Maj. Gen. U. S. Grant:

WM. SOOY SMITH,
Brig. Gen., Chief of Cavalry, Division of the Mississippi.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., January 29, 1864.

Rear-Admiral PORTER:

DEAR SIR: General Sherman's expedition is passing down the river, and has taken all my white troops except 244 infantry and 296 cavalry. I have also 1,200 colored troops with which to man six field-works and to do duty on chain guard, 4 miles long. I have a large warehouse and one wharf-boat of ordnance of immense value, and four large warehouses and two wharf-boats filled with quartermaster's and commissary stores. This post is the base of supplies for General Steele's army. The rebel General McRae has parts of twenty companies of cavalry between here and White River. He could collect up 500 at any time, and make a dash on my extended lines. I have requested more white troops, but as it is very doubtful if I shall get them, I earnestly request you to order a gun-boat here to co-operate with me.

The gun-boats in this vicinity are seldom here, as they have to watch the cotton speculators above and below. I make this request, as I deem it indispensably necessary.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 29, 1864.
(Received 4.45 p. m., 30th.)

General HALLECK,
Washington, D. C.:

The commanding officer at Alton has positive orders from General Heintzelman. He wants to know which department he is subject to, as his territorial position puts him with General Heintzelman, while by custom he is under General Schofield. Your orders are desired in the premises. Your dispatch of 11 a. m. to-day received.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

PATTERSON, *January 29, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of Saint Louis:

SIR: My scouts are all in. They bring no word of any force near here. They were all over the Cherokee Bay, and all the country between Currant and Black Rivers. Captain Johns chased Reves until he made him take water, and killed 4 men and burned 1 bale

of cotton that Reves had taken from a citizen. Lieutenant Kelley went to Ash Hill. He killed 2 guerrillas, but found no force. They have some 230 men some 10 miles above Pocahontas, but they are all thieves and do not profess to belong to any command except their own. Captain Johns was near them, but Black River was between them. Reves had about 20 men, and had been slaughtering his pork and beef to do him in his next summer's campaign.

He had killed all the stock he could find that belonged to men who even hinted that they were loyal. He had driven a good many families away since he was defeated. They will have to be exterminated, but we are doing it as fast as we can find them. Guerrillas cannot stay in this or any other part of the State without friends, and their friends will have to be exterminated also. People here are generally very particular how they act. All honest men rejoice at the killing of jayhawkers, but some few maintain a sullen silence; they do not like it at all. I wish to be off again in a few days and will get some more of them. If I could cross the river at Pocahontas I could get to the gang of guerrillas above Pocahontas, but they have destroyed the boats. I will get to them as soon as I possibly can. If we had a force at Pocahontas I could do much better.

Captain Johns learned from the citizens that Colonel Livingston and Shaver had had a fight at Batesville, and that Shaver was badly whipped and Shaver killed; they also say that our troops were gone from Jacksonport, and that General McRae had taken possession of it. I do not know how true this is; I am very certain that Shaver did not have men to attack Batesville, but they may have found him with a small party and killed him. Captain Johns reports the most of the people are very tired of the rule of Reves, and wish to move him from amongst them. I learned a few days since, from a boy, that we had troops at Powhatan, 22 miles below Pocahontas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Hdqrs. Fourth Sub-District, Dist. of Central Mo.,
Kansas City, Mo., January 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown,
Commanding District of Central Missouri:

General: I have the honor to report that pursuant to instructions from you I left Sedalia on Thursday, the 21st instant, with three squadrons of my regiment for this place; arrived here on Wednesday, the 27th. General Ewing will turn over the command to me as soon as I can relieve the Kansas troops. I have ordered Colonel Dodd to send two squadrons direct from Sedalia to Bates County, two to Harrisonville, one to Pleasant Hill. I shall post two squadrons at Independence, one at Hickman Mills, one at Westport, and three at this post. I find that I am going to be very scarce of transportation, as General Ewing will probably take most of his transportation with him into Kansas. I have nearly 300 recruits here doing duty as infantry, and would respectfully ask that horses may be obtained for them as soon as possible. It is necessary that they all be mounted and drilling. I shall take a complete tour through my sub-district as soon as I take command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colo. Vol. Cav., Comdg. 4th Sub-Dist., Central Dist. of Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., January 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

When will the squadrons of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry be back at Springfield?

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *January 29, 1864.*

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The squadrons of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry may not be back for ten or twelve days. They will be ordered back as soon as we compel the enemy to retire from Northern Arkansas, which I think cannot require more than two weeks more.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General HOLLAND,
Commanding in the Field:

The object of Colonel Hughes in falling back might have been to intercept Company H of the Eighth Missouri State Militia, moving across Rolling Prairie to join Captain Human's battalion. This company should have crossed Rolling Prairie as early as last Tuesday. I think it important that the forces from Berryville should make a demonstration on the enemy as speedily as possible. You will, however, act from your better knowledge of the condition of things.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Captain Cameron, commanding at Cassville, Mo., will forward this dispatch to General Holland at Berryville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 29, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I sent General Holland and one of my staff officers to Berryville instead of going myself, as he knew all the roads and people. He informs me this morning in his dispatches that the enemy under Colonel Hughes has fallen back to Rolling Prairie, in Searcy County. He will move on them as soon as he can procure rations, which will

reach him by to-night. I have no advices yet of the troops operating below them in that region, although Colonel Phelps is rumored to be in the vicinity of Berryville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *January* 29, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Colonel Ford arrived with but small part of his command. He wants Lieutenants Wright and Allen, supernumerary officers, just arrived from Denver, mustered out. Shall I order it?

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, January 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Kansas City, Mo.:

GENERAL: I hope you will continue to act, if occasion requires, on either side of the line, till you are relieved, according to your orders. Suppose the Kansas troops on the Missouri side cannot leave and must be controlled by you. I expect to make a hasty visit to the southern part of the State before determining as to new arrangements.

Very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *January* 29, 1864—11 a. m.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Some citizens of Missouri having represented to the President that there is special danger of renewed troubles in the neighborhood of Kansas City and on the route toward New Mexico, he directs that your attention be called to the matter, so that, if necessary, measures may be taken to prevent the apprehended disturbance.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

(Similar dispatch, same date, to General Rosecrans.)

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., January 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The letter of General Dana to General Ord is received and carefully considered. It appears to be substantially true that his quartermasters are of little assistance and little real value to the service, and that his boats are out of repair, unsafe, and not equal to what he demands. The defective and unsafe boats are due in a great

measure to the ignorance of the quartermasters. The want of such men as are asked for is felt throughout the department. I can send no one that will be a decided improvement upon those there. This is the class of men furnished me by the Government, and I presume the best to be obtained for the price. There are abundant other staff positions requiring no bonds, no responsibilities, substantially nothing to do, and better paid—take all the aides, &c., even General Dana's.

Measures have been taken to have the Warrior repaired, but she can last no time at all at that place, for if not destroyed by bad handling and ignorance, the worms will eat out her hull in two months, for she is not coppered. This holds with the Planter and the other boats. It may be recollected that the tug Perry, intended for this coast, was seized at Key West. I have purchased two since, one, the Admiral, of lesser draught than the one complained of by General Dana, and which is now at Pass Cavallo.

The system of boats required by General Dana cannot be supplied. A river boat of the capacity he speaks of cannot be built to draw but 3 feet of water, and in calm weather, with only the ordinary swell on, such a boat would break in two in four hours between Galveston and Matagorda, let alone the fact that the boiler would roll out. Only short, strong boats can reach that place, and such boats will sink deeper into the water. If General Dana is to stay in three places, without defensive works to cover his force from an enterprise at these points, it will require a small navy and fleet to secure him, and which cannot be had possibly. There is no boiler-iron in the city not engaged by the navy. There are no boiler-makers not already employed night and day.

The master of transportation sent to Pass Cavallo was Captain Goodwin, of Boston, a thorough sailor and gentleman, specially imported for the position. He despaired of being able to do any good under the management at that time and returned, and was immediately discharged for his failure; $200 per month, his wages, were no inducement to stay.

The Continental and a sailing vessel, both incapable of crossing the bar, were sent down with the necessary stores, at the special instance of General Washburn and against my own judgment. The liberal means of making repairs are not to be had in this city, and are not supplied to me from the North. An officer has been applied for specially for Fort Brown and Pass Cavallo, but there is little hope of getting any improvement upon those now at those places. There is no promotion for a quartermaster; his pay is a pittance compared to the labor and abuse falling to his lot. Who, then, of the temporary ones has any inducement to great efforts to learn special duties and discharge them efficiently? The easy chair of a city commands higher pay, by the commutation, than service in the field. There appears to me but one remedy and one means of complying with General Dana's desire to have a quartermaster of rank. A brigadier-general may be detailed for Pass Cavallo and one for Brownsville, and a brigadier or major general for the department at this place. Such officers can be had; they have rank, the honors of their Government, and will have an opportunity of becoming acquainted with some of the practical operations of war.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

VICKSBURG, MISS., *January* 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I arrived at this point to-day at 11 p. m., and immediately delivered your dispatch to Major-General Sherman. He informed me that a communication from Washington had been received by him relative to a concentration of forces on the line of the Red River, a copy of which will be transmitted to you without delay.

Major-General Sherman starts to-morrow or next day on an expedition, to consist of about 20,000 men, against General Polk, now commanding an army at or near Jackson, Miss. This he said would occupy his attention some twenty or twenty-five days, at the expiration of which time he hoped that the water in the Red and Atchafalaya Rivers would be sufficiently high to admit of navigation, when he would heartily co-operate with you in the movement suggested in your dispatch.

Major-General Steele is at Little Rock, whither I will proceed by the shortest possible route, which is to the mouth of the Arkansas River, then to Devall's Bluff, and so by rail to Little Rock. I may probably be detained a day or two by being forced to wait for a boat bound up the Arkansas. The river is rising very fast, which will enable us to take the Northerner as far up as Memphis, for which city we leave Vicksburg at 4 a. m. to-morrow.

I have the honor to be, general, your most obedient servant,

ROBERT T. DUNHAM,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

FRANKLIN, LA., *January* 30, 1864—11.40 a. m.
(Received 11.45 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

I sent a staff officer yesterday to get an answer to a note of Colonel Dwight to Major Levy, of General Taylor's staff. He met a scouting party of the enemy about 15 miles out. In conversation with the men it was apparent that the Second Louisiana Cavalry (rebel) is the only force between here and Vermillion. The rebel force referred to by Colonel Molineux is doubtless Captain Murphy's independent company, which has been conscripting in the vicinity of Fausse Pointe. Is it the intention of the major-general commanding that I shall remain here in command of this post? I ask this because, if such is his intention, I wish to make my personal arrangements accordingly.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, January 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. Troops in Western Louisiana, Franklin:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding does not desire you to remain permanently at Franklin, but simply to secure the force there.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Indianola, Tex., January* 30, 1864.

The disobedience of orders and supposed disrespect to the brigadier-general commanding First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, on the part of Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren, having been satisfactorily explained, the brigadier-general commanding the division takes great pleasure in relieving General Warren from arrest and restoring him to the command of the gallant First Brigade.

By order of Brigadier-General Benton:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, January* 30, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. Brig. Gen. J. W. Davidson, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Arkansas. He will proceed to Cairo, Ill., and report from that place by telegram to the chief of the Cavalry Bureau, in this city.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, January* 30, 1864.

Pursuant to instructions from headquarters of the Army, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Department of Arkansas, the limits of which are defined in General Orders, No. 14, current series, from the War Department. The troops in the Department constitute the Seventh Army Corps. The staff will be the same as that announced for headquarters Army of Arkansas.

FREDK. STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, January 30, 1864.

Capt. A. B. KAUFFMAN,
Eleventh Missouri Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: Captain Dunscomb, Third Arkansas Cavalry, with 50 men, in company with Captain Castle, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, with a command of the same strength, will proceed to the mouth of Black River, Ark., at the south side of White River, and from thence to Grand Glaize. You will join them at that point (the Glaize), and proceeding up Glaize Creek, will attack the enemy reported to be camped about 7 miles out on the road from the Glaize to Searcy. You will be governed in a measure by the information you can gather along your route, but attack the enemy wherever they may be found. All rebels under arms who are wearing Federal uniforms will be shot. You will deal in the most summary manner with all guerrillas found on your march. Be specially careful to guard your prisoners, and in the event of your having success, send a telegram by Captain Dunscomb to Little Rock, to be forwarded to

Col. O. D. Greene, assistant adjutant-general, Department of the Missouri, giving the results and retain a copy of the same. As soon as this is done return with all possible dispatch to this station.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 18. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., January* 30, 1864.

In compliance with orders from the War Department, I hereby relinquish the command of the Department of the Missouri to Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Volunteers. In doing so, I desire to express my thanks to the command for their good conduct while under my orders, and also to the loyal citizens within the limits of the department who have so generally accorded a cordial support to the measures instituted for their protection and the peace of the community. In relinquishing the command, I am proud of the honor of having as a successor the general whose brilliant deeds in command of the Army of the Cumberland have made his name illustrious.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *January* 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Comdg. Division of the Mississippi, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Having turned over the command of the Department of the Missouri to Major-General Rosecrans, in compliance with General Orders, No. 28, current series, from the War Department, I have the honor to report to you for orders. Will you please give me an order for transportation for myself and 4 staff officers, 6 horses, and baggage, from Saint Louis to Knoxville? Also, as I shall probably leave Saint Louis before receiving the order of the President assigning me to the command of the Department of the Ohio, it will, I presume, be necessary for me to have your order to assume that command on my arrival at Knoxville. I will be ready to start for Knoxville to-morrow evening.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., January* 30, 1864.

I. The following extract from General Orders, No. 28, War Department, current series, is published for the information of those concerned:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 28. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, D. C., January* 22, 1864.

By direction of the President of the United States, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Volunteers, is appointed to the command of the Department of the Missouri.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

II. In compliance with the above order, I assume command of this department.

III. The officers of the department staff, excepting General Schofield's personal aides and Maj. J. A. Campbell, assistant adjutant-general, will continue as heretofore until further orders.

IV. The general orders and regulations now in force will continue to govern until altered or revoked.

V. Maj. Frank S. Bond, senior aide-de-camp; Capt. J. P. Drouillard, additional aide-de-camp, and Capt. R. S. Thoms, aide-de-camp, are announced as aides to the general commanding.

VI. In relieving General Schofield, who, in assuming the arduous duties connected with this command, relinquished high prospects of a brilliant career as commander of Thomas' old division in the then opening campaign of the Army of the Cumberland, I tender him my compliments for the admirable order in which I have found the official business and archives of this department, and my best wishes, as well as hopes, that in his new field of duty he may reap that success which his solid merits, good sense, and honest devotion to duty and his country so well deserve.

VII. While commander here, I sincerely trust I shall receive the honest, firm, and united support of all true national and Union men of this department, without regard to politics, creed, or party, in my endeavors to maintain law and re-establish peace and secure prosperity throughout its limits. The past should be remembered only for the lessons it teaches, while our energies should be directed to the problem of assuring our future, based firmly on the grandeur of our position, and on the true principles of humanity and progress to universal freedom, secured by just laws.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General HOLLAND, *Commanding in the Field:*

The detachment of the Eleventh Missouri in this district has been ordered to Batesville. You will therefore relieve that portion of the detachment under your command as soon as you ascertain that its services are no longer needed with you, and order it to report immediately at this place.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Commanding officer at Cassville will forward the foregoing dispatch.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 30, 1864.

Captain CAMERON, *Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:*

Is there probably any need of retaining all the mounted forces you have at Cassville? If not, what proportion, in your judgment, can be spared?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 30, 1864.

Lieutenant MORLEY,
Quartermaster, Cassville, Mo.:

How many extra horses are there now at Cassville? What is the nearest point to Cassville where horses can be fed? I think I will order the troops back at once if there is no enemy near Berryville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 30, 1864.

Captain CAMERON,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

All the mounted force now at Cassville, except sufficient to do the escort duty for the trains and guard the section of artillery, will be moved forward toward Berryville until it can obtain forage for the animals, and will report to General Holland; and if all the forces under him are not needed the detachment of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry will be ordered to this place. Of the two squadrons of Enrolled Missouri Militia, one may be sent to Keatsville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. FIRST BRIG., ARMY OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Gibson, C. N., January 30, 1864.

Soldiers! I take you with me to clean out the Indian Nation south of the river and drive away and destroy the rebels. Let me say a few words to you that you are not to forget. Do not begin firing in battle until you are ordered. When you fire, aim low, about the knee, or at the lower part of a man's body, if on horseback. Never fire in the air. Fire slowly and never until you see something to shoot at that you may hit. Do not waste your ammunition. Do not straggle or go away from the command; it is cowards only that leave their comrades in the face of the enemy; nearly all the men we get killed are stragglers. Keep with me close and obey orders and we will soon have peace. Those who are still in arms are rebels, who ought to die. Do not kill a prisoner after he has surrendered. But I do not ask you to take prisoners. I ask you to make your footsteps severe and terrible.

Muscogees! the time has now come when you are to remember the authors of all your sufferings; those who started a needless and wicked war, who drove you from your homes, who robbed you of your property. Stand by me faithfully and we will soon have peace. Watch over each other to keep each other right, and be ready to strike a terrible blow on those who murdered your wives and little ones by the Red Fork along the Verdigris or by Dave Farm Cowpens. Do not be afraid. We have always beaten them. We will surely win. May God go with us.

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 13. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN TEXAS, *Pass Cavallo, Tex., January* 31, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. The Chicago Mercantile Battery will at once proceed to Indianola, making use of pontoon sections, as far as convenient, as a means of transportation, and report to Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton, commanding First Division. Upon application, the chief quartermaster will furnish transportation.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

HUGH G. BROWN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January* 31, 1864—2.50 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department, Saint Louis, Mo.:

As the general orders of the War Department place all Illinois in General Heintzelman's department, Alton of course falls under his command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., January 31, 1864

Captain CAMERON,
Commanding at Cassville, Mo.:

I do not see that you can reduce your mounted force any more with safety, or make any better disposition of troops. If there is plenty of forage at Berryville and Rolling Prairie, I think the troops operating in Arkansas, after sufficiently scouting Searcy and Newton Counties, had better be brought back to these places, with perhaps a part on White River in the vicinity of Buffalo. Not less than seven or eight squadrons should be left on Rolling Prairie, if any. If the river continues fordable and there are no new developments, I think now that I will send seven squadrons of the Sixth Provisional Regiment to Rolling Prairie in a few days. You may send this to General Holland when you send forward dispatches. Phelps had better move up from Berryville. Have General Holland move far so from Berryville [*sic*].

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. 1ST BRIG., ARMY OF THE FRONTIER, *In the Field, January* 31, 1864.

I. Every regiment and company in the command while on the march will call roll at least three times each day, even while temporarily halting, and whenever the command halts and is called out to march. All straggling is forbidden.

II. No stock of any kind shall be killed without orders. Any soldier presuming, without orders from his commanding officer, to

kill hogs or cattle will be tried promptly by a field officer and fined its value, at least, on his pay account. All stock required shall be killed under order and properly accounted for, and any commanding officer who may find it necessary to kill beef or pork will do so under proper regulations, issuing what is right and accounting for it correctly to the proper disbursing officer at Fort Gibson. His failure to do so will render him personally liable for the amount taken without compliance with this order.

III. There shall be no stock taken without orders, and all taken shall be immediately reported and the parties ordering it taken held accountable for its being put regularly in the hands of the proper officer.

IV. No picket or other guard, while the command is on the march, shall make fire without permission.

V. All officers knowing to the fact of any man of their command leaving the command, or deserting their comrades whilst on the march before the enemy, will make it their special duty to prefer charges against them and see that they are arrested, to the end that they be shot as deserters.

VI. These orders and the printed circulars issued shall be read every day while the command is on the march. This order shall be interpreted to the men each day.

By order of Col. William A. Phillips, commanding:

WM. GALLAHER,
First Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	33	59	123	159	.....	.....	New Orleans, La.
Thirteenth Army Corps (Ord):							
Headquarters	8	.....	8	15	.....	.....	New Orleans, La.
First Division	211	4,009	4,747	6,522	2	10	Indianola, Tex.
Second Division and attached troops.	178	3,077	3,910	6,321	.....	10	On the Rio Grande.
Third Division and attached troops.	160	3,345	4,002	5,375	.....	10	Madisonville, La.
Fourth Division	193	3,066	3,812	7,314	.....	16	Decrow's Point, Tex.
Total Thirteenth Army Corps and attached troops.	750	13,497	16,479	25,547	2	46	
Nineteenth Army Corps* (Franklin).	196	4,393	5,394	7,253	8	12	Franklin, La.
Cavalry Division†	201	4,479	5,699	7,779	.....	6	New Orleans.
Engineer Brigade‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	New Orleans.

* Exclusive of the troops accounted for in the Defenses of New Orleans and Districts of Baton Rouge and La Fourche.

† The headquarters and First, Third, and Fourth Brigades. The other troops accounted for at Port Hudson and with the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

‡ Accounted for in Defenses of New Orleans and with Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Gulf, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
Port Hudson:							
Headquarters	13	.....	13	15	.....	.....	
Corps d'Afrique	234	3,880	4,221	5,873	.....	8	
Second Brigade, Cavalry Division.	23	406	562	776	.....	.....	
Artillery	23	367	527	648	.....	4	
Total Port Hudson	293	4,653	5,323	7,312	.....	12	
District of Baton Rouge	140	3,195	4,163	5,649	13	12	Baton Rouge, La.
District of La Fourche	84	2,200	2,931	3,568	.....	8	Thibodeaux, La.
Defenses of New Orleans	320	6,596	8,138	12,558	40	41	New Orleans, La.
Fort Jackson, La	29	623	824	1,010	.....	.....	
Brashear City, La	27	455	530	537	.....	.....	
Franklin, La	16	455	514	528	.....	.....	
Lakeport, La	12	85	120	139	.....	.....	
District of Pensacola	51	871	1,113	1,199	127	6	Barrancas, Fla.
District of Key West and Tortugas	29	751	1,182	1,343	.....	.....	Key West, Fla.
Grand total	2,181	42,312	52,533	74,581	190	143	
Grand total according to monthly return of the department.	2,238	41,864	52,708	74,813	144	134	

Troops in the Department of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS.

Headquarters troops, Companies A, B, and C, Capt. Richard W. Francis.

THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. EDWARD O. C. ORD.

FIRST DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM P. BENTON.

First Brigade.

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN.

33d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Leander H. Potter.
99th Illinois, Col. George W. K. Bailey.
8th Indiana, Col. David Shunk.
18th Indiana, Col. Henry D. Washburn.

Second Brigade.

Col. CHARLES L. HARRIS.

21st Iowa, Maj. William D. Crooke.
22d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Harvey Graham,
23d Iowa, Col. Samuel L. Glasgow.
11th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Luther H. Whittlesey.

Third Brigade.‡

Col. JAMES KEIGWIN.

49th Indiana, Maj. Arthur J. Hawhe.
69th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Oran Perry.
16th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Philip Kershner.
114th Ohio, Lieut. Col. John H. Kelly.

* Headquarters at New Orleans, La. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana commanding U. S. Forces in Texas. For Third Division, see Madisonville, La., p. 198, *post*.

† Stationed, with exceptions noted, at Indianola, Tex.

‡ The 7th and 27th Kentucky, and the 42d and 120th Ohio, serving in the District of Baton Rouge, La.

*Artillery.**

2d Illinois Light, Battery A, Capt. Herman Borris.
1st Indiana Heavy (section), Lieut. Robert H. Rhea.
7th Michigan Battery, Lieut. George L. Stillman.
1st Wisconsin Battery, Lieut. Daniel Webster.

SECOND DIVISION.†

Maj. Gen. FRANCIS J. HERRON.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN C. BLACK.

37th Illinois, Capt. Ransom Kennicott.
91st Illinois, Col. Henry M. Day.
26th Indiana, Col. John G. Clark.
38th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph O. Hudnutt.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery E, Capt. Joseph B. Atwater.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY BERTRAM.

94th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Rankin G. Laughlin.
19th Iowa, Maj. John Bruce.
20th Wisconsin, Maj. Augustus H. Pettibone.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. Martin Welfley.

FOURTH DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. THOMAS E. G. RANSOM.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM J. LANDRAM.

77th Illinois, Maj. Memoir V. Hotchkiss.
60th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Augustus Goelzer.
67th Indiana, Maj. Francis A. Sears.
19th Kentucky, Maj. Josiah J. Mann.
96th Ohio, Col. Joseph W. Vance.
23d Wisconsin, Maj. Joseph E. Greene.

Second Brigade.

Col. HENRY RUST, jr.

130th Illinois, Maj. John B. Reid.
20th Iowa, Maj. William G. Thompson.
34th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Warren S. Dungan.
13th Maine, Lieut. Col. Frank S. Hesseltine.
15th Maine, Col. Isaac Dyer.
48th Ohio, Capt. John A. Bering.

Artillery.

Capt. PATRICK H. WHITE.

Chicago Mercantile Battery, Capt. Patrick H. White.
1st Missouri Light, Battery F, Capt. Joseph Foust.
17th Ohio Battery, Capt. Charles S. Rice.

UNASSIGNED.§

Engineer Troops.

1st Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, Col. Justin Hodge.
2d Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, Col. John C. Cobb.
3d Engineers, Corps d'Afrique (four companies), Lieut. Archelus M. Conrad.
16th Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, Col. Matthew C. Kempsey.
Kentucky Engineers (one company), Capt. William F. Patterson.

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* According to return of Artillery Brigade, Thirteenth Army Corps (Maj. Adolph Schwartz commanding); but the division returns report the 1st Indiana, 7th Michigan, and 16th Ohio Batteries.

† At Brownsville, Tex. Major-General Herron assigned January 3, his command embracing all U. S. forces on the Rio Grande.

‡ At Decrow's Point, Tex. Brigadier-General Ransom assigned to command January 4.

§ At Brownsville, Fort Esperanza, Matagorda Island, Pass Cavallo, and Point Isabel.

Cavalry Brigade.

Col. EDMUND J. DAVIS.

1st Texas, Maj. Pythagoras E. Holcomb.
2d Texas, Col. John L. Haynes.
Texas Partisans (one company), Capt. Adrian J. Vidal.

Heavy Artillery.

1st Indiana, Company L, Capt. Benjamin F. Card.
14th Rhode Island (battalion), Maj. Joseph J. Comstock, jr.

Infantry.

34th Indiana, Col. Robert B. Jones.
29th Wisconsin, Maj. Bradford Hancock.

NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS.*

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN.

FIRST DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM H. EMORY.

First Brigade.

Col. GEORGE M. LOVE.

30th Massachusetts, Maj. Horace O. Whittemore.
116th New York, Lieut. Col. John Higgins.
161st New York, Lieut. Col. William B. Kinsey.
174th New York, Col. Benjamin F. Gott.

Second Brigade.

Col. JACOB SHARPE.

38th Massachusetts, Lieut. Col. James P. Richardson.
128th New York, Maj. Francis S. Keese.
156th New York, Capt. James J. Hoyt.
175th New York, Capt. Charles McCarthey.

Third Brigade.‡

Col. CHARLES C. DWIGHT.

114th New York, Lieut. Col. Henry B. Morse.
160th New York, Maj. William H. Sentell.
8th Vermont, Maj. Henry F. Dutton.

Artillery.§

6th Massachusetts Battery, Lieut. Frank Bruce.
1st United States, Battery L, Lieut. Edward L. Appleton.

THIRD DIVISION.‖

Brig. Gen. JAMES W. MCMILLAN.

First Brigade.

Col. LEWIS BENEDICT.

110th New York, Lieut. Col. Warren D. Smith.
162d New York, Lieut. Col. Justus W. Blanchard.
165th New York, Lieut. Col. Gouverneur Carr.
173d New York, Col. Lewis M. Peck.

Second Brigade.¶

Lieut. Col. JOSIAH A. SAWTELL.

26th Massachusetts, Maj. Eusebius S. Clark.

* Headquarters moved from New Iberia to Franklin, La., January 7–8.

† The First and Third Brigades and the artillery at Franklin, La., the Second Brigade detached in the District of Baton Rouge.

‡ The 12th Connecticut in New Orleans, to go home on veteran furlough.

§ The 1st Maine Battery in New Orleans, to go home on veteran furlough.

‖ At Franklin. Brigadier-General McMillan commanding since January 12, vice Grover, on special duty in East Louisiana.

¶ The 14th Maine on veteran furlough.

FOURTH DIVISION.

*First Brigade.**

Col. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

13th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Homer B. Sprague.
90th New York, Lieut. Col. Nelson Shaurman.
91st New York, Lieut. Col. Jonathan Tarbell.
131st New York, Capt. John M. Hagedorn.
159th New York, Capt. Robert McD. Hart.

Second Brigade.†

Col. THOMAS W. CAHILL.

9th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Richard Fitz Gibbons.
97th Illinois, Col. Friend S. Rutherford.
1st Louisiana,* Col. William O. Fiske.
12th Maine (four companies), Capt. James M. Thompson.

ARTILLERY RESERVE.

Capt. HENRY W. CLOSSON.

1st Indiana Heavy Artillery (two companies), Lieut. William H. Blankenship.
25th New York Battery, Capt. John A. Grow.

CAVALRY DIVISION.‡

Brig. Gen. ALBERT L. LEE.

First Brigade.

Col. THOMAS J. LUCAS.

4th Indiana, Company C, Capt. Andrew P. Gallagher.
16th Indiana,§ Lieut. Col. James H. Redfield.
2d Louisiana,§ Maj. Alfred Hodsdon.
6th Missouri, Capt. Sidney A. Breese.
14th New York, Maj. Abraham Bassford.
75th New York,§ Lieut. Col. Willoughby Babcock.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN G. FONDA.

3d Illinois, Maj. James H. O'Connor.
118th Illinois,§ Lieut. Col. Thomas Logan.

Third Brigade.

Col. HARAI ROBINSON.

87th Illinois,§ Maj. George W. Land.
1st Louisiana, Maj. Algernon S. Badger.
2d Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Ormand F. Nims.

Fourth Brigade.

Col. NATHAN A. M. DUDLEY.

2d Illinois (seven companies), Major Benjamin F. Marsh, jr.
3d Massachusetts, Col. Thomas E. Chickering.
31st Massachusetts,§ Lieut. Col. William S. B. Hopkins.
8th New Hampshire,§ Lieut. Col. George A. Flanders.

ENGINEER BRIGADE.‖

Maj. DAVID C. HOUSTON, Chief of Engineers.

4th Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Guernsey.

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* In the District of La Fourche.

† In the Defenses of New Orleans. The 13th and 15th Maine transferred to Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

‡ Headquarters and the First and Fourth Brigades in New Orleans, the Second Brigade at Port Hudson, and the Third Brigade at Franklin.

§ Infantry, mounted.

‖ Headquarters and 4th Regiment at New Orleans; the 1st, 2d, and 3d Regiments in Texas.

CORPS D'AFRIQUE.*

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN.

FIRST DIVISION.

Col. CYRUS HAMLIN.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM H. DICKEY.

1st Infantry, Col. Chauncey J. Bassett.
3d Infantry, Col. Henry W. Fuller.
11th Infantry, Maj. Jasper Hutchings.
12th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Charles B. Young.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. APPLETON.

7th Infantry, Col. James C. Clark.
8th Infantry, Maj. William A. Hatch.
9th Infantry, Maj. John C. Chadwick.
10th Infantry, Lieut. Col. George Tucker.

Artillery.

12th Massachusetts Battery, Capt. Jacob Miller.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade.†

5th Infantry, Col. Charles A. Hartwell.
14th Infantry, Col. Mardon W. Plumly.
15th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Uri B. Pearsall.
16th Infantry, Col. Matthew C. Kempsey.
25th Infantry, Maj. Theodore Ketcham.

Second Brigade.

Col. LUTHER GOODRICH.

6th Infantry, Col. Samuel B. Jones.
17th Infantry, Lieut. Col. George E. Biles.
18th Infantry, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Atkins.
22d Infantry, Col. Henry N. Frisbee.

Artillery.

2d Vermont Battery, Capt. John W. Chase.

Unassigned.

19th Infantry,‡ Col. Charles E. Bostwick.

PORT HUDSON, LA.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL ULLMANN.

1st Michigan Heavy Artillery, Lieut. Col. Edward Bacon.
21st New York Battery, Capt. James Barnes.

DISTRICT OF BATON ROUGE.

Brig. Gen. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE.

7th Kentucky, Lieut. Col. John Lucas.
22d Kentucky, Col. George W. Monroe.
42d Ohio,§ Maj. William H. Williams.
120th Ohio,§ Col. Marcus M. Spiegel.
4th Wisconsin Cavalry, Col. Frederick A. Boardman.
2d Illinois Light Artillery, Battery E, Lieut. Emil Steger.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Company D, Capt. William S. Hinkle.
18th New York Battery, Lieut. George G. Curtiss.
2d Ohio Battery,§ Lieut. William H. Harper.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery C, Lieut. John I. Rodgers.

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* Headquarters First Division and Second Brigade, Second Division, and artillery at Port Hudson, General Ullmann commanding in temporary absence of Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews.

† Regiments dispersed; the 5th in Defenses of New Orleans; the 14th at Barrancas, Fla.; the 15th at Brashear City, La.; the 16th in Texas, and the 25th at Franklin, La.

‡ At Lakeport, La.

§ At Plaquemine, La., under command of Col. Lionel A. Sheldon.

DISTRICT OF LA FOURCHE.*

Col. EDWARD L. MOLINEUX.

1st Louisiana Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Richard Barrett.
26th New York Battery, Capt. George W. Fox.
1st Vermont Battery, Capt. George T. Hebard.

DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS.†

Maj. Gen. JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

12th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Frank H. Peck.
2d Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, Col. William M. Grosvenor.
5th Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, Col. Charles A. Hartwell.
20th Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, Col. Eliot Bridgman.
1st New Orleans (four companies), Col. Curtis W. Killborn.
133d New York, Capt. James K. Fuller.
1st United States, Maj. Maurice Maloney.
2d U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Col. Stark Fellows.
15th Illinois Cavalry, Company F, and 1st Indiana Cavalry, Company C, Capt. James L. Carey.
36th Illinois, Company A, Capt. George A. Willis.
1st Cavalry, Corps d'Afrique, Companies A and C, Capt. Otto Hefty.
3d Massachusetts Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Henry D. Pope.
3d Rhode Island Cavalry (four companies), Maj. George R. Davis.
1st Indiana Heavy Artillery, Col. John A. Keith.
1st Maine Battery, Capt. Albert W. Bradbury.
15th Massachusetts Battery, Lieut. Albert Rouse.
1st Heavy Artillery, Corps d'Afrique, Company C, Capt. Charles A. Bailey.
1st Heavy Artillery, Native Guards, (one company), Lieut. Thomas McCormick.
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery F, Lieut. Hardman P. Norris.
5th U. S. Artillery, Battery G, Lieut. Jacob B. Rawles.

MADISONVILLE, LA.‡

Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER.

THIRD DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE F. MCGINNIS.

First Brigade.§

Col. DANIEL MACAULEY.

11th Indiana, Maj. George Butler.
46th Indiana, Lieut. Col. Aaron M. Flory.

Second Brigade.‖

Col. WILLIAM H. RAYNOR.

24th Iowa, Maj. Edward Wright.
28th Iowa, Col. John Connell.
56th Ohio, Lieut. Col. Sampson E. Varner.
83d Ohio, Maj. Stephen S. L'Hommedieu, jr.

Artillery.

1st Missouri Light, Battery A, Lieut. Elisha Cole.

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*Troops at Brashear City, Donaldsonville, Napoleonville, Thibodeaux, and on New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

†Troops at Algiers, Bayou Saint John, Company Canal, Forts Macomb, Pike, and Saint Philip, and at Kennersville, Madisonville, New Orleans, and Ship Island.

‡Sub-post in the Defenses of New Orleans.

§The 24th Indiana on veteran furlough, the 34th Indiana and the 29th Wisconsin in Texas.

‖The 47th Indiana on veteran furlough.

Provisional Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM K. KIMBALL.

9th Connecticut, Lieut. Col. Richard Fitz Gibbons.
12th Maine (four companies), Capt. James M. Thompson.
176th New York, Lieut. Col. Alfred G. Hall.

Unassigned.

2d Louisiana Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Thomas Beatty.
3d Maryland Cavalry (eight companies), Maj. Byron Kirby.
1st U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. Ballard S. Humphrey.

FORT JACKSON, LA.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT.

4th Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, Col. Charles W. Drew.
1st Heavy Artillery, Corps d'Afrique, Company A, Capt. Edward P. Loring.

DISTRICT OF PENSACOLA.

Brig. Gen. ALEXANDER ASBOTH.

BARRANCAS.

Col. WILLIAM C. HOLBROOK.

14th Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, Col. Mardon W. Plumly.
7th Vermont (eight companies), Col. William C. Holbrook.
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery H, Capt. Frank H. Larned.

FORT PICKENS.

Maj. HARVEY A. ALLEN.

7th Vermont (two companies).
2d U. S. Artillery, Battery K, Capt. Henry A. Smalley.

CAMP ASBOTH.

14th New York Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Adolph Schmidt.

DISTRICT OF KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS.

Brig. Gen. DANIEL P. WOODBURY.

KEY WEST.

47th Pennsylvania (five companies), Col. Tilghman H. Good.

TORTUGAS.

47th Pennsylvania (four companies), Lieut. Col. George W. Alexander.

FORT MYERS.

Capt. RICHARD A. GRAEFFE.

Florida Rangers (detachment).
47th Pennsylvania (one company), Capt. Richard A. Graeffe.

Abstract from return of the Department of Arkansas, Seventh Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	16	101	133	150	.....	.....	Little Rock, Ark.
First (or Cavalry) Division	125	3,068	4,549	6,097	.....	12	Do.
Second Division	193	3,806	4,809	7,848	.....	16	Do.
Third Division	116	2,472	3,185	4,815	.....	10	Do.
District of Eastern Arkansas	126	2,416	3,196	4,176	7	2	Helena.
District of Northeastern Arkansas.	21	446	1,178	1,341	.....	2	Batesville
District of the Frontier*	107	3,094	3,857	5,083	.....	12	
Pine Bluff (cavalry brigade), Ark.	38	616	1,001	1,207	.....	11	
Grand total	742	16,019	21,908	30,687	7	65	

Troops in the Department of Arkansas, Seventh Army Corps, Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1864.

ESCORT.

3d Illinois Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Jonathan Kershner.
15th Illinois Cavalry, Company H, Capt. Thomas J. Beebe.

FIRST (OR CAVALRY) DIVISION.†

Brig. Gen. JOHN W. DAVIDSON.

First Brigade.

Col. JOHN F. RITTER.

13th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. Col. Theobold Hartmann.
3d Iowa (detachment), Lieut. Franz W. Arnim.
1st Missouri (eight companies), Maj. Albert P. Peabody.
7th Missouri, Maj. Henry P. Spellman.

Second Brigade.

Col. WASHINGTON F. GEIGER.

2d Missouri, Capt. William H. Higdon.
8th Missouri, Maj. George L. Childress.

Third Brigade.

Col. DANIEL ANDERSON.

10th Illinois (detachment), Lieut. Robert J. Bellamy.
1st Iowa, Lieut. Col. Joseph W. Caldwell.
3d Missouri, Lieut. Col. Thomas G. Black.

Artillery.

2d Missouri Light, Battery D, Capt. Charles Schaerff.
2d Missouri Light, Battery E, Capt. Gustave Stange.

Unattached infantry.

24th Missouri, Companies F and K, Capt. Sampson P. Barris.

* Exclusive of those reported in the Department of Kansas. See p. 205.

† At Little Rock, with detachments at Brownsville and Devall's Bluff. The 10th Illinois and 3d Iowa Regiments and the 25th Ohio Battery on veteran furlough.

SECOND DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. EUGENE A. CARR.

Second Brigade.

Col. ADOLPH ENGELMANN.

43d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Adolph Dengler.
126th Illinois, Capt. Larkin R. Slaughter.
40th Iowa, Col. John A. Garrett.
22d Ohio, Lieut. Col. Homer Thrall.
27th Wisconsin, Col. Conrad Krez.
11th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Fletcher E. Armstrong.

Third Brigade.†

Col. GREENVILLE M. MITCHELL.

18th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Samuel B. Marks.
54th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Augustus H. Chapman.
61st Illinois, Maj. Daniel Grass.
106th Illinois, Lieut. Col. Henry Yates.
3d Minnesota, Maj. Everett W. Foster.
5th Ohio Battery, Lieut. Anthony B. Burton.

Not brigaded.

62d Illinois, Lieut. Col. Stephen M. Meeker.
50th Indiana, Maj. Horace N. Attkisson.
13th Illinois Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. James G. Kearney.
Vaughn's Illinois Battery, Lieut. Edward B. Stillings.

THIRD DIVISION.*

Brig. Gen. FREDERICK SALOMON.

First Brigade.

Col. WILLIAM E. MCLEAN.

43d Indiana, Lieut. Col. John C. Major.
36th Iowa, Col. Charles W. Kittredge.
77th Ohio, Col. William B. Mason.

Second Brigade.

Col. JAMES M. LEWIS.

29th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Robert F. Patterson.
33d Iowa, Lieut. Col. Cyrus H. Mackey.
9th Wisconsin, Col. Charles E. Salomon.
28th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Edmund B. Gray.

Artillery.

3d Iowa Battery, Lieut. Melvil C. Wright.
1st Missouri Light, Battery K, Capt. Sillman O. Fish.

DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS.‡

Brig. Gen. NAPOLEON B. BUFORD.

2d Arkansas (colored), five companies, Capt. David Clammer.
3d Arkansas (colored), Col. John Guylee.
4th Arkansas (colored), two companies, Capt. Henry N. Payne.
1st Iowa (colored), Col. John. G. Hudson.
35th Missouri (nine companies), Lieut. Col. Horace Fitch.
25th Wisconsin, Col. Milton Montgomery.
15th Illinois Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Franklin T. Gilbert.
3d Louisiana Battery (colored), Capt. James F. Lembke.

DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS.§

Col. ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON.

4th Arkansas (organizing).
11th Missouri (five companies), Lieut. Col. John W. Stephens.
1st Nebraska Cavalry (ten companies), Lieut. Col. William Baumer.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery D (section), Lieut. Frederick W. von Bodungen.

* At Little Rock.
† The 12th Michigan on veteran furlough.
‡ Troops at Helena, Ark.
§ Troops at Batesville, Ark.

DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER.*

Col. WILLIAM R. JUDSON.

Second Brigade.

Col. JOHN EDWARDS.

1st Arkansas, Lieut. Col. Elhanon J. Searle.
18th Iowa, Lieut. Col. Hugh J. Campbell.
2d Kansas Cavalry, Maj. Julius G. Fisk.
2d Indiana Battery, Lieut. Hugh Espey.

Clarksville, Ark.

2d Arkansas (five companies), Lieut. Col. Gideon M. Waugh.

Third Brigade.

Col. THOMAS M. BOWEN.

13th Kansas. Lieut. Col. John B. Wheeler.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry (six companies), Maj. John C. Schroeling.
3d Kansas Battery Lieut. John F. Aduddell.

Roseville, Ark.

1st Kansas (colored), Col. James M. Williams.

PINE BLUFF, ARK.

Col. POWELL CLAYTON.

1st Indiana Cavalry (eight companies), Lieut. Col. Thomas N. Pace.
5th Kansas Cavalry (ten companies), Lieut. Col. Wilton A. Jenkins.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.					
General headquarters	20	.....	20	20	19	.....	Saint Louis.
Benton Barracks	104	2,945	4,018	4,251	4,486	.....	
Schofield Barracks	3	114	138	189	192	.....	
District of Central Missouri	92	2,428	2,854	3,386	3,334	6	Jefferson City.
District of Northern Missouri	28	565	765	958	953	.....	Macon.
District of Rolla	87	1,043	1,385	1,634	1,637	10	Rolla.
District of Saint Louis	102	2,970	4,312	5,193	5,074	14	Saint Louis.
District of Southwest Missouri	151	4,238	5,095	6,777	6,674	12	Springfield.
Enrolled Missouri Militia	123	2,020	2,290	3,453	3,832	.....	
Transferred to Departments of Arkansas and Kansas.	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,224	.....	
Grand total†	660	16,323	20,877	25,860	68,425	42	

*The Second Brigade at Waldron and the Third at Van Buren, Ark., according to return for the month of January; but the tri-monthly return for January 31 reports the Second Brigade at Fort Smith. If that was the fact, that as well as the First (or Indian) Brigade, had been assigned January 1 and 6 to the Department of Kansas. See pp. 7 and 34.

† The 2d Colorado Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Theodore H. Dodd, Kansas City, not accounted for.

Troops in the Department of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1864.

BENTON BARRACKS.

Post of Benton Barracks.

Col. B. L. E. BONNEVILLE.

1st Missouri State Militia, Companies A and K, Capt. John Rupp.
11th Missouri Cavalry, Companies A and M, Capt. George W. Weber.
12th Missouri Cavalry (six companies), Maj. Richard H. Brown.

U. S. Colored Troops.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM A. PILE.

3d Arkansas (detachment), Capt. Henry A. Wells.
1st Iowa (detachment), Lieut. Charles E. Hoffman.
2d Missouri, Lieut. Col. David Branson.
3d Missouri (six companies), Col. Alonzo J. Edgerton.

Cavalry Depot.

Brig. Gen. JOHN P. HATCH.

9th Iowa Cavalry, Col. Matthew M. Trumbull.

SCHOFIELD BARRACKS.

Capt. JAMES CLIFFORD.

1st Missouri Cavalry, Company F, Capt. James Clifford.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. William L. Boyd.

DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. EGBERT B. BROWN.

Jefferson City.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL.

9th Minnesota (four companies), Lieut. Col. Josiah F. Marsh.
4th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Col. George H. Hall.
2d Missouri Light Artillery (recruits).

Sedalia.

7th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Col. John F. Philips.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery L, Capt. Charles H. Thurber.

Warrensburg.

1st Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Col. James McFerran.

DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. ODON GUITAR.

Columbia.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Marshall H. Harris.

Fayette.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Joseph M. Street.

Macon.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (six companies), Lieut. Col. Daniel M. Draper.

Oregon.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (one company), Capt. Samuel A. Hunter.

Saint Joseph.

9th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (two companies), Maj. Samuel A. Garth.

DISTRICT OF ROLLA.

Rolla.

Lieut. Col. JOSEPH A. EPPSTEIN.*

9th Minnesota (four companies), Capt. Horace B. Strait.
5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry (four companies).
2d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. Edwin Skewes.
1st Missouri Light Artillery, Battery L, Lieut. John Stephens.

Big Piney.

2d Wisconsin Cavalry, Companies A and K, Capt. Benjamin F. Crocker.

Little Piney.

2d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Joseph H. Burnell.

Houston.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Companies B and G, Capt. Richard Murphy.

Salem.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Companies C and M, Capt. Levi E. Whybark.

Waynesville.

5th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Companies A, E, and H, Maj. Waldemar Fischer.

DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK.

Cape Girardeau.

Col. JOHN B. ROGERS.

2d Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Col. John B. Rogers.
6th Missouri Cavalry, Company E, Capt. Richardson H. Montgomery.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery A, Capt. John E. Strodtman.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery C, Capt. Frederick W. Fuchs.

New Madrid.

Capt. JOHN J. SUTTER.

1st Missouri Cavalry (three companies), Capt. Valentine Preuitt.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery B, Capt. John J. Sutter.

Pilot Knob.

Col. RICHARD G. WOODSON.

1st Missouri State Militia Infantry (six companies), Lieut. Col. John N. Herder.
3d Missouri State Militia Cavalry (seven companies), Maj. James Wilson.
6th Missouri Cavalry (three companies), Maj. Samuel Montgomery.

Pacific.

Capt. JOHN F. W. DETTE.

1st Missouri State Militia Infantry (two companies), Capt. John F. W. Dette.

Saint Louis.

Col. JAMES H. BAKER.

7th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. William R. Marshall.
9th Minnesota (two companies), Maj. William Markham.
10th Minnesota, Lieut. Col. Samuel P. Jennison.
2d Missouri Light Artillery, Battery G, Capt. William T. Arthur.

*Also commanding district, in temporary absence of Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

Brig. Gen. JOHN B. SANBORN.

Cassville, Mo.

2d Arkansas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. John E. Phelps.

Fayetteville, Ark.

Lieut. Col. ALBERT W. BISHOP.

1st Arkansas Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Albert W. Bishop.
1st Arkansas Battery, Capt. Denton D. Stark.

Lebanon, Mo.

8th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Lieut. Col. John D. Brutsche.

Springfield, Mo.

6th Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Capt. Henry V. Stall.
11th Missouri Cavalry (four companies), Maj. Lyman W. Brown.
2d Missouri Light Artillery (three batteries), Maj. John W. Rabb.

ENROLLED MISSOURI MILITIA.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS L. CRAWFORD, commanding Second District.
Brig. Gen. JAMES R. MCCORMICK, commanding Third District.
Brig. Gen. COLLY B. HOLLAND, commanding Fourth District.
Brig. Gen. JOSEPH B. DOUGLASS, commanding Eighth and Ninth Districts.

1st Provisional Regiment (two companies), Maj. Lewis P. Miller, Mexico.
4th Provisional Regiment (four companies), Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Swaine, Chillicothe.
6th Provisional Regiment, Col. Fedelio S. Jones, Springfield.
7th Provisional Regiment, Col. John D. Allen, Mount Vernon.
31st Provisional Regiment (two companies), Col. Manlove Cranor, Albany.
42d Provisional Regiment (one company), Jefferson City.
66th Provisional Regiment (one company), Capt. Johnson W. Jewett, Milan.
67th Provisional Regiment (one company), Lieut. A. Kempinsky, Wellsville.
72d Provisional Regiment (one company), Capt. Jacob F. Huffman, Springfield.
74th Provisional Regiment (one company), Lieut. John V. Hoover, Sand Springs.
80th Provisional Regiment (four companies), Col. Louis J. Rankin, De Soto.
81st Provisional Regiment (four companies), Col. John Scott, Saint Joseph.
82d Provisional Regiment (five companies), Col. James H. Moss, Liberty.

Abstract from return of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	5	.....	5	5	.....	.....
District of Colorado	63	1,235	1,640	2,050	.....	18
District of Kansas*	92	1,966	2,580	3,218	10	6
District of Nebraska	34	613	731	804	.....	4
District of the Frontier†	156	4,013	4,906	6,212	.....	9
Grand total	350	7,827	9,812	12,289	10	37

*Troops in Kansas and Missouri District not yet organized.

†Troops in the Indian Territory and at Fort Smith, Ark. See also District of the Frontier, in Department of Arkansas, p. 202.

Troops in the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1864.

DISTRICT OF COLORADO.

Col. JOHN M. CHIVINGTON.

Camp Weld.

Maj. EDWARD W. WYNKOOP.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Eli Dickerson.
Colorado Battery, Capt. William D. McLain.

Camp Collins.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. George W. Hawkins.

Camp Fillmore.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company L, Lieut. George L. Shoup.

Fort Halleck.

11th Ohio Cavalry, Companies C and F, Maj. Thomas L. Mackey.

Guadalupe.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Charles Kerber.

Fort Lyon.

Maj. SCOTT J. ANTHONY.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Companies F, K, and M, Maj. Scott J. Anthony.
9th Wisconsin Battery, Capt. James H. Dodge.

Camp Curtis.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Clark Dunn.

Fort Garland.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Companies A and E, Lieut. Col. Samuel F. Tappan.

Fort Laramie.

11th Ohio Cavalry (six companies), Lieut. Col. William O. Collins.

Fremont's Orchard.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company H, Capt. George L. Sanborn.

Trinidad.

1st Colorado Cavalry, Company G, Lieut. George H. Hardin.

TROOPS IN KANSAS AND MISSOURI.

Fort Larned, Kans.

Capt. HORATIO N. F. READ.

9th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. Matthew Cowley.
12th Kansas (one company), Capt. James W. Parmetar.
9th Wisconsin Battery (one section), Lieut. Watson D. Crocker.

Fort Riley, Kans.

Capt. NATHANIEL A. ADAMS.

11th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Grenville L. Gove.
15th Kansas Cavalry (two companies), Capt. Oscar F. Dunlap.

Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Col. CHARLES R. JENNISON.

15th Kansas Cavalry (three companies).
16th Kansas Cavalry (five companies).
Invalid Corps (one company).

Fort Scott, Kans.

Lieut. Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR.

9th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Capt. John I. Delashmutt.
15th Kansas Cavalry (two companies).
2d Kansas Battery (one section), Lieut. Daniel C. Knowles.

Humboldt.

Maj. PRESTON B. PLUMB.

11th Kansas Cavalry, Company C, Capt. Henry Pearce.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company M, Capt. Jay Thompson.

Balltown, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Robert Carpenter.

Camp Insley, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company F, Capt. David S. Vittum.

Dry Wood, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. James B. Pond.

Lambert's Crossing, Mo.

3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company D, Capt. Leander J. Shaw.

Olathe, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Capt. Joseph B. Swain.

Paola, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Capt. Benjamin F. Simpson.

Sarcoxieville, Kans.

9th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Lieut. Hugh W. Williams.

Trading Post, Kans.

9th Kansas Cavalry (three companies), Col. Edward Lynde.

Barnesville, Kans.

9th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Lieut. James Crane.

Coldwater Grove, Kans.

9th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Capt. Benjamin F. Goss.

Iola, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Capt. Curtis Johnson.

Lawrence, Kans.

11th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Capt. Edmund G. Ross.

Osage Mission, Kans.

11th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Capt. Jacob G. Rees.

Camp Plumb, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Capt. Edward B. Metz.

Topeka, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry (one company), Capt. Orren A. Curtis.

Pleasant Grove, Kans.

15th Kansas Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Samuel W. Greer.

DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN.

Cottonwood Springs.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Companies F and G, Maj. George M. O'Brien.

Nebraska City.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Harrison W. Cremer.

Dakota.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company B, Capt. John Wilcox.

Fort Kearny.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Companies A, D, and H, Maj. John S. Wood.

Omaha.

Col. SAMUEL W. SUMMERS.

1st Nebraska Cavalry, Company A, Lieut. Charles F. Porter.

Pawnee Agency.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Company E, Capt. James B. David.

DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER.*

First Indian Brigade.†

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS.

1st Indian Home Guard, Col. Stephen H. Wattles.
2d Indian Home Guard, Maj. Moses B. C. Wright.
3d Indian Home Guard, Maj. John A. Foreman.
14th Kansas Cavalry (three companies), Maj. Charles Willetts.

Fort Smith.

Col. JOHN EDWARDS.

2d Arkansas, Companies F and G, Maj. Marshall L. Stephenson.
2d Kansas (colored), Col. Samuel J. Crawford.
6th Kansas Cavalry, Maj. John A. Johnson, jr.
12th Kansas (nine companies), Col. Charles W. Adams.
14th Kansas Cavalry (nine companies), Col. Thomas Moonlight.
3d Wisconsin Cavalry, Company I, Lieut. Josiah G. Cavert.
2d Kansas Battery, Capt. Edward A. Smith.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1864; headquarters Santa Fé.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
General headquarters	26	.....	26	27	.....	.....
Albuquerque	3	94	130	153	.....	4
Fort Bascom	2	49	74	109	.....	.....
Fort Canby	7	341	413	637	.....	.....
Fort Craig	11	344	443	611	4	13
Fort Marcy	2	28	38	43	.....	.....
Fort McRae	1	18	31	77	.....	.....
Fort Stanton	4	54	117	144	.....	.....
Fort Sumner	5	104	164	215	.....	.....
Fort Union	4	180	218	268	4	4
Fort Whipple	3	79	119	138	.....	.....
Fort Wingate	6	173	211	249	.....	.....
Las Valles	1	31	39	47	.....	.....
Los Pinos	3	38	68	82	.....	.....
En route	5	194	199	199	.....	.....
District of Arizona:						
Headquarters (Mesilla)	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Camp Mimbres	2	79	88	150	.....	.....
Fort Bowie	2	42	56	56	.....	2
Fort Cummings	1	46	57	62	.....	.....
Franklin	7	206	233	295	.....	.....
Las Cruces	4	59	99	141	.....	2
Mesilla	2	48	66	73	.....	4
Tucson	6	83	145	219	.....	.....
Grand total	110	2,290	3,037	3,998	8	29

* See note, p. 202.

† Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.

Troops in the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1864.

Albuquerque.

Capt. DAVID H. BROTHERTON.

5th United States, Companies G and K, Capt. David H. Brotherton.
3d U. S. Artillery, Battery A, Lieut. John B. Shinn.

Fort Canby.

Capt. ASA B. CAREY.

1st New Mexico Cavalry (seven companies).

Fort Marcy.

Capt. JOSEPH UPDEGRAFF.

5th United States, Company A, Capt. Joseph Updegraff.

Fort Stanton.

Maj. JOSEPH SMITH.

5th California, Company A, Capt. Edwin B. Frink.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company A, Capt. William Brady.

Fort Union.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM MCMULLEN.

1st California, Company A, Capt. Robert M. Crandal.
1st New Mexico, Company A, Capt. Nicolas Quintana.
5th United States, Company B, Capt. John T. Price.
7th United States, Company H, Capt. Charles B. Stivers.
Ordnance detachment, Capt. William R. Shoemaker.

Fort Wingate.

Maj. ETHAN W. EATON.

1st California Cavalry, Company B, Capt. Emil Fritz.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Companies F and M, Maj. Ethan W. Eaton.

Los Pinos.

5th United States, Companies E and I, Lieut. Martin Mullins.

Fort Bascom.

Capt. EDWARD H. BERGMANN.

7th United States, Company F, Capt. Charles C. Rawn.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Edward H. Bergmann.

Fort Craig.

Col. EDWIN A. RIGG.

1st California, Companies E and H, Col. Edwin A. Rigg.
5th California, Company B, Lieut. James Conwell.
1st New Mexico, Companies D, F, and H, Capt. Northrup R. Kemp.
1st California Cavalry, Company D, Lieut. Ephraim C. Baldwin.

Fort McRae.

1st California, Company G, Lieut. James B. Whittemore.

Fort Sumner.

Maj. HENRY D. WALLEN.

1st California, Company I, Capt. William P. Calloway.
5th United States, Company D, Capt. Henry B. Bristol.
7th United States, Company C, Lieut. George McDermott.
2d California Cavalry, Company B, Capt. John C. Cremony.

Fort Whipple.

Maj. EDWARD B. WILLIS.

1st California, Companies C and F, Maj. Edward B. Willis.

Las Valles.

Lieut. CHARLES A. CURTIS.

5th United States, Company F, Lieut. Charles A. Curtis.

En route.

1st California, Company K, Lieut. George H. Pettis.
1st New Mexico, Company I, Lieut. John Lewis.
11th Missouri Cavalry, Company H, Capt. John H. Butcher.
1st New Mexico Cavalry, Company B, Lieut. Charles M. Hubbell.

DISTRICT OF ARIZONA.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE.*

Camp Mimbres, N. Mex.

Capt. JAMES H. WHITLOCK.

5th California, Company F, Capt. James H. Whitlock.
1st California Cavalry, Company C, Lieut. Porter Haydon.

Fort Bowie, Ariz.

5th California, Company K, Capt. Thomas T. Tidball.

Fort Cummings, N. Mex.

1st California, Company B, Capt. Valentine Dresher.
1st California Cavalry, Company C (detachment), Sergt. Jesse Welty.

Franklin, Tex.

Col. GEORGE W. BOWIE.

1st California, Company D, Lieut. John Martin.
5th California, Company G, Capt. John D. Slocum.
1st California Cavalry, Companies A and E, Lieut. Charles P. Nichols.

Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Maj. WILLIAM MCCLEAVE.

5th California, Companies E and H, Capt. Benjamin F. Harrover.

Mesilla, N. Mex.

5th California, Company C, Capt. John S. Thayer.

Tucson, Ariz.

5th California, Companies D and I, Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Coult.
1st California Cavalry, Company G, Capt. Samuel A. Gorham.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	14	5	19	20	.....	Milwaukee.
District of Iowa	68	965	1,563	1,881	8	Davenport.
District of Minnesota	139	2,528	3,396	3,737	24	Saint Paul.
District of Wisconsin	23	589	744	809	.....	Milwaukee.
Grand total	244	4,087	5,722	6,447	32	

Troops in the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1864.

DISTRICT OF IOWA.

Brig. Gen. ALFRED SULLY.

Near Farm Island, Dak. Ter.

Lieut. Col. EDWARD M. BARTLETT.

7th Iowa Cavalry, Companies K, L, and M, Capt. Bradley Mahana.
30th Wisconsin, Companies D and F, Lieut. Col. Edward M. Bartlett.

Davenport, Iowa.

30th Wisconsin, Company G, Capt. Asa B. Swain.

Sioux City, Iowa.

Col. DAVID S. WILSON.

6th Iowa Cavalry, Col. David S. Wilson.
7th Iowa Cavalry, Company I, Capt. Andrew J. Millard.

Fort Randall, Dak. Ter.

Dakota Cavalry, Company A, Capt. Nelson Miner.

*Assumed command January 29, vice Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West, relieved.

Yankton, Dak. Ter.

Dakota Cavalry, Company B, Capt. William Tripp.

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Brig. Gen. HENRY H. SIBLEY.

Fort Snelling, Minn.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM PFAENDER.

2d Minnesota Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William Pfaender.
Invalid corps, &c. (detachments).
3d Minnesota Battery, Capt. John Jones.

Pembina, Dak. Ter.

Minnesota Cavalry Battalion, Maj. Edwin A. C. Hatch.

Saint Cloud, Minn.

Col. MINOR T. THOMAS.

6th Minnesota (detachment).
8th Minnesota, Col. Minor T. Thomas.
10th Minnesota (detachment).

Saint Peter, Minn.

6th Minnesota, Col. William Crooks.

DISTRICT OF WISCONSIN.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS C. H. SMITH.

30th Wisconsin (seven companies),* Col. Daniel J. Dill.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your dispatches of January 23, transmitting report and map of Major Houston, are received. This report and map contain very important and valuable information. The geographical character of the theater of war west of the Mississippi indicates Shreveport as the most important objective point of the operations of a campaign for troops moving from the Teche, the Mississippi, and the Arkansas Rivers. Of course the strategic advantages of this point may be more than counterbalanced by disadvantages of communication and supplies.

General Steele reports that he cannot advance to Shreveport this winter unless certain of finding supplies on the Red River, and of having there the co-operation of your forces or those of General Sherman. If the Red River is not navigable (and it will require months to open any other communication to Shreveport), there seems very little prospect of the requisite co-operation or transportation of supplies.

It has therefore been left entirely to your discretion, after fully investigating the question, to adopt this line or substitute any other. It was proper, however, that you should have an understanding with Generals Steele and Sherman, as it would probably be hazardous for either of these officers to attempt the movement without the co-operation of other troops. If the country between the Arkansas and the Red Rivers is impassable during the winter, as has been

*At Camp Washburn, Milwaukee.

represented, it was thought that a portion of General Steele's command might be temporarily spared to operate with Sherman from the Mississippi. The Department of Arkansas was therefore made subject to the orders of General Grant.

It is quite probable that the condition of affairs in East Tennessee, so different from what General Grant anticipated when he detached General Sherman, may have caused him to modify his plans, or at least to postpone their execution. This may also prevent your receiving the expected aid from Sherman. Communications by the Mississippi River are so often interrupted and dispatches delayed that I am not advised where General Sherman now is or what are his present plans.

So many delays have already occurred, and the winter is now so far advanced, that I greatly fear no important operations west of the Mississippi will be concluded in time for General Grant's proposed campaign in the spring. This is greatly to be regretted, but perhaps is unavoidable, as all our armies are greatly reduced by furloughs, and the raising of new troops progresses very slowly. Reenforcements are, however, being sent to you as rapidly as we can possibly get them ready for the field.

Have you not overestimated the strength of the enemy west of the Mississippi River? All the information we can get makes the whole rebel force under Magruder, Smith, and Price much less than ours under yourself and General Steele. Of course you have better sources of information than we have here.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FRANKLIN, LA., *February* 1, 1864.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I get these facts from a friend who traveled with Captain Freret: Mouton is at Monroe with his own and Polignac's brigades. Walker is in the vicinity of the mouth of Red River. Green is at Niblett's Bluff. This friend estimates the force at 25,000; much increased in the last two months by conscription. He estimates the Texas rebel force at 28,000, including Green. All comes from Captain Freret, and I do not doubt that the numbers are exaggerated. The friend is going to New Orleans. Do what you can for him.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

LA FOURCHE, LA., *February* 1, 1864—6.30 p. m.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The expedition has returned from Grand Ecore. It went as far as Butte á la Rose, but developed nothing there. There are signs of a small force of rebels at Lac Fausse Pointe. They obtained the lumber, but saw no black steamer.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Indianola, Tex., February 1, 1864.

apt. HUGH G. BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Forces:

CAPTAIN: As I understand that the major-general intends to have me buildings erected at Decrow's Point for the storage of quarter-aster and commissary supplies, the material for which is to be ob-ined from buildings at this place, and as a large amount of lum-er will be required for the repairing of the pier and for the defen-ve works now being constructed here, I would respectfully suggest e propriety of an expedition to Foster's house, near Chicolet ayou, to seize upon and bring in the lumber in his possession. If e suggestion meets with the general's approval, I would request rmission to send one brigade, or two if thought best, with all the agons in the command, to accomplish the object proposed. The pedition will go prepared with three days' rations, though I think ro will be all the time required. The distance to be marched is 15 iles.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PATTERSON, *February* 1, 1864.

rig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of Saint Louis:

SIR: The guerrillas have made their appearance again in squads from 2 to 15 in number. Yesterday a gang was between here d Ironton. My men are after them. They are also on Black River; ave men after them also. They killed 1 on yesterday, a very bad an. General, I have watched them long, and I become more than er convinced that many of the people between here and Arkansas ll either have to be killed or moved out of the State. Many men d women who are at home do us more damage than the regular ldier; they feed, harbor, and conceal the guerrillas. Our good, yal friend Mrs. Byrne has been a regular spy since the com-encement of the war. I have no doubt of this, and we have many them. Copeland, the same who lost the mules, is no better, and any others.

General, if Mrs. Byrne was a man, and guilty of the crimes that e is, he would not live here twenty-four hours. Robert Bryant, of ronton (merchant), is playing a large game. I fear we will never e able to destroy guerrillas while we permit their friends to remain mongst us. On yesterday the sheriff of this county was taken way by jayhawkers and perhaps killed. If they do kill him, many ill be the rebel who bites the dust. I think these gangs came from e direction of Alton, Orange County, Mo., and perhaps belong to reeman's guerrillas. I would like very much to execute any order properly punish the friends of those rascals. We attend to all e jayhawkers we get.

Your obedient servant,

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. THIRD SUB-DIST., CENTRAL DIST. OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 1, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN,
Commanding Central District of Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy of Lieut. Col. B. F. Lazear's report in relation to the condition of affairs on the western boundary of La Fayette County. I have also received a communication from Lieutenant Couch, at Chapel Hill, to the effect that small bands of bushwhackers infest the country west of Chapel Hill, in Jackson County. His command fired upon a party of 3 and captured 3 horses a few days since; the men escaped.

As directed in your favor of the 28th ultimo, I have enjoined upon all my command prompt and energetic action for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens. I have no information of incursions of Kansas men since Ridgway's raid, and arrangements have been made that, it is hoped, will prevent such incursions hereafter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry, M. S. M., Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST CAVALRY, MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Warrensburg, Mo., January 30, 1864.

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders, No. 18, dated headquarters First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Warrensburg, Mo., January 24, 1864, I proceeded to the western boundary of La Fayette County and made all inquiries about the raid made by Lieutenant Ridgway and his command of Eleventh Kansas Volunteers. Owing to the persons that were robbed being from home, I could not procure the affidavits of the parties so as to set forth all the facts, but have instructed Captain Moore to procure the same and forward them to this place without any unnecessary delay. Company I, Captain Burris, was ordered into camp at the Hutchins farm, near Hopewell, with instructions to keep a vigilant patrol on the western boundary of the county, and instructed to keep that section clear of all marauding bands and guerrillas. Captain Moore has the same instructions as to that part of the county lying north of the Sni, and Lieutenant Couch will keep the country in the vicinity of Chapel Hill clear.

As to guerrillas, there is no doubt but there is a band in that section of country, but at this time they are scattered mostly in the Sni Hills in Jackson County. Some messengers I sent across to Hopewell were fired upon on Tuesday near Tucker's Mill, in Greenton Valley, by a party of 6 or 7 guerrillas; no one hurt. From what I can learn there are probably from 30 to 50, all told, but could not learn who they were under. From the disposition now made of our forces on the western border of the county, I have no fears of another raid being made by Kansas troops. Having made such dispositions of the troops as I think will effectually carry out your wishes and that would give protection to people and property in that section, I returned to this post January 29.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,
B. F. LAZEAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 1, 1864.

Brigadier-General HOLLAND,
Commanding, in the Field:

The troops stationed and operating in Arkansas will move to a position nearly on the northern limits of the forage district or region and occupy a position where they can obtain forage and communicate readily with Cassville and Springfield. A report of the marches and operations since being in Arkansas will be made by the respective commanders at their earliest opportunity. The foregoing order does not include or apply to troops under the immediate command and operating with General Holland, who, when the object for which they were sent into Arkansas has been accomplished, will return to Springfield and vicinity.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Captain Cameron will send the above dispatch to General Holland by first dispatch bearer sent from his post.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit dispatches from Maj. Gen. F. J. Herron, commanding U. S. forces on the Rio Grande, and from the commander of the forces at Mesilla, N. Mex., Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding forces in the District of Arizona. The suggestion made in my dispatch to General Carleton was that he should communicate to me the strength and position of his command, with a view to ascertain if any co-operation of our forces was practicable in Western Texas. It does not appear that he can assist us; and my own operations are so changed since the date of my dispatch that we cannot with advantage co-operate with him. Other measures more feasible and important are open to us.

No important change appears to have occurred in General Herron's command. The American consul has returned to Matamoras and receives more than accustomed favor at the hands of the Government and the people of Tamaulipas. The occupation of Rio Grande City by Colonel Davis would appear to extend our lines too much. If our movements on the Red River are successful, the slender trade that is now done on that line of communication with Mexico will soon be finished. I have given orders to establish our depot for the Rio Grande on Brazos Island, which is perfectly secure against attack, communicating with the mouth of the river by a bridge and road by the way of Boca Chica; thence to Brownsville by steamers now upon the river. This would enable me to reduce materially the forces on the Rio Grande.

I have directed General Ord to superintend in person the fortifications at Pass Cavallo, withdrawing troops from the mainland to that island, which, with the aid of the navy, can be held by a small force against any attack in the power of the enemy. As soon as

this is completed and we are ready for operations on Red River I shall reduce both of these posts to the lowest strength consistent with their safety, for concentration of my command elsewhere. I inclose copy of communication from Admiral Porter, which shows the condition of Red River and the Atchafalaya. From this it would appear that some delay would occur before any extensive operations can be carried out in that direction. As I stated in my last dispatch, I have sent officers to communicate with General Sherman, or General McPherson in case of General Sherman's absence, and also with General Steele, and shall hold myself in readiness to co-operate with them.

A dispatch from Port Hudson states that General Bragg and his staff crossed the Mississippi on the 6th instant. There are various rumors concerning the nature of his business. It is most probable, I think, that he acts in the capacity of Assistant Secretary of War, leaving General Kirby Smith in command of the military forces as before. Their forces are divided between Shreveport, Alexandria, and Simsport, and are stated to number in all some 25,000 men, including all their conscripts. This is doubtless an exaggeration of numbers, but their strength is considerable. They are fortifying at various points and strengthening Fort De Russy, on the Red River, and the passage of the river at that point is filled by heavy rafts and other obstructions.

Everything is prosperous in this department; business is increasing rapidly, public opinion in favor of the Government greatly strengthened, and the whole tone of society greatly improved. The election on the 22d will show a very respectable vote, satisfactory to the Government and to the country. I desire it to be understood that my attention to this matter will not delay in any respect military operations. The enlistment of volunteers in the veteran corps is very general, but the command is seriously weakened by furloughs granted in pursuance of this enlistment order.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Governor Ruiz waited upon me this morning and exhibited a letter from Don Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, minister of [foreign] relations of the Republic, notifying him to beware of one José Domingo Cortes, who is traveling about representing himself to be a general in the Mexican army, but who is really an impostor. The said Cortes has already been to Washington, figuring extensively there as a diplomatic agent of President Juarez.

He is a Spaniard by birth, is not a citizen of Mexico, and is pronounced by Juarez an impostor, and has no connection whatever with the Mexican Government. I write you this information, as Cortes sails in the next steamer for New Orleans. He represents to me that he is an agent of Juarez, and visits Washington now to procure leave to ship certain arms from the United States into Mexico,

and also to confer with President Lincoln in regard to other important matters. Governor Ruiz desires that our Government be notified of this.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

MIL. AND CIVIL HDQRS. OF THE STATE OF TAMAULIPAS,
Saltillo, January 16, 1864.

GOVERNOR AND MILITARY COMMANDER
OF THE STATE OF TAMAULIPAS,
Matamoras:

SIR: Mr. Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada, minister of foreign relations for the Constitutional Government of the Republic of Mexico, by supreme order of the 16th of the present month, has notified me of the following: From divers information received through the United States of America, it is understood that Mr. José Domingo Cortes has represented himself there as being commissioned by Mexico for some purpose; and having a knowledge of the antecedents of the said José Domingo Cortes, the President of the Republic has been pleased to determine that he should be expelled from the territory of the Republic as being a pernicious stranger, and that you will give an order to that effect, as it is known that he is in that State.

LERDO DE TEJADA.

[Indorsement.]

BROWNSVILLE, *January* 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Present:

I have the honor to inform Major-General Herron, commanding U. S. forces now in Brownsville, of this order, for his special knowledge, taking this opportunity to renew my obedience and respect.

MANUEL RUIZ.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., January 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: We have had many rumors from the interior of Mexico during the past week, but it is difficult to get them in tangible shape. From Captain Jones, of an English war vessel, who left Vera Cruz on January 2, 1864, and who called upon me here, I learn that guerrillas had cut the line of communication between Vera Cruz and Pueblo, and that a train destined to the French had been destroyed. There were but few troops at Vera Cruz, and this affair created considerable stir. Captain Jones heard a great deal of talk of a move against Matamoras, but could see no signs of an expedition fitting out at that place. President Juarez is still at Saltillo, and has officially announced that place as the seat of government. A portion of the rebel Mexican army held San Luis Potosi, at last accounts, while from Monterey I learn that an expedition is moving from Zacatecas against the French force at and near San Luis.

Juarez writes from Saltillo, under date of January 16, to Governor Ruiz that an engagement had taken place near San Augustin, between the Liberal forces under General Negretta [Negrete] and the rebel Mexicans under General Mechie [Mejia], in which the latter were worsted and General Mechie [Mejia] badly wounded. Cortina is still acting governor of Tamaulipas, Ruiz being on this side, a refugee. The former is on very friendly terms with us. After affairs were quieted, Mr. Pierce moved back to Matamoras, and all goes on well with him, he being treated, however, with more marked consideration by everybody than ever before. All reports from the interior agree that the Liberal army is badly fed and paid, and terribly managed. Great dissatisfaction exists among the troops, and many are leaving entirely discouraged. It is still the impression at Monterey that Juarez will soon be at Matamoras.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., January 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I received several days ago, by express from Monterey, the inclosed letter from Brig. Gen. J. R. West, commanding at El Paso, to Major-General Banks, and supposing it might be necessary to take action upon the matters contained therein before it could be transmitted to New Orleans and back, I opened the same. From it I see there is but little hope of help from General Carleton at present. Matters in Texas are not much changed since my last report. The rebels still hold Eagle Pass, and considerable trade is going on there. Since Vidauri's seizure of the cotton, the manner of conducting trade has changed. Goods are now carried by the merchants to Piedras Negras and sold across the river for cotton, the latter being delivered to them in Texas. Some cotton is also being crossed at Rio Grande City. I think it would be well to send Colonel Davis with his regiment to Rio Grande City and station them there. This would stop all crossing between here and there, and would alarm them in the Eagle Pass route. There is no doubt of his ability to hold that point, and I am satisfied he could fill up his regiment in half the time it would require here.

Inclosed please find copies of letters from Mr. Marsh, U. S. consul at Altona, to Secretary Seward, and letter from Seward to Mr. Pierce, relating to the movements of a Mr. Adams. The letters will explain themselves. Mr. Adams has just arrived at Matamoras, and has the brig Herbert lying outside. He has proposed to sell the cargo to us and the brig is ordered around to Brazos. I will seize her upon arriving there and send forward full statement of the case. Mr. Adams expects another vessel in a few days, and I would suggest that the naval officer commanding Gulf Squadron be notified of it. I would also suggest that a gun-boat be ordered to this point, as she would be useful in cases like the present. Nothing new from the interior of Texas.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA,
Mesilla, N. Mex., December 17, 1863.

Maj. Gen. NATHANIEL P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf.

GENERAL: Your communication of November 5, addressed to General Carleton, commanding U. S. Forces, Franklin, Tex., was received at these headquarters on the 12th instant, and was opened under the representations of the U. S. consul at Monterey, Mexico, of its urgency, by myself. This command is embraced within the Department of New Mexico; the commander of the department is Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Volunteers, who has his headquarters at Santa Fé, 300 miles north of this point. The co-operation suggested by yourself necessarily must be referred to him, and your letter will go forward on the 19th instant, that being the first opportunity that will occur.

Some two weeks will elapse before General Carleton's reply will reach this point, en route to you. In the mean time I beg leave to transmit herewith, for your information, a copy of the last field return of this command. My troops, as you will perceive, are engaged in garrisoning eight posts. Franklin, Tex., the nearest one to you, is 350 miles from Tucson, Ariz., the most remote. I regret to say that the prospect of my being able to co-operate with you is very unfavorable.

I doubt much if General Carleton can send any force in your direction unless he should be re-enforced, as the number of his troops is small, some 3,500, including mine, and widely dispersed, operating against the Indians throughout New Mexico. Of course this matter will be communicated to you by General Carleton himself. I merely mention what I have to save the time likely to elapse before you hear from him. The direct route from the Texas sea-board to this country was via San Antonio from Port Lavaca. You will notice the small distance between the points named. Should it not have already occurred to you, permit me to call your attention to this and to the fact that a force on the line suggested will cut off all the extreme southern counties of Texas and stop the passage of cotton at Eagle Pass, where I am now informed it is being largely exported. You will pardon my presumption in calling your attention to this matter, and be so good as to attribute to me solely a desire to be useful, not officious. The inclosed order was issued upon authentic information received prior to your communication.

Permit me to congratulate you upon the important service rendered to our country by the capture of Brownsville, and to be, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

J. R. WEST,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. DIST. OF ARIZ., A. A. G. OFFICE,
Mesilla, N. Mex., December 5, 1863.

I. The commanding general has the honor to announce to the troops of this command that the city of Brownsville, Tex., was taken possession of by the U. S. forces under Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks on the

5th of November last. Through Brownsville the rebels were in the habit of introducing from Mexico, where they had been previously landed at Matamoras, from abroad, large quantities of munitions of war and military stores. At the same point the export of cotton from the Southern States attained great importance and afforded extensive pecuniary means toward sustaining the rebellion. The capture of Brownsville is, therefore, greatly advantageous to the Union cause, and should it be the precursor of active operations throughout Texas, and at last afford the volunteers from the State of California an opportunity to meet and share the honors of the field of battle with their fellow-soldiers from the Atlantic slopes of our Republic, it will be hailed with additional and unmeasured joy by every officer and soldier in their command.

II. In honor of the occasion, Capt. John S. Thayer, Fifth Infantry, California Volunteers, commanding Mesilla, is ordered to fire a national salute this day.

III. Surg. George H. Oliver, U. S. Volunteers, is announced as medical purveyor for the district at these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. Joseph R. West:

JOSEPH F. BENNETT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

No. 29.] U. S. CONSULATE,
Altona, November 6, 1863.

Hon. W. H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State:

SIR: I have already in former dispatches informed you of the visit of A. Dudley Mann to Hamburg. His agent and business man in this city was one Adams, an American by birth, but now a citizen of Hamburg. I believe that his secession proclivities caused him to be kicked out of Boston.

Encouraged by Consul Anderson, I have spent much time in dogging the footsteps of these men. Their mission was obviously to purchase arms, but by my impetuosity they were foiled in Hamburg at every point. I was so anxious to find out their operations that I unwittingly stepped in upon them. I find, however, that they have purchased arms in Bremen, and that the ship Alsterdam, Captain Benson, lying in Bremerhaven, is chartered by Adams to go to Matamoras—freight, arms and ammunition; also the bark Herbert, Captain Loud, now in Antwerp, is chartered for the same purpose. The Alsterdam will fly a Hamburg and the Herbert an English flag. Mr. Adams left here for Matamoras last week. I would advise a strict lookout for these vessels. I have been told several times that our consular agent at Bremerhaven strongly sympathizes with the South in this rebellion. I named it to Mr. Anderson to-day, and he affirms that a dozen people have told him this. In the absence of Mr. Boernstein, we have no one there but his son, who is quite a young boy.

I have written Consul Crawford to-day, touching the bark Herbert, lying at Antwerp. We have no safe means of communication with Bremerhaven except my going over.

I have the honor to remain, your very obedient servant,

W. MARSH.

[Sub-inclosure No. 3.]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, November 28, 1863.

LEONARD PIERCE, Jr., Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Matamoras:

SIR: I inclose herein a copy of dispatch, No. 29,* received this day from W. Marsh, U. S. consul at Altona, giving information of two vessels, the ship Alsterdam, Captain Benson, lying at Bremerhaven, and the barque Herbert, Loud, at Antwerp, chartered by agents of the so-called Confederate States to carry arms and ammunition to Matamoras.

You will, immediately after the receipt of this dispatch, convey the above information to the commanding officer of any U. S. vessel of war in your vicinity, that a strict lookout may be kept for the said vessels, and if they or their cargoes should be found in U. S. jurisdiction they may be seized as prizes. If, however, they unfortunately succeed in landing their cargoes at Matamoras, you will take all proper steps to prevent the whole or any part thereof from coming into the possession of the insurgents.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. SEWARD,
Assistant Secretary.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Cairo, January 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 29.† I had already sent down four good "tin-clads," light draught, to Commodore Bell to co-operate with you in the waters of the Atchafalaya, &c. I will send six more in a few days. They are new vessels and have five batteries, mounting in all sixty guns.

You have no idea how I am pressed on all sides for gun-boats. If it could have been done you should have had them sooner. Our winter has been severe, the thermometer 26° below zero, the river full of ice, and the Mississippi frozen hard from Saint Louis to Cairo.

My whole force is taken up in co-operating with Generals Grant and Sherman, who are now on the move, or I should be below in person.

The water in the Atchafalaya is only back water from the Mississippi, and when the river rises I will shove a strong force in there. The rebels are blockading Red River again with rafts and fortifying Shreveport strongly. The shoals at Alexandria are yet dry, but 3 inches will cover them. It will require a rise of 12 feet for any vessel to ascend the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

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* See preceding.
† See Vol. XXVI, Part I, p. 888.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 2, 1864.

Col. T. H. BARRETT,
Near Saint James Parish, via Bonnet Carre:

COLONEL: A steamer with rations will be sent immediately to take your regiment on board. You will proceed without delay to Port Hudson and report your regiment to Brig. Gen. G. L. Andrews for duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., February 2, 1864.

General C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I leave per first reported boat to carry out instructions of the general commanding of 26th ultimo in regard to commands in Texas. During my absence Capt. A. B. Sharpe is acting adjutant-general of the corps, and anything intended for division or other commanders of it sent to him will be forwarded. Will you please give the staff officers at headquarters department instructions, in accordance with paragraph 451, about communications passing their intermediate commanders, to send their communications, orders, &c., when they want them executed (and they are issued by department commander), through my headquarters, for I have issued orders to my staff officers, in accordance to this and General Banks' instructions to you, that all communications except those signed by you, while my headquarters are here, should pass through them.

This will prevent confusion and keep my headquarters aware of what was going on or off in the corps; otherwise I cannot keep the run of things. All the troops, convalescents, batteries, &c., of the corps here, during my absence, I have placed under the especial orders of the commander of the defenses, General J. J. Reynolds. Should matters requiring prompt action, and generally referred to me as corps commander, come up during my absence, will you please act on them? Captain Sharpe has directions to submit such to you at once.

Yours respectfully,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Vols., Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Comdg. U. S. Forces on the Rio Grande, Brownsville, Tex.:

GENERAL: Your letter of January — (supposed to be 27th), concerning the line of communication from the coast to Brownsville, is received and has been submitted to the major-general commanding, who directs me to reply that he approves the new line proposed by

you, viz: A wharf at Brazos Island, depots there, a bridge over Boca Chica, and a beach road to the mouth of the Rio Grande, with steam-boat transportation thence to Brownsville.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Comdg. U. S. Forces on Rio Grande, Brownsville, Tex.:

GENERAL: Your letter of January 2 (supposed to be an error of date by your copying clerk), covering certain documents of evidence taken before a grand jury, and referring to action taken by the provisional court established by General Hamilton, Military Governor, is this day received.

The major-general commanding the department directs me to state in reply, that no action of any court in the district under your jurisdiction will be regarded without your approval, to be subject of course to action from these headquarters, after your own. All cases brought before any court within your jurisdiction which you may not approve of having so submitted will be dismissed by your order.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., February 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: About the only matter of interest connected with Mexican affairs since I last wrote you is the trouble between Vidauri and Juarez. Vidauri, who is governor of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, is immensely wealthy, the greater portion of his wealth having been made through the house of Milmo & Co., at Monterey. Milmo, the son-in-law of Vidauri, is an exceedingly shrewd business man, and has been extensively engaged in furnishing supplies to Texas, receiving payment in cotton. Governor Vidauri has the credit of favoring the rebel cause, and at the same time, it is said, has an understanding with the French that his States are not to be disturbed by their armies, for which he is to do some things in return. One thing is certain, that for the past month he has not only been opposed to Juarez, but using every means to influence the public against him. He has so far succeeded as to bring over the Juarez cabinet and several of the prominent generals to his side, among them Doblado and Ortega.

Last week a commission was sent by the Vidauri party from Monterey to Saltillo, to request Juarez to resign, Ortega to take his place as President, with Vidauri as minister of state, and immediately after these changes a compromise to be made with the French. Since my last to you Ruiz has been ordered to a command in the

field, and Adreas Treviño, a citizen of Tamaulipas, appointed governor of that State. The order of Juarez making these changes, a copy of which was sent to me, arrived here several days ago, but thus far Cortina refuses to recognize the new appointment, and it is said by the best-informed persons in Matamoras that overtures have been made to Cortina by Vidauri to act with them.

The States of Mexico bordering on the Rio Grande are controlled by the enemies of Juarez, and although apparently friendly to us now, it is difficult to tell what they will do when Juarez is forced out. I have conversed with many gentlemen from the interior of Mexico, and find that there is a general feeling of despondency throughout the country; that but little confidence is felt in the ability of the Juarez Government to drive out the French, and that almost any terms would be accepted by the people to close the war. A gentleman from San Augustin reports that the French are very short of supplies, that considerable dissatisfaction exists among the officers, and that they are disgusted with the campaign thus far. These items, though of not any great importance, I have thought best to forward to the major-general commanding for his information. The relations existing between the authorities of Tamaulipas and myself are exceedingly friendly, and, personally, I have enjoyed the intercourse with them very much. Inclosed find an official bulletin* published at Monterey.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., February 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: By the last mail I addressed a communication to you in reference to the claim of Mr. Kimmey, vice-consul at Monterey, in reference to cash given by him to destitute refugees from Texas passing through that place. Mr. Pierce, U. S. consul at Matamoras, also desires me to speak of this matter. In the same way he has for the past two years been giving from his own purse and borrowing from Mr. J. Galvan, to aid refugees. I am unable to advise him what department will settle these claims, and therefore refer the matter to you. Mr. Pierce has already paid out so much that for the past month I relieved him to a certain extent by having the refugees and their families sent to this side, where they are provided for as well as we are able. All of them are entirely destitute of money and in many cases have nothing but the clothing they wear, which, after the rough journey they are compelled to make to get here, is badly worn.

I have been, and am now as far as possible, providing for these families by placing them in the vacant houses that have been repaired so as to make them habitable, issuing rations to them, and making such as are able do work for the Government. Others, with some help in the way of money, go to New Orleans and from there to their friends North. There being no way of helping these people through the quartermaster's department, I have thus far aided them by a tax

*Not found.

upon the sutlers and the rents of abandoned property, which up to the present time have sufficed. Yesterday Mr. Kimmey drew on me for $75 paid out in this way and also sent forward two families, in all 10 persons. The amount of help required is so much that I have thought best to report to the commanding general the course I am pursuing, to know if it meets his approval.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Indianola, Tex., February 2, 1864.

Capt. HUGH G. BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Forces:

CAPTAIN: We are very much in need of intrenching tools for the prosecution of the works at this place, and Lieut. George J. Jones, acting assistant quartermaster, has them in store with instructions not to issue except on the order of the major-general commanding. Will you please inform me how I can procure them, and upon whose requisition they will be issued? While I am honestly desirous of carrying on the works ordered by General Dana to a speedy completion, I am not willing to become responsible for the necessary tools by making requisition for them myself.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 2, 1864.

I. Pursuant to instructions from the President of the United States, the following military posts are hereby designated as the points at which the loyal citizens will take the proclamation oath of allegiance preparatory to reorganizing the State government, viz: Little Rock, Helena, Pine Bluff, Van Buren, Fayetteville, Dardanelle, Lewisburg, Batesville, and Devall's Bluff. The oath will be administered by the local provost-marshals at the points designated, and will be subscribed to by each individual on a book prepared for the purpose; the date of taking the oath and residence of the person being noted.

II. Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball is appointed to superintend the matter. He is authorized to proceed to any or all of the points mentioned, and to give such needful instructions as he may deem proper. He may, at his discretion, name other points for taking the oath, and give directions through post commanders to the local provost-marshals. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary books and blanks.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

GEO. O. SOKALSKI,
First Lieut., Second Cavalry, and A. A. A. G.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 2, 1864.

Col. E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram from the General-in-Chief informing me that Alton, being in the State of Illinois, is now under the command of Major-General Heintzelman, commanding Northern Department. As you are aware, at Alton is situated the principal military prison in the West, and at which most of the criminals from this department are confined while undergoing sentence.

I respectfully ask that authority be given me to exercise, through the commanding officer, such control over the men confined there from this department as has heretofore been exercised by the department commander. This is necessary to prevent great delay in confining and discharging men. Moreover, if this was not granted the commanding officer of the Northern Department would be frequently called upon to exercise clemency in cases when all papers and other information in the case could only be found at these headquarters. I respectfully solicit your early attention to this matter, as I am informed the commanding officer at Alton takes the position that he can receive no orders or instructions from these headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.
By O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *February 2*, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

To whom shall I report with Companies L and M, Fifth Kansas Cavalry?

JAS. H. YOUNG,
Captain, Fifth Kansas Cavalry.

STEAMER NORTHERNER,
Mississippi River, Near Memphis, February 3, 1864.

General N. P. BANKS:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Inclosed I send you a brief memorandum containing some information in regard to Mobile, gleaned from a respectable German, who with his family are now on this boat en route for Chicago. He passed through the rebel lines by permission of the Right Reverend General Polk. From a brother-in-law of Postmaster Blair, by the name of Buckner, who was at Shreveport last month, I learn that the enemy is throwing up earth-works at that place, and mounting heavy guns on the same.

They have also constructed a strong raft, of the heaviest trees growing along the Red River, in the neighborhood of Alexandria. It is represented as being a half a mile in length. They anticipate a visitation from the Department of the Gulf during the present

or coming month, hence their preparations. Dunham desired me to forward the inclosed to you. We left him Monday evening on board the gun-boat Tyler, awaiting the arrival of a steamer going up White River, at the mouth of which stream the iron-clad was stationed. It has taken us seven days to reach this point, owing to the fact that the pilots do not deem it prudent to run the boat at night.

I remain, my dear general, very faithfully, yours,

JAMES GRANT WILSON,
Colonel, &c.

[Inclosure.]

Memorandum made after conversing with Mr. Louis Tim, a German, who has resided during the past twenty-five years in Mobile, which city he left with his family on the 18th of January and came on board the Northerner at Grand Gulf on the 30th: Since the commencement of the year troops have been moving from Mobile to Dalton, leaving but a small force for the defense of the city. There are probably not above 4,000 now there, under command of General Maury. Polk was at Meridian on 20th January with about 12,000 troops; Lee at Jackson at the same date with 3,000 cavalry, and a force of about 7,000 at Enterprise, commanding officer's name not known. In addition to the above, there are small bodies of troops at Selma, Clinton, and Raymond. No immediate attack on Mobile is anticipated. Could probably be taken at this time without much loss. Many of the guns have been taken from the defenses and sent to Johnston's army. Trains are running regularly from the city to Atlanta, Dalton, and Jackson. Very few able-bodied men, white or black, between the ages of eighteen and fifty in Mobile. The former have been forced into the army or have fled, while the latter have been sent into Georgia for safe-keeping. There are three wooden gun-boats at Mobile, carrying four and six guns, and an unfinished iron-clad ram, which is expected to be ready for service by the end of February, and to immediately attack the Federal fleet. The citizens of Mobile, or a good portion thereof, are tired of rebel rule, and would welcome the old flag back again. Dr. Le Vert, and other prominent people, it is generally understood, consider the cause lost, and its continuance useless and inexpedient. The troops in and around Mobile are well supplied with food and clothing, and in excellent health. Many of the men, particularly the Germans and Irish, are tired of the war and will desert at the first opportunity. General Polk's troops at Meridian, so far as observed, were in good condition, but Lee's cavalry at Jackson were poorly mounted, many of the men astride of mules, and they not of the best.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February* 3, 1864.

The following general regulations are published for the information and government of all interested in the subject of compensated plantation labor, public or private, during the present year, and in continuation of the system established January 30, 1863:

I. The enlistment of soldiers from plantations under cultivation in this department, having been suspended by order of the Government, will not be resumed except upon direction of the same high authority.

II. The provost-marshal-general is instructed to provide for the division of parishes into police and school districts, and to organize from invalid soldiers a competent police for the preservation of order.

III. Provision will be made for the establishment of a sufficient number of schools, one at least for each of the police and school districts, for the instruction of colored children under twelve years of age, which, when established, will be placed under the direction of the superintendent of public education.

IV. Soldiers will not be allowed to visit plantations without the written consent of the commanding officer of the regiment or post to which they are attached, and never with arms except when on duty, accompanied by an officer.

V. Plantation hands will not be allowed to pass from one place to another except under such regulations as may be established by the provost-marshal of the parish.

VI. Flogging and other cruel or unusual punishments are interdicted.

VII. Planters will be required, as early as practicable after the publication of these regulations, to make a roll of persons employed upon their estates, and to transmit the same to the provost-marshal of the parish. In the employment of hands, the unity of families will be secured as far as possible.

VIII. All questions between the employer and the employed, until other tribunals are established, will be decided by the provost-marshal of the parish.

IX. Sick and disabled persons will be provided for upon the plantations to which they belong, except such as may be received in establishments provided for them by the Government, of which one will be established at Algiers and one at Baton Rouge.

X. The unauthorized purchase of clothing or other property from laborers will be punished by fine and imprisonment. The sale of whisky or other intoxicating drinks to them, or to other persons, except under regulations established by the provost-marshal-general, will be followed by the severest punishment.

XI. The possession of arms or concealed or dangerous weapons, without authority, will be punished by fine and imprisonment.

XII. Laborers shall render to their employer, between daylight and dark, ten hours in summer and nine hours in winter, of respectful, honest, faithful labor, and receive therefor, in addition to just treatment, healthy rations, comfortable clothing, quarters, fuel, medical attendance, and instruction for children. Wages per month as follows, payment of one-half of which at least shall be reserved until the end of the year: For first-class hands, $8; second-class, $6; third-class, $5; fourth-class, $3. Engineers and foremen, when faithful in the discharge of their duties, will be paid $2 per month extra. This schedule of wages may be commuted, by consent of both parties, at the rate of one-fourteenth part of the net proceeds of the crop, to be determined and paid at the end of the year. Wages will be deducted in case of sickness, and rations, also, when sickness is feigned. In dolence, insolence, disobedience of orders, and crime will be suppressed by forfeiture of pay, and such punishments as are provided for similar offenses by Army Regulations. Sunday work will be avoided when practicable, but when necessary will be considered as extra labor, and paid at the rates specified herein.

XIII. Laborers will be permitted to choose their employers, but when the agreement is made, they will be held to their engagement for the year, under the protection of the Government. In cases of attempted imposition, by feigning sickness, or stubborn refusal of duty, they will be turned over to the provost-marshal of the parish, for labor upon the public works, without pay.

XIV. Laborers will be permitted to cultivate land on private account, as herein specified, as follows: First and second class hands, with families, 1 acre each; first and second class hands, without families, one-half acre each; second and third class hands, with families, one-half acre each; second and third class hands, without families, one-quarter acre each, to be increased for good conduct at the discretion of the employer. The encouragement of independent industry will strengthen all the advantages which capital derives from labor, and enable the laborer to take care of himself and prepare for the time when he can render so much labor for so much money, which is the great end to be attained. No exemption will be made in this apportionment, except upon imperative reasons, and it is desirable that for good conduct the quantity be increased until faithful hands can be allowed to cultivate extensive tracts, returning to the owner an equivalent of product for rent of soil.

XV. To protect the laborer from possible imposition, no commutation of his supplies will be allowed, except in clothing, which may be commuted at the rate of $3 per month for first-class hands, and in similar proportion for other classes. The crops will stand pledged, wherever found, for the wages of labor.

XVI. It is advised, as far as practicable, that employers provide for the current wants of their hands, by perquisites for extra labor, or by appropriation of land for share cultivation; to discourage monthly payments so far as it can be done without discontent, and to reserve till the full harvest the yearly wages.

XVII. A free-labor bank will be established for the safe deposit of all accumulations of wages and other savings; and in order to avoid a possible wrong to depositors, by official defalcation, authority will be asked to connect the bank with the Treasury of the United States in this department.

XVIII. The transportation of negro families to other countries will not be approved. All propositions for this privilege have been declined, and application has been made to other departments for surplus negro families for service in this department.

XIX. The last year's experience shows that the planter and the negro comprehend the revolution. The overseer, having little interest in capital and less sympathy with labor, dislikes the trouble of thinking, and discredits the notion that anything new has occurred. He is a relic of the past, and adheres to its customs. His stubborn refusal to comprehend the condition of things occasioned most of the embarrassments of the past year. Where such incomprehension is chronic, reduced wages, diminished rations, and the mild punishments imposed by the Army and Navy will do good.

XX. These regulations are based upon the assumption that labor is a public duty, and idleness and vagrancy a crime. No civil or military officer of the Government is exempt from the operation of this universal rule. Every enlightened community has enforced it upon all classes of people by the severest penalties. It is especially necessary in agricultural pursuits. That portion of the people

identified with the cultivation of the soil, however changed in condition by the revolution through which we are passing, is not relieved from the necessity of toil, which is the condition of existence with all the children of God. The revolution has altered its tenure, but not its law. This universal law of labor will be enforced upon just terms by the Government, under whose protection the laborer rests secure in his rights. Indolence, disorder, and crime will be suppressed. Having exercised the highest right in the choice and place of employment, he must be held to the fulfillment of his engagements until released therefrom by the Government. The several provost-marshals are hereby invested with plenary powers upon all matters connected with labor, subject to the approval of the provost-marshal-general and the commanding officer of the department. The most faithful and discreet officers will be selected for this duty, and the largest force consistent with the public service detailed for their assistance.

XXI. Employers, and especially overseers, are notified, that undue influence used to move the marshal from his just balance between the parties representing labor and capital will result in immediate change of officers, and thus defeat that regular and stable system upon which the interests of all parties depend.

XXII. Successful industry is especially necessary at the present time, when large public debts and onerous taxes are imposed to maintain and protect the liberties of the people and the integrity of the Union. All officers, civil or military, and all classes of citizens who assist in extending the profits of labor and increasing the product of the soil, upon which, in the end, all national prosperity and power depends, will render to the Government a service as great as that derived from the terrible sacrifices of battle. It is upon such consideration only that the planter is entitled to favor. The Government has accorded to him, in a period of anarchy, a release from the disorders resulting mainly from insensate and mad resistance to sensible reforms, which can never be rejected without revolution and the criminal surrender of his interests and power to crazy politicians, who thought by metaphysical abstractions to circumvent the laws of God. It has restored to him in improved, rather than impaired condition, his due privileges at a moment when, by his own acts, the very soil was washed from beneath his feet.

XXIII. A more majestic and wise clemency human history does not exhibit. The liberal and just conditions that attend it cannot be disregarded. It protects labor by enforcing the performance of its duty, and it will assist capital by compelling just contributions to the demands of the Government. Those who profess allegiance to other governments will be required, as the condition of residence in this State, to acquiesce, without reservation, in the demands presented by Government as a basis of permanent peace. The non-cultivation of the soil without just reason will be followed by temporary forfeiture to those who will secure its improvement. Those who have exercised or are entitled to the rights of citizens of the United States will be required to participate in the measures necessary for the re-establishment of civil government. War can never cease except as civil governments crush out contest and secure the supremacy of moral over physical power. The yellow harvest must wave over the crimson field of blood, and the representatives of the people displace the agents of purely military power.

XXIV. It is therefore a solemn duty resting upon all persons to

assist in the earliest possible restoration of civil government. Let them participate in the measures suggested for this purpose. Opinion is free and candidates are numerous. Open hostility cannot be permitted. Indifference will be treated as crime, and faction as treason. Men who refuse to defend their country with the ballot-box or cartridge-box have no just claim to the benefits of liberty regulated by law. All people not exempt by the law of nations, who seek the protection of the Government, are called upon to take the oath of allegiance in such form as may be prescribed, sacrificing to the public good and the restoration of public peace whatever scruples may be suggested by incidental considerations. The oath of allegiance, administered and received in good faith, is the test of unconditional fealty to the Government and all its measures, and cannot be materially strengthened or impaired by the language in which it is clothed.

XXV. The amnesty offered for the past is conditioned upon an unreserved loyalty for the future, and this condition will be enforced with an iron hand. Whoever is indifferent or hostile must choose between the liberty which foreign lands afford, the poverty of the rebel States, and the innumerable and inappreciable blessings which our Government confers upon its people.

May God preserve the Union of the States!

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: The Second Battalion, Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery (colored), between 500 or 600 strong, has arrived on the steam-ship Daniel Webster. It was intended that this battalion should immediately join the First Battalion of the same regiment, now with General Dana, but as two contagious diseases have broken out among them (mumps and measles), the commanding general does not desire to send them among the troops in Texas until the diseases shall have run out. The battalion is therefore ordered to report to you, and the commanding general wishes it placed in a position where it can be kept well guarded and the spreading of the disease among other soldiers and citizens prevented. Perhaps some position can be found below the town or on the lake shore which will fulfill the conditions.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, LA., *February 3*, 1864—11.45 a. m.
(Received 11.50 a. m.)

General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

A scout just in from Opelousas confirms the report I sent you on Monday as far as his knowledge goes. I omitted to state that General Kirby Smith was at Shreveport with some 3,000 or 4,000 men,

and that Captain Freret had come from Shreveport. The cavalry is all at the front after cattle, and I learn from rumor that they went into New Iberia yesterday. This, however, I doubt.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February* 3, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

A man sent near Bayou Grossetete reports that there is no enemy, except a picket of 12, this side Red River. He stopped short of the bayou for fear of negro bandits, who, he reports, are committing murders.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

U. S. CONSULATE,
Monterey, Mexico, February 3, 1864—9 p. m.
(Wednesday evening.)

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON, *Brownsville, Tex.:*

SIR: An express to the rebel commissioner reached here this afternoon from Col. J. S. Ford with the information that he was preparing for an attack on Brownsville. The dispatch was dated January 31. Ford's headquarters are at Fort Ewell, on the Nueces. He reports having 1,500 men, well armed and provisioned, ready to move as soon as 600, who are on the march to his headquarters, should arrive, which would be in three days from the time of his writing. I have this information from a reliable man who saw the dispatch. Ford's men are all mounted. Three companies of rangers are said to be on their way to Eagle Pass. Trouble is anticipated at Piedras Negras.

The rebels have threatened to cross to this side and burn the town. No cotton is crossing into Mexico. Rebel cotton is accumulating at Eagle Pass. I forwarded a dispatch from General Carleton to General Banks under cover to you by the stage that left here at 12 o'clock to-day. Information from General Carleton is of service to you—why not open it? We are about to have a change in the affairs of the Government here. Governor Vidauri refuses to allow the funds of this State to be used by the General Government, and has called a meeting of the people to declare against President Juarez. Señors Doblado and Ortega are expected here in a few days. I send this by special express that will wait at Matamoras to bring back any dispatches or papers you have for me.

Your obedient servant,

M. M. KIMMEY,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

HEADQUARTERS CAMP FERGUSON,
Lawrence County, Ark., February 3, 1864.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON:

DEAR SIR: Captain E. O. Wolf, who goes to Batesville under a flag of truce with a detail of 4 men, will deliver to you 4 prisoners, soldiers of your command, captured by him on the ———. Their

names, as they represent, are as follows: James Guion, corporal of Company L, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry; W. J. Ferguson, private of Company D, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry; Lewis Clarke, private of Company D, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, and William Adair, private of Company L, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry. I have paroled these men until they are exchanged for, and wish to have in return for them, Jesse Ritchie, of Company K (Captain Wolf's), —— Fry, of Company C, Peter Young, of Company A, and Washington Mitchell, a detailed teamster, all privates. The above-named, I believe, are all now prisoners at Batesville, and I desire to have the exchange made at once, so that Captain Wolf may bring them back on his return.

The 4 prisoners belonging to my command, whom you agreed to have exchanged for the 4 sent by me with Captain Grace, have not as yet reached my camp. I hope you will have them sent to me as early as possible. You informed me in your last communication that you were ordered to put to death all Confederate soldiers found wearing the uniform of the U. S. Army. This cannot be a general order, or it is not always executed, for there are hundreds of our Confederate prisoners who have been taken in that uniform and afterward exchanged. Besides, the laws of war have always allowed one army to deceive another either by wearing the enemy's uniform or hoisting its flag. Furthermore, your own soldiers, when on the march through country, frequently send their advance dressed in citizen's clothing, for the purpose of deceiving us or the citizens, and if you should put to death all Confederate soldiers dressed in Federal uniform you could not blame me for putting to death all Federal soldiers taken without their entire uniform.

Again, should any of my men be killed for wearing the above-named uniform, it would engender a spirit of retaliation among my soldiers, and the result would be that the war in this section of the country would be carried on more like barbarians than civilized people. You, I am sure, know that no one could prevent soldiers (or even blame them for it) from killing prisoners when their own comrades had been put to death after being taken for the simple reason of wearing the enemy's uniform. Such a state of things as would result from the execution of said order I do not wish to see. Whenever prisoners have fallen into my hands I have endeavored to treat them as well, or even better, than my own soldiers. Your men were stripped of their clothing before they reached me, and you cannot censure our soldiers for taking from yours whatever they wish, when your own scouts strip ours of all they want, including money and other private property.

Many of my command wear various articles of your uniform which they have purchased from deserters from the Federal Army, or others coming from Missouri, and it is not done for purpose of deception, although I contend that would be lawful.

I would be glad if you would inform me, in writing, through Captain Wolf, whether you intend to execute the above-named order upon regular Confederate soldiers, so that I may notify the department at headquarters and receive instructions as to the course I am to pursue. There are hundreds of men, many of them belonging to no organized body of troops, who, roving through the country, claim to belong to my command for the sake of protection when captured. These men are doing the country and citizens great injury, and if they claim they shall not receive my protection.

When such fall into your hands and claim to be my soldiers, I

hope you will investigate the matter. Many of these men do acts of violence both to citizens and soldiers which the laws of war can never justify, and frequently my soldiers are blamed for such acts.

I have issued an order (a copy of which I send you) to have all such men punished severely whenever found, not only for the good of the country, but for the protection of my own soldiers. I have many thanks to offer you for the bottle of fine old Bourbon you sent me through Captain Grace, and I regret exceedingly that I have not some of the same sort to send you in return, but the country cannot afford it, and my communication with other sections where it can be obtained is somewhat interrupted at present. I hope, however, this will not be the case much longer.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. R. FREEMAN,
Colonel, Commanding, C. S. Army.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP BREWER,
Izard County, Ark., January 24, 1864.

[Extract from general orders.]

Information having reached me that there are many persons roving through the country committing depredations upon the citizens, and claiming to be my soldiers for the sake of protection when captured, it is hereby ordered that whenever such persons are found and convicted of the above-named offense they shall suffer death or such other punishment as may be inflicted by a court-martial.

By order of Col. T. R. Freeman, commanding regiment:

EDW. T. FRISTOE,
Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS CAMP FERGUSON,
Lawrence County, Ark., February 3, 1864.

Guards, pickets, and scouts will pass Capt. E. O. Wolf and 4 men, with 4 prisoners, to Batesville, Ark., under a flag of truce.

By order of Col. T. R. Freeman, commanding:

EDW. T. FRISTOE,
Adjutant.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

BATESVILLE, ARK., *February* 6, 1864.

Received of First Lieut. T. H. Griffin, First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, the following-named Confederate prisoners of war: Jesse Ritchie, Company K (Captain Wolf's), ——— Fry, Company C, Peter Young, Company A, and Washington Mitchell, a detailed teamster.

E. O. WOLF,
Captain, C. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 3, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. YOUNG,
Fifth Kansas Cavalry, Kansas City, Mo.:

March at once into Kansas and report to General Curtis.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *February* 3, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE S. HAMPTON, *A. A. G., Dist. of Nebraska:*

CAPTAIN: On the 20th ultimo I left Omaha, in obedience to instructions from district headquarters directing me to proceed to Niobrara, and such other points in this district as I might find it necessary, for the purpose of making a thorough investigation in reference to the allegations contained in the communication of Maj. J. B. Hoffman, U. S. Indian agent, to the Governor of Dakota Territory, charging a party of soldiers at Niobrara with criminal conduct toward some Indians belonging to the Ponca Agency. Arriving at Dakota City on the 22d, I found that Sergt. Joseph W. West and several other soldiers belonging to Company B, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, had just returned from Niobrara, where they were stationed at the time of the alleged troubles complained of by Major Hoffman. I accordingly proceeded to take their testimony in regard to the matter in question, swearing each one to testify the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. I examined them separately and apart from each other. Their testimony is herewith inclosed, marked A.*

At Niobrara, where I arrived on the 27th, I found it impossible to find any one among the citizens who knew anything on the subject. Herewith I inclose the testimony of William G. Huddlestone, James Young, and Henry Sturgis, marked B.* They seem to know but little about the matter, but their names having been mentioned in connection with these Indian troubles, I deemed it best to examine them on the subject. Other citizens of that locality, with whom I conversed, agree in their denunciations of the depredations committed by the Indians. They appear to be in constant dread, and I am satisfied some of them would desert their farms and leave the neighborhood were it not for the presence of the soldiers.

The statements of the Indians to Major Hoffman, I am satisfied, are untrue in several particulars. The soldiers had no wagons with them, either on Bozee Creek or on the Running Water, nor did they carry off the lodges and provisions of the Indians, as is charged. What really did take place in those two affairs is only known to the soldiers on the one side and the Indians on the other. Having satisfied myself that the Indians have falsely testified as to the carrying off of their lodges and provisions in wagons, I can place but little reliance in their version of the trouble in question. The testimony of the soldiers, examined as they were separate and apart, agrees in every essential particular. The impassable state of the roads prevented me from visiting other points referred to in the documents furnished me. I am satisfied, however, that nothing could be elicited in addition to the accompanying testimony, except in the examination of more of the soldiers who took part in the several affairs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE ARMSTRONG,
Capt. Co. A, First Batt., Nebraska Vol. Cavalry.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *February* 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Comdg. Department of the Gulf:*

GENERAL: Arrived last evening and find Captain Eddy able to furnish all the transportation wanted almost immediately, an abun-

* Not found.

dance of steamers being below this point and subject to his order having been engaged in transporting General Sherman's and other commands to Vicksburg. He will stop them and send an officer to Cairo to communicate with Colonel Myers and superintend their loading. The river is open to Saint Louis and a rise in the Ohio, which will bring out coal and military stores in abundance. Have written Colonel Holabird more particularly. Wrote you from Vicksburg.

Later information corroborates views stated therein as to position of Confederates west of river. Are busy as bees obstructing the Red River and fortifying Shreveport. Supplies are directed to the Army of the Cumberland at Cairo, below which point but little can be obtained. Four steamers are now en route for New Orleans with stores; they can be detained if wanted. I hope my course of action will meet your approval. I can see no reason why all the transportation wanted cannot be obtained immediately. Shall leave this evening for Saint Louis, to communicate with Colonel Myers and General Allen.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. CLARK,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 4, 1864—7.20 p. m.

General STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

Nothing important this evening. There was heavy firing heard up the river this evening about 4 o'clock.

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS D'AFRIQUE,
Port Hudson, La., February 4, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post of the First Regiment Missouri Volunteers (colored), Colonel Barrett commanding.

GEO. B. HALSTED,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Corps d'Afrique.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., February 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

MY DEAR GENERAL: When I left New Orleans the written instructions from General Banks directed me to report direct to department headquarters. This I have been doing thus far, but now I see corps headquarters are established at New Orleans, and I write this to ask whether there will be any change in the instructions. I send copies of all returns to the corps commander, but send my other reports to you. Please advise me.

Very truly, yours,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., February 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: By this mail I send you papers from the interior of Texas; nothing very late, but at the same time containing some items of interest. From spies and refugees I have late and reliable information from that portion of the State west of the San Antonio River. The enemy's force in this section is as follows: 100 men under Captain Weyman, at Eagle Pass; 300 with Colonel Benavides, one-half of them at Laredo, on the Rio Grande, the other half at Fort Ewell, on the Nueces River; 200 under Captains Rabb and Doty, on the Nueces, between San Patricio and Oakville, and 300 militia at San Antonio, 250 of whom are Union men, and will join us when a little nearer their homes. This estimate of their numbers can be relied upon, as it has been corroborated in many ways.

Occasional small scouting parties have been down as far as King's ranch, 120 miles from here, but none nearer. I have two scouting parties out at the present time, one up the Rio Grande, and another, under Colonel Haynes, in the direction of Corpus Christi. Deserters state in the most positive manner that the only rebel troops between the Colorado and San Antonio Rivers are those of Colonel Ford's regiment, about 500 in all, some of whom are at Victoria, and a few at Texana and Goliad. The main body are on the Caney, with headquarters at McNeil's plantation. The most reliable statements fix the total number of Magruder's force at 15,000 regulars and militia.

I have advices from Mr. McManus, at Piedras Negras, about whom I have written in former letters. Up to January 12 he had sworn in 40 men, over 30 of whom crossed the river and at once re-enlisted in Weyman's company at Eagle Pass. The design was to have his men join the rebel force, and at the proper time revolt. This they expected to be ready to do on the night of the 14th of January. McManus is very decided as to his capability of holding the pass, and expects to have 200 men as soon as it is known that he holds that place. Recruits are constantly being sent from Monterey to join him. I have another man at a point in Mexico opposite Laredo operating in the same way, but have nothing late from him. McManus wrote me under date of the 12th ultimo that within twenty days 52 rebel officers had crossed into Mexico, many of whom are on their way out of the country. Among them he said was Major-General Hindman, but this I think is a mistake. Matters in Brownsville are quiet. The health of the troops is fair, although we have had a great many light cases of small-pox.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Indianola, Tex., February 4, 1864.

Col. C. L. HARRIS,
Commanding Second Brigade:

COLONEL: I send you inclosed Special Orders, No. 16, for your information. During the absence of the detachment alluded to in this order you will please keep your brigade well on the alert, and as

only one regiment will be kept here, you will be expected to provide us a small detail for picket and the necessary details for fatigue. Please notify Captain Benter with his squad to report to Captain Ballard.

By command of Brigadier-General Benton:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Indianola, Tex., February* 4, 1864.

I. The following detachment of this division will march to-morrow morning, the 5th instant, at 7 o'clock, under the command of Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren: First, the First Brigade, with two pieces of artillery; second, three regiments of the Third Brigade, under the command of Col. James Keigwin; third, the mounted infantry, under the command of Capt. J. A. Ballard, Ninety-ninth Illinois; fourth, all the wagons of this division.

II. The detachment will go prepared with three days' rations and 60 rounds of ammunition, 40 to be carried by the men and the remainder to be hauled in a wagon specially assigned for that purpose.

III. The commanding officers above named will report immediatey to Brigadier-General Warren for instructions.

By command of Brig. Gen. W. P. Benton:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Bay, February 4, 1864.

Captain COOKE,

Comdg. U. S. Gun-boat Estrella, senior naval officer present:

Two commissioned officers and 1 private, deserters from the enemy, have come in this morning. They report that so many lies are told them about the way in which they are treated here that it is very necessary some of the orders I have had printed, and Governor Hamilton's address, should be circulated among them. Can it not be arranged for a gun-boat to send an armed boat ashore, in calm weather, at points anywhere between 5 and 15 miles from the head of the peninsula? These orders can be put in singly (a single copy of each) in a slit in the end of a stick, and this stick fastened in the sand on the beach. They would be sure to be picked up. The pickets of the enemy go in pairs only, and two of them start down the beach from Caney every two hours; they ride down 16 miles to a house called "Idlebachs," and then ride back.

A few copies of the orders left at that house, or at points above it, would be picked up by the pickets. I have also some letters written by these deserters to their comrades, relating the kind of reception they meet with here, which I would like to have disposed of in the same way. If a gun-boat would put ashore two or three of these sticks every two or three days, or less frequently, the information would certainly get to the men who are desirous of deserting. I can supply copies of the documents whenever the matter is decided upon

by your arm of the service. I understand from these men that the demonstrations which are occasionally made by the gun-boats near Caney are very annoying and troublesome to them; they often think we are about to make a landing, and send them miles off for cavalry, which comes down and keeps in the saddle all night. These stampedes have occurred so frequently that their horses have been very much run down, and the men overworked and disgusted. I hope demonstrations of threatening to land by shelling and lying in close and getting out boats will continue.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., February 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Seventh Army Corps:

DEAR SIR: Since your command includes all the troops in this State, of course it includes this one. It gives me great pleasure to be under your command. Capt. H. T. Noble, the assistant quartermaster at this post, feels it his duty to consult you and your chief quartermaster. He will hand you this. I have pleasure in commending him to you as a most intelligent and faithful officer. After the order assigning the troops of this district to your command, but perhaps before it was received at Memphis, General Hurlbut took my only two reliable white infantry regiments, the Thirty-third Missouri and the Twenty-fifth Wisconsin, leaving me but a remnant of the Thirty-fifth Missouri of 236 men for duty. My seven companies of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry report only 296 for duty.

In view of the above facts, I have asked you for a good regiment of at least 500 infantry and at least 300 additional cavalry. I suggested that it would be advisable to send the cavalry up White River as far as Des Arc, or some other post, and march them to this place via Madison, on the Saint Francis, employing good guides to lead them against the camp of General McRae, who was between White River and the Cache when I last had positive information. I repeat to you, there are at least twenty parts of cavalry companies reporting to General McRae, and in my vicinity I can only keep the guerrillas at bay by constant raids on them. I have this day sent a force to Indian Bay by water, to march from that place here, hoping to encounter Davis' or Mayo's companies.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., February 4, 1864.

Captain PRICHETT,
U. S. Navy:

DEAR SIR: The small guerrilla parties continue to annoy me and run before my scouts, so that it is difficult to get more than 3 or 4 at a time. To get in the rear and to reach a camp, of which I have

information, I have this day dispatched the steamer Cheek, with a cavalry force under the command of Captain O'Connell, and a guard for the boat of colored troops under the command of Captain Robinson, to ascend White River to Indian Bay, the cavalry to make its way to their place by land. I request your co-operation. I hope you will furnish me a pilot to Indian Bay, and allow the Cheek, if she is fast enough, to precede your convoy, so as to arrive at the landing at Indian Bay before day. He can be transferred to one of your boats or be brought back to you. I have no doubt you will communicate to my officers all the information that may be useful to them and aid my expedition as much as you can.

I have the honor to be, your friend and obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., February 4, 1864.

Capt. C. O'CONNELL,
Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry:

SIR: You will take 100 men on the steamer Cheek and proceed to Indian Bay, on White River, where you will land and march in pursuit of Captain Mayo's or Davis' cavalry, which are reported to be encamped on or near Col. J. Boyce's plantation. I send with you 2 guides, Sergeant Crisp and a former slave of Colonel Boyce's, who know the country. If you get proof that Boyce has been giving aid and comfort to the enemy you will arrest him. You will search his premises for arms, ammunition, and letters, also for cotton; but you will be careful not to allow a particle of his or any one's property to be taken except for military purposes. You will order the Cheek to wait for you a certain time, to be fixed exactly by yourself. You will use your discretion as to returning to me or sending back to me. Delay might cause the assembly of a larger force than yours. Use your own judgment. If consistent, send Boyce and his horses back to the Cheek.

Push on to Simms', on the west side of Big Creek, arrest him and [take] all his available horses and mules, then, making your way up the creek, return to this place. You will give out that you intend returning to the White River. If you learn that any injury has happened to Hobbs you will seize as hostages two of the most influential rebels you can find who have given aid and comfort to the enemy. Be cautious and get information, but while out at Big Creek try to find the Scarffs, and others who belong to the rebels. Destroy all the arms and ammunition you cannot conveniently take with you, and take your time if you feel safe in remaining out. If you come by Dade's demand of him his shotgun and two pistols. He is on parole, but not authorized to keep arms.

I may send out a force to co-operate with you, but do not depend on it. It may be advisable to cross Big Creek high up. Use your judgment. If any of your men are wounded impress all the aid you can find. Look out for the safety and health of your command. You will deliver dispatches to the gun-boat at Friar's Point, to the commanders of 63 and 66, and to the gun-boat at the mouth of White

River. Captain Robinson, Third Arkansas, African Descent, will take command of the Cheek when you leave and will start on his return at the hour you may fix. Look out for an ample supply of fuel.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—If not out of your way, arrest Willis Mason, who lives 6 miles from Trenton, and bring him here.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., February 4, 1864.

Captain HOLIBAUGH,
Island 65:

SIR: Your report of the 1st is received. I have had a cavalry force in the rear of Friar's Point on the 31st ultimo and the 1st and 2d instant, and they report the enemy retreated across the Coldwater. They may be back again, but if you do not allow any communication with the shore and destroy all the crafts that you hear of, they will not be likely to try to cross to you. I have given Captain Brown, of the gun-boat 26, a request to prevent the possibility of the enemy's capturing one of the cotton-boats and using her to ferry over. Exercise your reason. Build new fortifications. If the enemy were to plant artillery on the shore, with proper precautions he could not injure you.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., February 4, 1864.

Colonel RICHMOND,
Commanding, Devall's Bluff, Ark.:

COLONEL: The steamer Mill Boy was wrecked on the way to this station, 9 miles above Jacksonport, through the sheer carelessness of the parties intrusted with running her. She was anchored with a half-rotten cable of hemp, during the night, and in a violent gale. No steam was kept up, she parted the rope, and before another anchor could be dug out from under the rubbish allowed to be piled over it, or before steam could be raised, she drifted onto a snag, sprung a leak, and sunk. No lives were lost, but about 35 tons of subsistence stores and all the forage taken on at your post. The caisson and gun carriage were lost; the gun was saved, and it is now with the guard over my subsistence stores brought by the Pocahontas, and still lying where she left them, near Jacksonport. I tried to send a dispatch through to you by land, but the streams are all so swollen it had to return.

Captain Dunscomb, Third Arkansas Cavalry, who came here from Little Rock with dispatches, reached Red River opposite Searcy; on his way back found the river swollen out of its banks, the bottom overflowed, all the ferry-boats destroyed, McRae in possession of the south shore of Red River, rendering his crossing utterly imprac-

ticable, and he has returned here. I am driven to the strait of risking this letter by a skiff down the river, and entreat that immediately upon its receipt you will send a small boat up to bring me my subsistence from Jacksonport. I must have the boat, or be forced to abandon this post, where I have already accomplished much real good, and it would be too bad to sacrifice it all for want of transportation; empty stomachs are urging you to send us a boat and I trust you will see the absolute necessity for promptness in responding to me. McRae will eventually work his way west and south to Price. Major-General Steele should be advised of his intentions. He has about 500 poorly armed but well-mounted men with him. I have cleaned out Freeman and captured a boat-load of prisoners.

Move heaven and earth to get a boat sent up here or we must leave. The major-general commanding the department is anxious to keep this command here, and all we need is a boat to bring our supplies up. Telegraph to Major-General Steele the situation of affairs and do all in your power to help me.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

BATESVILLE, ARK., *February* 4, 1864.

Capt. H. C. FILLEBROWN,

Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Northeastern Arkansas:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with instructions received from district headquarters February 1, 1864, I started at 7 p. m., with a detail of 30 men, First Nebraska Cavalry, for the wreck of the steamer Mill Boy, near Jacksonport. Arrived at Captain Curran's camp at 3 a. m., 2d instant. At sunrise I crossed White River with 16 men to go upon the south side of the river, and sent a detail to take a flatboat up the river, but on account of a strong wind they could not get the flat nearer than 1 mile of the wreck. I got everything off that was possible with a small skiff. It was impossible to save the gun carriage or ammunition box. I sent the gun down to Captain Curran's camp. At 4 p. m. I recrossed the White River; encamped with First Battalion, First Nebraska Cavalry. On the morning of the 3d, having fulfilled my instructions, I started for Batesville; arrived here at 4 p. m.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. POTTS,

Captain, First Nebraska Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, *February* 4, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Representing the Sixth district of Missouri, embracing the border counties adjoining Kansas, I cannot but feel a deep interest for the people of my district on the border. I am truly gratified that Kansas has been cut off from Missouri. All our trouble on the border has grown out of our contiguity to Kansas, and with a district composed partly of Kansas and a tier of border counties in Missouri, and that district commanded by a Kansas general and a Kansas pol-

itician, with Kansas troops at his command, it did not occur to me, and so think the people of Missouri, who were the sufferers, that it allowed Kansas politicians to make political capital out of the lives and property of the people of Missouri. Two millions of dollars will not compensate the people of Jackson, Cass, and Bates for property taken by Kansas thieves, and mostly by men having military commands or by their known connivance. And at this day I am being advised by men on the border that Kansas troops are yet in Missouri robbing the people, indiscriminately, of all they have.

I beg of you, general, on behalf of the people on the border, that you will put an end to this. The distress brought upon 20,000 free white inhabitants upon the border by the memorable order, No. 11, is untold, nor can it be believed only by those who have witnessed it. I will be recreant to my duty if I do not at the very first opportunity expose the outrage of this order. I know there is a wish by some, not yet satiated by the blood and plunder of the people of Missouri, to have a continuation of the military connection of the two States on the border. They are now separated, and I can only hope for the sake of peace that they may remain so. I can but express the hope that you will require General Brown to make his headquarters at Kansas City, for he is most certainly needed there, and I am not aware of any chance for trouble at this time in any other part of his district. I assure you that the people on the border who have suffered so much desolation are not in the least moved by any distracting party considerations, which, unfortunately, have been the source of some trouble in other parts of the State. But with them it is a matter far above party, involving life and its enjoyments on the one hand, and desolation and destruction and anarchy on the other.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

AUSTIN A. KING.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *February* 4, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding:

A detachment from my regiment yesterday attacked the Bolin gang on Halcolm Island. Our force was under Captain Shibley. They killed 7 men and captured 8, and among them Bolin himself. We have him sure. They were on this side foraging. He took 15 wagons corn, mostly citizens', and 13 horses. They report that McRae is preparing to cross with 400 men and attack Bloomfield. They will be welcomed. None of our force were killed.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *February* 4, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding:

Bolin is on the way here, tied. Shall I shoot him without trial or try him by drum-head court and muster him out?

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, February 4, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

I congratulate the Bolin catchers. How many Bolins are there in Southeast Missouri? McRae will wish he had not come to Bloomfield, should he make a pilgrimage to Stoddard County.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *February* 4, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding:

The capture of Bolin was a mistake. No one knew the fiend until he was brought in and recognized by citizens. We are ready to rectify all such mistakes. There are three of the Bolins. We do not fear McRae.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF HOUSTON,
Houston, February 4, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report to you the following statement made by J. B.:

Left Houston January 26, 1864, and went in the direction of Thomasville. When about 15 miles this side of Thomasville, I was halted by Evans' men; they told me that the Federals were coming down to move Beatty's family. I staid that night at Wallace's, on Eleven Points River, 8 miles this side of Thomasville. Evans' men were guarding the road. The next morning I proceeded in the direction of Thomasville. When about 2 miles distant 3 men ordered me to halt, and after a careful and thorough investigation they were satisfied that I was a recruiting officer and as good as they were secesh.

I asked them where Coleman was. They said I must go with them to see Captain Evans, who was about half a mile from the road; that Coleman was coming up to the relief of the people. Captain Evans said that Coleman intended to come up and destroy the trains between Rolla and Houston, and that they intended to hold the country around there till hell froze over. He said the Federals who come in here again will never get out again. Evans told me where I would find Coleman. I went south and found Coleman at a place called Ash Flats, feeding his horses, with about 120 men, 100 of whom were Campbell's men. Coleman was on his way north. He told me that he had sent 75 men which they have been recruiting after their horses and they were to meet him somewhere on Eleven Points River. Coleman left about one hour by sun, p. m., and traveling all night stopped at a place about 25 miles from Alton. There Coleman got a dispatch stating that the Federals from Batesville had captured all his horses and the men he had sent after them. Coleman then went back, leaving Campbell with a few men to guard the pack-mules, saying he would get his horses back if he had to go to Batesville. I then left in the direction of Thomasville. I found that Evans and McCulloch, each with about 30 men, were in advance of Coleman. They are regular bushwackers and keep away from the Confederate soldiers. They are now scattered through Dent and Texas Counties. They are very cautious in their marching. When they cross a road they find a rocky place which will leave no track, or otherwise spread their blankets down and pass over on them. I received information that at a place near Thomasville, called the Gulf, there was secreted a large amount of corn which they have for the purpose of feeding their stolen horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD MURPHY,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., February 4, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN, *Commanding, Warrensburg, Mo.:*

Following dispatch just received:

KANSAS CITY, *February* 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROWN, *Jefferson City:*

We have reliable information that a force of 300 guerrillas are in the Sni Hills. Todd is in command, intending a raid soon. Have sent out a force in pursuit. They are dressed in Federal uniforms and armed with new Sharps rifles.

H. HANNAHS,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

You will make the necessary disposition to co-operate with force sent in pursuit.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 4, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER DETACH. SIXTH P. E. M. M.,
Near James Creek, in the Field:

The general commanding the district directs that you send three or four scouting parties of 15 men each, to scout south and southeast of Forsyth, Mo., as far as the mouth of Little Fork of White River, with instructions to disperse or capture any bands of the enemy in that section and to report to your headquarters the earliest date at which the White River can be forded, which information you will at once communicate to these headquarters.

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HICKMAN MILLS, *February* 4, 1864.

Captain HADLEY,
A. A. A. G., Dist. of the Border, Kansas City, Mo.:

SIR: In consequence of your order to me, and the reports of Captain Coleman in regard to the bushwhackers being in this vicinity in some force, and the exposed situation I occupy, and the small force at my command, I have taken the liberty of ordering that portion of my company that was at Little Santa Fé to this station for duty. As Company K is at that point it does not seem as though they were needed there half as much as here.

If agreeable, will you please approve the order and oblige, yours, respectfully,

L. D. JOY,
Captain.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General CARLETON, *Sante Fé, N. Mex.:*

GENERAL: Judge Knapp, of New Mexico, in a communication to the Attorney-General, has complained among other things that under your authority military commissions in your department have

taken cognizance of and adjudicated upon actions of debt, trespass, &c., between persons not in the military service. I am directed by the Secretary of War to say that military commissions and military courts in your department have no jurisdiction of such cases, and that their decisions are entirely null and void. Moreover, the individual members may thus render themselves liable to punishment and damages. The practice, if it exists, should be immediately discontinued.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. SEVENTH ARMY CORPS AND DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., February 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 25th ultimo was received this morning by the hands of Captain Dunham. I have endeavored to communicate with your forces in Louisiana and Texas by means of spies sent across the country. One of them returned this evening, having been below Shreveport, and thence to the Mississippi River. Captain Dunham will converse with him. I learn that the rebels have forage stations every 10 miles from Monroe, La., to within 40 miles of Pine Bluff, Ark. It is reported that they were provided for General Taylor's troops that were to march against Pine Bluff in concert with Holmes' command. The roads are now in such condition that an army could not move from here to the Ouachita with artillery or trains, and I am told that they will be impracticable for several months to come. I could not supply the advanced post at Benton on account of bad roads. It is therefore evident that if an advance movement is to be made soon, it must be made up the Ouachita and Red Rivers. If the troops should be moved down from Fort Smith to hold the mountain passes, sufficient forces moving up the two rivers could drive the rebels into Texas, which would probably cause many of the Missouri and Arkansas men to desert, and perhaps of the Texans also.

I may be able to move my command, by way of Pine Bluff, to Monroe by the time you will be ready to go up Red River, as this route is said to be practicable earlier than the one by Camden or that by Arkadelphia. However, there are serious objections to it. Holmes has a large mounted force. It is impossible for me to state with any certainty how large a force I can concentrate. A large proportion of my command have enlisted as veterans and are going on furlough. As matters in the Army are influenced so much by political intrigue, it is not certain that these troops will return to my command. The limits of my department are not perfectly defined. Fort Smith is excluded from it. The fort of that name is in the Indian Territory, or partly so, and the town in Arkansas. I was informed by an officer from there this evening that the troops at some of the posts this side of there were being moved out of Arkansas. I hope, however, to be able to advance with 10,000 well-appointed troops, leaving enough to hold the line of the Arkansas. This will be more than a match for Holmes' 12,000 or 15,000. My troops are scattered, but it is the best arrangement under present

circumstances. The principal posts are Batesville, Devall's Bluff, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Lewisburg, and Dardanelle. I do not know whether any person is authorized to take from Arkansas the troops at Waldron, Van Buren, and Fayetteville, but it appears that some such movement is going on. I shall endeavor to keep up communication with you through emissaries, and shall be glad to receive any suggestions from you and to co-operate with you in any of your movements, if possible.

I will point out on the map to Captain Dunham the position of the rebels in Arkansas. They can concentrate rapidly on the Ouachita, at Camden, or on the Red River, near Washington.

Since writing the above the spy alluded to above informs me that General Taylor moved to Shreveport with part of his command, a part went to Camden, and two brigades to Monroe. It would appear from this that Pine Bluff may be their objective point.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February* 5, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received 8.10 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Boardman has been on Bayou Grossetete after beeves; captured some, but could not drive them through the woods. Roads exceedingly bad. Had some skirmishes. Took Major Barrow (assistant adjutant-general to General McCown), 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, and 9 privates prisoners; captured also 26 horses and 7 mules. Lost 2 men, 1 wounded; both captured. Brought 15 or 20 contrabands. Reports that 1,500 to 2,000 of the enemy are back to Morgan, La., chiefly infantry, with artillery and cavalry; that Lee has not yet crossed west.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 5, 1864—10 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONE:

I am informed that a band of armed negroes are committing outrages at or near the Hermitage Landing, across the river, and some of the people ask protection. I have no cavalry to send. I think the people themselves should deal with the matter. I distrust most of them and believe they would betray my force into the hands of the enemy if they could. Some of them are no doubt honest.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *February* 5, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Is the town of Fort Smith in the Department of Arkansas or Kansas? Has there been any reassignment of the troops here?

J. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *February* 5, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding:

We have Lieut. John F. Bolin here in irons. He commanded at the Round Pond massacre; is guilty of many cold-blooded murders of citizens. Let me convene the commission and try him here, as all the witnesses are here. The feeling here is intense against his being sent away from here for trial.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *February* 5, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding:

What shall be done with the prisoners captured with Bolin? They claim to be regular soldiers in the rebel army. There are 7 of them.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, February 5, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

Let Bolin's men be tried by the commission. If they are regular soldiers of the rebel army they will be able to show it. They are undoubtedly guerrillas.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *February* 5, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

One of my spies that accompanied our forces into Arkansas returned yesterday. Captain Turner, commanding 100 men of the Sixth Missouri State Militia, on his return from Batesville, where he had been sent with dispatches, together with a portion of Colonel Livingston's command, attacked a rebel force numbering 250, in Searcy County, Ark., making at once a cavalry charge upon the enemy, routing them, and taking 70 prisoners, among whom were 5 commissioned officers, and killing and wounding many, and capturing 50 stand of arms and all the enemy's train, 2 wagons, with the horses and mules. Our loss was but 1 sergeant wounded. Captain Human, commanding battalion Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, has had much skirmishing with the rebels and killed and wounded a large number, and captured 6 prisoners and 1 commissioned officer. I have not yet got the detail of the operations of the First and Second Arkansas Cavalry, but am confident that all is right and that their report will be good when it comes.

JNO. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Camp Willetts, 35 Miles S. W. North Fork, C. N., Feb. 5. 1864.

Lieutenant GALLAHER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I arrived with my command here last night after four days' hard marching. No forage until we got here. Rebels all fled on our approach. Tell Provost Waterhouse to see that the egress is closely guarded and few passes given. There have been traitors there. I have sent Major Willetts, with Captain Harris, Lieutenants Jacobs and Timpson, and detachment from battalion Fourteenth [Kansas] and First and Third [Indian], up to clean out the rebels on Little River and upper Canadian. I shall leave no secesh in the country. I have also sent Captain Anderson with detachment of First and Third to Caney Creek to clean out a camp there and get or destroy their train. There has been no fighting, but some skirmishing; 7 rebels have been killed and as many taken prisoners. Andy Murrell, the scout, is severely but I think not dangerously wounded.

The enemy, Cooper, Watie, and some Texans, are concentrating at Boggy Depot, which I rather like, as I would rather fight them there than hunt them up.

I do not expect to get a battle short of Pike's Ditches, but they may move on me. I am anxiously looking for Colonel Moonlight, who was to have joined me, but of whom I have not yet heard. Watie marched past this place as he went back from his raid after the Barren Fork battle three weeks ago. I find also that a well-mounted force of white rebels passed in here just ahead of us, going south. They had crossed Arkansas River 60 miles above Gibson. I expect some of Quantrill's men. Colonels McIntosh and Hawkins' commands were here, but have fled. Forward mail for the whole command here. They can follow my trail.

By order of Col. William A. Phillips:

R. T. THOMPSON,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that on the 22d ultimo 57 Sioux Indians of the lower refugee bands, to wit, 14 men, 20 women, and 23 children, surrendered themselves to Major Hatch at Pembina. They have doubtless been driven to this step to save themselves from impending starvation. I have ordered Major Hatch to guard securely all the men who may be taken or give themselves up and dispatch them to Fort Abercrombie under proper escort as soon as practicable. Very few of the men of the lower bands are innocent of active participation in the horrible massacres of 1862.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state for your information that Major Nelson, superintendent of recruiting in this city, has this day received a telegraphic dispatch from the Adjutant-General's Office, in Washington City, asking when the Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry would be ready for the field. As this may indicate an intention to order the regiment out of this district, I have deemed it proper to advise you of the fact, that you may make such representations as you may deem proper in the premises. Such a diminution of force will hopelessly cripple and embarrass me in carrying out your plans of operation, and operate disastrously upon the interests of Minnesota and Iowa. Should we be compelled to assume a merely defensive position during the coming season, I have no hesitation in stating it as my opinion that new courage will be infused into the savages and the war become more general and prolonged. Not a single man can be spared from the force in this military district.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 5, 1864.

Maj. A. D. NELSON,
Mustering and Disbursing Officer, Saint Paul:

MAJOR: I have the honor to reply to your communication of this date that of the companies of the Second Minnesota Cavalry, four (A, B, C, and D) are fully armed, equipped, and mounted. Companies E, F, G, and H are armed, but not mounted. Companies I, K, L, and M have been provided with sabers. Of the first-mentioned companies two are stationed at each of posts at Forts Ridgely and Ripley. It is the intention of the brigadier-general commanding to dispatch the four companies next in order to different posts in the district, and to retain the last four for a time at Fort Snelling.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February 6*, 1864—11 a. m.
(Received 3.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff.

A strong scouting party of my cavalry went yesterday within 6 miles of Jackson and down on the Clinton plank road to 7 miles of Baton Rouge, returning by Springfield Landing road. Saw only 4 of the enemy. Nothing further of importance.

GEO. L. ANDREWS.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 6, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Two prisoners and 6 refugees sent to me this p. m. by Captain Foster, U. S. Navy. One refugee, very intelligent, says the enemy are still fortifying at Fort De Russy and have obstructions in the river below said fort. Says Walker's division only is in Western Louisiana; all other troops gone to Texas. Rebels claim to have over 30,000 men west of the Mississippi. There is a report that Bragg has returned to this side the river; that from the naval officers.

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA.,
February 6, 1864—5.45 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: Colonel Spiegel, at Plaquemine, says reports from citizens in the neighborhood of Indian Village say that there was fighting yesterday toward Grossetete between U. S. forces coming from Baton Rouge and the rebels, in which a company of Confederates were captured. All quiet at Plaquemine and here.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *February* 6, 1864—6.15 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Rumors from Donaldsonville of a fight up toward Grossetete. The steamer and guard sent to Offutt's Mill for lumber for Brashear has returned. Made a thorough search upon Lac Fausse Pointe, but found no rebels whatever.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the department authorizes you to transfer from the Rio Grande frontier to Major-General Dana's position a sufficient force of cavalry to perform the necessary picket duty and the scouting absolutely necessary for the safety of his command.

The wish of the commanding general is that the number should be limited to the smallest force practicable, and his impression is that 200 will be sufficient for the purpose. He does not expect Major-General Dana to operate beyond his lines with this insufficient force, nor can

he be expected to supply himself to any great extent while so restricted in his cavalry arm. It will be more to the general interest of the service to depend for the present on the sea transportation for supplying General Dana's force than to dispose of a large body of cavalry there under existing circumstances.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Indianola, Tex., February 6, 1864.

Capt. HUGH G. BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Forces:

CAPTAIN: General Warren reports his arrival at Foster's. Found lumber, but no enemy. He had loaded the lumber when his messenger left and was ready to return. Will probably be in by 4 p. m. to-day.

Very respectfully,

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Indianola, Tex., February 6, 1864.

Capt. HUGH G. BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Forces:

CAPTAIN: General Warren has just returned with his command. He brings twenty-nine wagon loads of lumber; about 30,000 feet. He reports that he saw nothing of the enemy, excepting 20 mounted men, who retired on the approach of our forces, and is of the opinion, based upon the reports of the citizens, that there are not more than 300 in the vicinity, and the largest portion of these are in or near Victoria. The lumber he brings is hard pine, 1¼ inches thick. More of the same kind can be procured by tearing down the fences in that vicinity. General Orders, Nos. 14 and 15, with Governor Hamilton's address and the deserter's letter, were sent to Lavaca by a citizen residing there and professing to be a Unionist.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., February 6, 1864.

Maj. T. R. FREEMAN,
C. S. Army:

I am directed by the colonel commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication under date 3d instant, conveyed under flag of truce, by Captain Wolf, and rendering up 4 Federal soldiers, prisoners of war, to be exchanged for 4 others, to wit, Jesse Ritchie, of Company K (Captain Wolf), ——— Fry, of Company C, Peter Young, of Company A, and Washington Mitchell, a detailed teamster, who

are herewith returned to you through Captain Wolf. The colonel commanding wishes me to state that he has no alternative in regard to the wearing of Federal uniform by the enemies of the United States.

Where his men are caught wearing your uniform they must stand the consequences. But where they are in their own regular uniform of the arm of service to which they properly belong, he expects you will treat them kindly and as your own men are treated by him. Should your soldiers retaliate unjustifiably upon his men, he desires me to state that he will treat them as murderers. He does not object to your killing his men if you catch them in Confederate uniform, and will carry out his orders with regard to all Confederates wearing the uniform of the United States.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 6, 1864.

General THAYER,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

According to general orders of the War Department, General Steele's department includes all troops in the State of Arkansas except the garrison of Fort Smith, which is in the Department of Kansas. If you remove your headquarters to Van Buren, Ark., you are under General Steele's orders, but in that case you only command such of the troops of the old Frontier District as may be in Arkansas outside of Fort Smith. You should refer this matter to the War Department, through Generals Steele and Curtis, for decision with regard to the bisecting of the district by department lines.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *February* 6, 1864.

General FISK:

I regret to be compelled to report that at a late hour last night a large crowd of soldiers and citizens took the prisoner, John F. Bolin, from the custody of the guard and hung him. All was done by most of the officers that could be done to prevent it, but without success. No force could be used, owing to the fact that no symptom of their intention was manifested until too late, and nearly all the available force was engaged in the act.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, February 6, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

It will hardly be necessary to give Bolin a trial.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *February* 6, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding:

While I think the hanging of Bolin just, I still regret that it was done by violence, without trial. Your telegram to me will be misunderstood as winking at it. I apprehend further violence. I will be obliged if you will give me a reprimand or a hint to allow no more violence, so I may the better be able to restrain my men.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, February 6, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

I much regret that you failed to restrain your men from the unlawful proceedings resulting in the hanging of Bolin. Such acts of violence demoralize both soldiers and citizens. Take prompt and decisive steps to restrain further violence toward the prisoners yet in custody. I would prefer that no such villains be taken prisoners, but after they have been captured and imprisoned within our lines, law and order and the well-being of the community imperatively demand that they receive a proper trial and be punished for their crimes in the manner prescribed by law.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *February* 6, 1864.

General FISK:

The last raid of guerrillas is about played out. We caught and killed 2. The citizens are arming in many places to resist them. I am giving them all the encouragement I can. I know where they keep their headquarters, but the waters are too high yet to reach them. The telegraph line has been cut twice between here and the Knob this week. My men are patrolling the line to Arcadia now.

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. THIRD SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 6, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN,
Comdg. Central District of Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that, as directed in your telegram of the 4th instant, I have made such dispositions as were deemed necessary with reference to Todd's force. Truman, the scout, came here on the evening of the 4th, and his report confirmed, to some extent, the Kansas City telegram. I have no other news at this time in relation to Todd's force. If anything important takes place I will advise you by telegraph.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 6, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER SIXTH P. E. M. M. CAV.,
In the Field, James Creek, Mo.:

The general commanding the district directs that you move your command from your present position forward to Bowers' Mills, or other place in that vicinity, with a view to convenience of forage, at which place you will halt your command for two or three days, when, if you are not further instructed from these headquarters, you will move forward down the east or northeast side of White River and cross at or near Dent's Falls, and thence proceed to Rolling Prairie, obeying the instructions heretofore received from these headquarters.

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 6, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER TROOPS 6TH P. E. MO. MIL. CAV.:

Further information received from the field to-day. The general commanding the district directs that you move your command immediately across White River at the mouth of James Creek, and proceed thence to Rolling Prairie and go into camp, obeying the instructions heretofore received from these headquarters. The instructions sent to you this morning by dispatch bearers are hereby rescinded.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. D. HUBBARD,
First Lieutenant and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 6, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Fort Scott, Kans.:

Major McKenny, of General Curtis' staff, has just returned from Kansas City, where he has been for some days looking into the condition of the border. He reports that Captain Coleman had a skirmish among the hills of the Big Sni, with about 100 guerrillas, on the 3d instant. There are indications of a raid into Kansas. You will put your force in as good fighting condition as possible, though there is no cause for alarm.

Vigilance is the price of safety, however, and it will be expected that you will not neglect any precaution, as well as to ascertain whether there be an enemy on the border with an intention of invading Kansas, as also to meet them should they come. Send out a small reconnoitering party in the direction of Jackson County and along the border, and report any information you may obtain. Send by return messenger a statement of the condition of your command, the number for duty, &c.

Very respectfully,

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 6, 1864.

Brigadier-General CARLETON,
Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: Brigadier-General Wright telegraphs from California on the 3d instant that he has sent four companies of the First California Cavalry en route to Tucson, and that three more companies will be forwarded as soon as they can be mounted. It is very desirable, general, that you send as many troops as possible down the Rio Grande, to co-operate with General Banks' forces moving up from Brownsville, and to prevent so far as possible any trade or communication between the rebels in Texas and their friends on Mexican territory. This movement will also serve to protect loyal refugees who have been driven toward the northern frontier of Texas. It is hoped that you may enlist a portion of these into our service. As the troops employed on this service will be in position to operate against any rebel force that may attempt to invade your department, it is hoped that you will make the expedition as large and efficient as possible. You will operate without regard to department lines, and any portion of Texas which may be occupied by you will be considered as in your military department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 6, 1864.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Washington, D.C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to transmit inclosed, for the consideration of the General-in-Chief, a sketch of proposed operations against the Indians during the coming season, and a paper on Indian policy addressed to the Secretary of War. On the former of these papers I would be glad to have a decision as soon as practicable, as some arrangements must be made to carry on the purposes therein set forth before the opening of the spring.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 6, 1864.

Col. J. C. KELTON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the General-in-Chief, the following sketch of proposed operations in the Indian country during the coming season: It is my purpose as soon as the spring opens to establish the following military posts, viz: First. A post of three companies of infantry and five companies of cavalry at Devil's Lake. Second. A post of three companies of infantry and five companies of cavalry on James River, nearly west of Abercrombie. Third. A post of four companies of infantry and

a battalion of cavalry on the Missouri River, near the mouth of Heart River, about 40 miles below the old trading post near Fort Clarke. Fourth. A post (garrison and place to be determined during the summer) on Yellowstone River, southwest of Fort Clarke.

Devil's Lake is in the center of the Yanktonais country, is supplied abundantly with timber, is surrounded by fine meadows, and receives tribute from many clear streams. This lake has been the rendezvous of this powerful tribe of Sioux Indians, and its occupation by a sufficient force will hold them completely in check by occupying their principal place of refuge. All of the Minnesota (Sisseton) Sioux having been driven from the upper Minnesota and lower Red River by last summer's campaign, are now in the Yanktonais country, and with that tribe have wintered at Devil's Lake.

The post at this point will therefore cover the whole valley of the lower Red River. The post on James River, west of Fort Abercrombie, covers the lower valley of that river and the valley of the upper Minnesota, and interposes between the Yanktonais Sioux and the Minnesota and Iowa frontier. These two posts, with the post at Fort Pierre, on the Missouri River, form a line of posts covering at a considerable distance the entire valley of Red River and the frontier of Iowa and Minnesota. They are located in the very heart of the Indian country and amongst their most valuable hunting grounds. To the northwest of this line the Indians have retreated, and have remained since the campaign of last summer without an attempt to commit hostilities, and I think without the purpose of committing any. It is the intention to keep them northwest of this line.

The post near old Fort Clarke, on the Missouri River, is placed there for several reasons. First, it protects to a considerable extent the navigation of the upper Missouri; second, in conjunction with Fort Pierre, lower down on the river, it interposes between the Uncpapas, Teton Sioux, west of the Missouri River, and the Minnesota and Dakota Sioux, and renders combined hostilities very difficult; third, it furnishes a safe point on the Missouri River at which emigrants to the gold mines of Idaho, of whom many thousands will set out this summer, can complete their preparations and commence their journey across the plains, and, fourth, it is the depot for the supply of the post at Devil's Lake, from which it will be distant about 100 miles. It is proposed to keep nearly all the cavalry horses and draft animals belonging to the post at Devil's Lake at the post near Fort Clarke during the winter. Supplies of all kinds can be delivered there at small expense by steamer during the months of June and July. The post on James River will be in like manner supplied from the Missouri River at Fort Pierre, the cavalry horses and draft animals being kept during winter at Fort Pierre. I shall have trails opened between the post near Fort Clarke and at the posts at Devil's Lake and on James River at once. The route of emigrants to the mines of Idaho, setting out from Minnesota, will be by way of the post on James River to the post on Missouri River near Fort Clarke, and thence by way of the Yellowstone.

The post on the upper Yellowstone will be established by General Sully during the summer, if he thinks it practicable and judicious, but will not be more than 150 miles west of the post near Fort Clarke. Whilst the infantry companies which are to garrison these posts are marching to and establishing them, the regiment of Minnesota

Mounted Rangers, with one or two mountain howitzers, will scour the whole region east of the Missouri, and drive all the fragments of Indian bands to the northwest of the line of posts. The Indians will be attacked and beaten, or notified, under the penalty of immediate and active hostilities, that they must not venture behind the line on any pretext. The whole region east of the Missouri and north of the line of posts will be traversed by this cavalry force as thoroughly as possible during the summer. In like manner, whilst the post near Fort Clarke, on the Missouri River, is being established by its infantry garrison, General Sully, with a regiment and battalion of cavalry, will make an expedition from Fort Pierre, by way of the Black Hills and the upper Yellowstone, through the country of the Uncpapa Sioux, and will, if practicable, locate the post on the upper Yellowstone.

An examination of the maps will exhibit better than I could explain the important results of these expeditions and of the establishment of these posts, in forcing the whole of the Yanktonais Sisseton Sioux, who have endangered the frontiers of Iowa and Minnesota and obstructed the navigation of the Red River of the North, to the northwest of the line of posts through Dakota, and to such a distance as to insure entire security hereafter, in opening to emigration and settlement all of Dakota east and south of James River, and in furnishing a direct and much safer route for emigrants to Idaho. The wonderful accounts of gold found in that Territory have greatly inflamed the minds of the people throughout the Northwest, and a very heavy emigration will begin in the spring. Of course there will be much suffering and perhaps not unfrequent massacres of the emigrants by Indians. Such people are proverbially careless and imprudent, but, notwithstanding, the Government will be held responsible for any repetition of the sufferings which marked the early overland travel to California.

To accomplish the purposes herein stated, the following forces (now in the department) will be used, viz: One regiment of infantry and the regiment of mounted rangers in Minnesota. This force will furnish garrisons for the posts at Devil's Lake and on James River, and the small garrisons at Forts Ridgely, Abercrombie, and Ripley. About eight companies of infantry, a regiment of cavalry (the Sixth Iowa), and another battalion of cavalry for a few months of the summer will be required by General Sully for the occupation of the post below Fort Clarke, and for his expedition by way of the Black Hills to the upper Yellowstone and Missouri Rivers. This force (except the last battalion of cavalry) is now in this department.

In all, the necessary troops will consist of two regiments infantry and two regiments and a battalion of mounted men. The battalion of mounted men is only needed for temporary service and can be borrowed for a few months from Nebraska, especially as its movements will be against the Sioux, who endanger the overland route through that Territory. The establishment of these posts, together with active operations of the whole cavalry force during the summer, will, I doubt not, effectually put an end to Indian hostilities on the frontier of Iowa and Minnesota, and accomplish all the purposes set forth in this communication. The posts will be built by the troops from material on the ground, without any necessity for appropriations, and will no doubt soon become permanent settlements along the emigrant route. The stay of the troops will only be temporary, as the country behind and around the posts will soon be settled. The

results of these proposed operations are so important, and the force needed is so small, that I do not doubt the Government need only be satisfied that the operations are feasible to accord a ready and willing assent to the plan.

I submit it for consideration as embodying my well-considered views on the subject. It is for me to state that all the forces on duty in this department consist of three infantry regiments and two cavalry regiments. I propose to send one of the infantry regiments south early in the spring, and retain the others to execute these proposed operations. I have thought it well to append to this letter a communication to the War Department in relation to the policy to be pursued toward these Indians, which I have the honor to request be submitted to the Secretary of War for his action, with such indorsement as the General-in-Chief may think judicious.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 6, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have submitted to the General-in-Chief, by this mail, a plan of operations against the Indians in the Territories of Dakota and Idaho, and in the same connection I have the honor again to invite your attention to some suggestions as to the policy to be pursued toward the hostile Indians who were directly or indirectly concerned in the Minnesota massacres, as well as toward those tribes of wild Indians with whom treaties have never been made, but with whom the troops as well as emigrants will be brought into contact during the proposed military movements. Upon the policy adopted will largely depend the successful results of any military operations.

The system of Indian policy hitherto pursued seems to have been the result of temporary expedients, and not of well-considered examination of the subject, and, with its results, is briefly as follows, viz: As soon as the march of emigration began to press upon land claimed or roamed over by wild tribes of Indians, a treaty was made with them which provided for the surrender of a large part of the lands and the location of small reservations for the exclusive occupation of the Indians, or for the purchase of that limited portion of the Indian country bordering on the white settlements, leaving the Indian the larger part of the region claimed by him. In consideration of this surrender, considerable money annuities, as well as annuities of goods, arms, ammunition, &c., were granted to the Indians and an Indian agent appointed as special custodian and disbursing agent of the funds and goods.

By this operation we were placed in contact with two classes of Indians—first, the Indians entirely surrounded by white settlements and living on small reservations; and, second, the Indians who still maintained their roving life and their relation with the wild tribes on the one hand, whilst they, on the other, were connected with the whites through the annuities of money and goods paid annually for the surrender of that small portion of their lands bordering on the

white settlements. Of course the Indian of the first class was no longer able to maintain himself by hunting in the circumscribed area allotted him, and, with his unconquerable dislike to manual labor, grew rapidly to be an idle vagabond, dependent entirely upon the Government for support. The money and goods annually furnished him under the treaty, through the Indian agent, necessarily attracted all the gamblers, whisky sellers, Indian traders, and other unprincipled characters who infest the frontier, whilst the purchase and transportation of large quantities of goods brought also into the Indian system a horde of contractors.

The Indian was thus provided with the worst possible associations and surrounded by the most corrupt influences, and became a gambler, a drunkard, and a vagabond, plundered and wronged on all sides. His reserved lands rapidly became valuable by the growth of settlements around them, and land speculators besieged Congress with every sort of influence to make another treaty involving another removal of the Indians and the expenditure of more money and more goods, whilst the coveted lands fell to the lot of the fortunate or skillful speculator. This process was repeated at no long intervals, the Indian tribe diminishing rapidly with each removal and becoming thoroughly debased, until, transferred to a region where they could not derive any support from the soil and emasculated of their manhood, they soon fell a prey to hostile Indians or perished with disease and want.

The Indians on these reservations, surrounded by such influences and forced into association with so depraved a class of white men, were completely fortified against any efforts to educate or Christianize them. Even in their wild state they were not so entirely withdrawn from any hope of civilization. To the Indians of the second class, viz, those who have sold portions of their lands bordering on white settlements, though they still retain their roving habits, much the same remarks, though in a more limited degree, are applicable. The yearly or semi-yearly payment of money and goods requires their presence at stated periods on the frontier of the white settlements. Indian traders, whisky sellers, and gamblers assemble there to meet and plunder them, and these payments become scenes of wild debauch, until the Indian has parted both with his money and his goods, when he is forced again to resort to the prairies to support life. Gradually, also, the white settlements encroach more and more upon his lands. He again sells, until, corrupted by gambling and drinking and by contact with depraved whites, he gradually parts with his whole country and is allowed a small reservation, upon which, with the assistance of his annuities, he supports himself as he can, becomes one of the class of "reserve" Indians, and goes to his end through the same course.

There do not and have not lacked occasions, time and again, when the Indian, goaded by swindling and wrong and maddened by drink, has broken out against the whites indiscriminately, and committed those horrible outrages at which the country has stood aghast. I think it will be found, almost without exception, that Indian wars of late years have broken out with the second class of annuity Indians, and can be directly traced to the conduct of the white men, who have swindled them out of their money and their goods. By our system of reservations, also, we have gradually transplanted the Indian tribes to the West, and have located them from north to south along our Western frontier, building up by this means a con-

stantly increasing barrier to travel and emigration westward. Through this barrier all emigrants to the new Territories and to the Pacific States are compelled to force their way, and difficulties, leading to robbery and violence and oftentimes to extensive massacres both of whites and Indians, are of not unfrequent occurrence.

If the whites be worsted in these difficulties, troops are immediately demanded, and then begins an Indian war, which the greed of contractors and speculators interested in its continuance, playing upon the natural apprehensions of the people and influencing the press, makes it very difficult to conduct successfully or bring to an end. Both in an economic and a humane view, the present Indian policy has been a woful failure. Instead of preventing, it has been, beyond doubt, the source of all the Indian wars which have occurred in late years. So long as our present policy prevails, the money and the goods furnished to the Indians will be a constant and sufficient temptation to unscrupulous white men, and so long may we expect outrages and Indian outbreaks on the frontier.

It is not to be denied that the expense of this system to the United States has greatly exceeded what would have been necessary to keep troops enough on the frontier to insure peace with the Indians. It is equally certain that the condition of the Indian, so far from being improved, has been greatly injured. He has lost all the high qualities of his native state, and has simply been reduced to the condition of an idle, drunken, gambling vagabond. The mortality among these annuity Indians living on reservations has far exceeded that among the wild tribes, and bids fair to extinguish the whole race in a wonderfully short period. I think it will not be disputed by those familiar with the subject that our Indian policy has totally failed of any humanizing influence over the Indian, has worked him a cruel wrong, and has entailed a very great and useless expense upon the Government. I have passed ten years of my life in service on the frontier, and the facts herein stated are the result of observation and experience and are familiar to every officer of the Army who has served in the West. However wise may have been the theory of our Indian system, it can readily be substantiated that in its practical operation it has worked injustice and wrong to the Indian, has made his present state worse, morally and physically, than it was in his native wildness, and has entailed heavy and useless expense upon the Government. Some change, therefore, seems to be demanded by well-established facts resulting from an experience of many years.

It will doubtless be remembered by the War Department that shortly after my arrival in Minnesota in October, 1862, to assume command of this department, I invited the attention of the Secretary of War to this subject in relation to its application to the reserve and annuity Indians concerned in the outbreaks in that State. I proposed then that all the annuity Sioux, as well as the Winnebagoes, be collected together, with or without their consent, and be removed to some point far in rear of frontier settlements; that their arms be taken away from them; that the payment of money annuities be stopped; that the appropriations for that purpose and to pay for all lands claimed by such Indians be devoted to building them villages and supplying them with food and clothing. By this means the annuity Indian would be deprived of any power to indulge his wandering habits or to injure his white or other neighbors, the temptation which the payment of money to him constantly presents to

unscrupulous whites would be taken away, and he would thus be shielded from all the corrupt and debasing influences which have surrounded him in times past.

He would be placed under the most favorable circumstances to apply to him the influences of civilization, education, and Christianity with hope of successful results, and without the surroundings which have hitherto made such instruction impracticable. In the second, if not in the first, generation such humanizing influences would have their full effect and the Indian, if he could not be made a good citizen, could at least be made a harmless member of any community in which his lot might be cast. So long as annuity Indians retain their tribal organization and are treated in their corporate and not their individual capacity, the change of habits and of ideas necessary to effect this result cannot be accomplished, nor can these results ever be attained under any circumstances until the Indian is no longer an object of cupidity to the white man. By this means also the great barrier to emigration and travel now constantly accumulating along our Western frontier would be removed, and Indian hostilities such as have marked our history of late years would come to an end.

This system would be very much less expensive to the Government than the present, attended as the latter is at short intervals with expensive Indian wars. Certainly, in a humane view, such a system as is here sketched has every advantage over that hitherto pursued. Whilst in October, 1862, I did not consider it my province (as indeed I do not now) to recommend the application of this system to any annuity Indians, except such as are within the limits of my own command, I yet believed then, as I do now, that such a system possessed every advantage over that hitherto pursued, and was much more worthy of a humane and wise Government. In proposing it I have not undertaken to discuss the question of the right of a few nomadic Indians to claim possession of the vast district of country which they roam over, to check the advance of civilization, or to retain in wildness and unproductiveness, for the scanty subsistence of a few thousand savages, regions which would support many millions of civilized men. However such questions may be decided by abstract reasoning, all history shows that the result will certainly be in some way the dispossession of the savage and the occupation of his lands by civilized man. The only practical question, therefore, for the Government to consider is the means by which this result may be attained with the greatest humanity, the least injustice, and the largest benefit to the Indian morally and physically.

No Government except our own has ever recognized Indian title to lands on this continent. It is with just pride that we point to our record on this subject, but such pride cannot but be much abated when we come to contemplate the practical working of the system which is based on this principle. Whilst our Indian system is based upon the principle of remunerating the Indian for lands taken from him, the practical result of its application has been to leave him in contact and intercourse with a class of unscrupulous whites, who are attracted to him only in the hope of securing the money which he receives. No measures are omitted to plunder him, and as the most effective method of doing this is first to degrade him by drink and gambling, that process is of course the one generally pursued.

No sufficient protection from these influences is afforded to the Indian, and the very principle of recognizing his title to lands and

paying him for them, upon which we pride ourselves so much, has been in fact, by the manner of its application, the direct cause of his degradation and of the temptation to wrong and plunder him. To the practical operation of a principle which is in itself wise and humane, we owe the constant recurrence of Indian wars and the deep degradation of the Indian. I propose, therefore, that the annuity Indians who still observe their treaties be removed to points far in rear of the frontier settlements in the manner and under the conditions indicated, and that all other Indians be left to the exclusive management of the War Department and the military commanders in the Indian country.

The application of a system based upon these recommendations would of necessity require a radical change in our whole Indian policy; and although I hardly feel justified in recommending so extensive a reorganization of our Indian system, I consider it not improper to present these views for the consideration of those who have jurisdiction of the subject. I have presented the foregoing suggestions for the consideration of the War Department because I believe that the time has arrived when, having had abundant experience of the evil working of our present Indian policy, we can remodel it without confusion so as best to promote the interests of the Government and to secure humane and just treatment of the Indian tribes. I have sketched the subject thus briefly, because I only design to present the outline of suggestions which can properly be made the basis of action by the legislative department of the Government, and to invite attention to a subject which merits and should receive careful consideration.

My immediate purpose in giving thus, in detail, the evil working of our present Indian system is simply that the facts stated may be made the basis of an urgent request to the War Department in view of military operations on the great plains during the coming spring. These operations will bring us into contact with tribes of wild Indians with whom treaties have never been made, and with powerful bands of annuity Indians belonging to the second class of annuity Indians described in this paper who have violated their treaties. In view of any permanently successful results of military movements, I have the honor to request respectfully, but with all earnestness, that the present system of treaty making be not applied to the wild tribes, and that treaties already violated be not renewed. I have proposed to establish large military posts in the midst of the Indian country which shall cover the border settlements of Iowa, Dakota, and Minnesota, at a long distance, and at the same time so locate them that they shall furnish some protection along the emigrant route to Idaho. Strong cavalry forces will visit the various tribes of Indians east, north, and south of the Missouri River, and hold such conferences with them and take such measures as shall assure quiet.

I would ask, therefore, that the military be left to deal with these Indians without the interposition of Indian agents. I ask it because I believe that any permanent peace with the Indians depends upon it, and because I am convinced that the condition of the Indian in his wild state is far better than his status under present Indian policy. If we could provide by treaty for the removal of the Indians to points far within the frontier States, and could place them in such condition that they would no longer be a temptation to covetous white men, whilst at the same time they would be prevented from indulging

their wandering habits and subjected under the most favorable circumstances to all the influences of education and Christianity, I have no doubt that such treaties would be eminently wise and humane; but between such a condition and the native state of the Indian there is no intermediate arrangement which is not attended with wrong to the Indian, unnecessary expense to the Government, and constant danger to the frontier settlements. In his wild condition the Indian possesses at least many noble qualities, and has only the vices which are inseparable from the savage state. He is free, and, so far as he can be, happy, contented, and easily managed. If the Government make any change in his condition it should be for the better. It is easier far to preserve the peace and protect emigration where only wild Indians are in question than where these annuity Indians are concerned. Either a radical change in our Indian policy should be made, or, in justice to the Government as well as to the Indian and to the cause of humanity, he should be left in his native state, only subject to the condition that he shall not molest the emigrants who pursue their journey through his vast domain.

If we cannot adopt the former of these alternatives, the latter has at least been made more easy by the fact that we have already reached the western limit of the great fertile region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains. The great region now roamed over by the Indians offers no inducements to settlement and cultivation, and the lands are not coveted by the whites, except in the circumscribed regions within the mountains where gold has been discovered. Special arrangements can, if necessary, be made with the Indians who claim those immediate districts, but there is no longer the necessity of interfering with the wild Indians of the great plains further than to secure immunity of travel for white emigrants. This safety of travel can readily be secured by the kind action of the military authorities.

I believe that the further application by Indian agents of our present system of treaty making would only jeopardize this result, and for this reason, as well as in consideration of the facts heretofore stated, I urge upon the Department that no treaties be made nor renewed with Indians in this department. The system of Indian policy I have herein sketched and recommended I hope earnestly will be adopted, as well for the good of the Indian as for the good of the country. Until that is done, or some such change in our Indian system be made, I trust that on grounds of humanity, as well as of interest, the Government will decide to leave the Indian in his native wildness.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch from department headquarters of 2d instant, directing me to "relieve those men of the Ninth Minnesota Volunteers transferred by you (me) to the Third Minnesota Battery, and forward them to

their regiment as soon as practicable." I shall, of course, obey the order as soon as possible, but the men in question being divided among the sections of the battery stationed, respectively, at Forts Snelling, Ripley, and Ridgely, and at Pembina, considerable time must elapse before they can be relieved, and my regard for the interests of the public service in this district prompts me to make a statement of the facts connected with the transfer, with the hope that it may lead the military authorities at Washington to change the order, which, if carried out, must seriously impair the efficiency of the only battery in the district, at a time when, under your instructions, I am preparing the force under my command for active operations in the field.

The transfers from the several regiments of infantry to the battery were made by your order, and with the consent of officers and men. The Ninth Regiment furnished 26 enlisted men, and other regiments in about the same proportion. The battery is now perfectly organized, participated in the campaign of last summer, and has lately been filled by enlistments to the maximum. If, after having fully consented to the transfer, the commanding officer of one regiment can procure a retransfer of his men, others will claim the same privilege, and the battery will thus be rendered utterly useless in the important operations directed by you in this military district. I trust you will deem the subject of sufficient importance to justify you in appealing to the honorable Secretary of War for a change in the order. The battery is now in prime condition, and all the transfers long since properly made, as the muster-rolls will show.

I am, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to return the dispatch of Captain Whitney,* requesting that the men composing the escort to the Missouri Reservation train might be allowed by the honorable Secretary of War $10 each to reimburse them for clothing rendered necessary, in addition to the ordinary supply, to protect them in crossing the prairies at the inclement season when the service was performed, together with the explanations required. The companies had formed part of the expeditionary force of last summer against the Indians, accomplishing a march of 1,200 miles. They were then detailed to act as escort to the Missouri train, under your orders, in accordance with directions from Army Headquarters. They performed the second march of 750 miles to the Missouri River and back, leaving on the 5th of November, 1863, and returning on the 4th January, 1864.

The extracts from Captain Whitney's report will show how necessary my order was that the command should be furnished with a supply of extra clothing to enable them to encounter the severe storms and cold weather to which they would be exposed in crossing the great prairies. The service was cheerfully performed in the face

*Not found.

of all obstacles, the train safely escorted to its destination, and the command returned without the loss of a man. The extra clothing would have been unnecessary had the men remained in winter quarters, and it seems but reasonable under the circumstances that they should not be required to pay for it.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

New Orleans, February 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a letter received on the 5th instant from Major-General Sherman, giving a statement of his operations toward Meridian and the prospect of navigation on Red River. We shall be ready to co-operate with him at the time he designates. Admiral Farragut is, in accordance with the suggestions of General Sherman, making some demonstrations against Mobile. He left this port yesterday for the purpose of a reconnaissance in that direction. The force east of Lake Pontchartrain will also make some demonstrations for the same purpose. There is no material change in the position of our troops since my last dispatch, nor in the strength or position of the enemy. The steamer George Washington, with mails to the 30th, will arrive this morning. I regret that the steamer which leaves this port could not take with it acknowledgments of instructions which I hope the mail will bring me in regard to the operations you contemplate in the Red River country.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,

Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,

Vicksburg, Miss., January 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,

Comdg. Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I received yesterday, at the hands of Captain Dunham, aide-de-camp, your letter of the 25th instant, and hasten to reply. Captain Dunham has gone to the mouth of White River en route for Little Rock, and the other officers who accompanied him have gone up to Cairo, as I understand, to charter twenty-five steam-boats for the Red River trip. The Mississippi River, though low for the season, is free of ice and in good boating order, but I understand that Red River is still low. I had a man in from Alexandria yesterday who reported the falls or rapids at that place impassable save by the smallest boats. My inland expedition is now moving, and I will be off for Jackson and Meridian to-morrow. The only fear I have is in the weather. All the other combinations are good. I want to keep up the delusion of an attack on Mobile and the Alabama River, and therefore will be obliged if you would keep up an irritating foraging or other expedition in that direction.

My orders from General Grant will not as yet justify me in embarking for Red River, though I am very anxious to move in that direction. The moment I learned that you were preparing for it I sent a communication to Admiral Porter, and dispatched to General Grant at Chattanooga, asking if he wanted me and Steele to co-operate with you against Shreveport, and I will have his answer in time, for you cannot do anything till the Red River has 12 feet of water on the rapids at Alexandria. That will be from March to June. I have lived on Red River and know somewhat of the phases of that stream. The expedition on Shreveport should be made rapidly, by simultaneous movements from Little Rock on Shreveport, from Opelousas on Alexandria, and a combined force of gun-boats and transports directly up Red River. Admiral Porter will be able to have a splendid fleet by March 1.

I think Steele could move with 10,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry. I could take about 10,000, and you could, I suppose, have the same. Your movement from Opelousas, simultaneous with mine up the river, would compel Dick Taylor to leave Fort De Russy, near Marksville, and the whole combined force could appear at Shreveport about a day appointed beforehand. I doubt if the enemy would risk a siege at Shreveport, although, I am informed, they are fortifying and placing many heavy guns in position. It would be better for us that they should stand there, as we might make large and important captures. But I do not believe the enemy will fight a force of 30,000 men acting in concert with gun-boats. I will be most happy to take part in the proposed expedition, and hope before you have made your final dispositions that I will have the necessary permission. Half the Army of the Tennessee is near the Tennessee River, beyond Huntsville, Ala., awaiting the completion of the railroad, and by present orders I will be compelled to hasten there to command it in person unless mean time General Grant modifies the plan. I have now in this department only the force left to hold the river and the posts, and I am seriously embarrassed by the promises made the veteran volunteers for furlough. I think by March 1 I can put afloat for Shreveport 10,000 men, provided I succeed in my present movement in cleaning Mississippi and in breaking up the railroads about Meridian.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February 7*, 1864—7.30 p. m.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Fonda, of the cavalry, has just reported result of his reconnaissance in direction of Jackson, by way of Thompson's Creek, to within 5 miles of Jackson. No enemy seen. Nothing of importance learned. He will try to learn to-night position of rebel pickets.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, LA., *February 7*, 1864—2 p. m.
(Received 2.10 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Supposing such an attack as that indicated in your cipher dispatch probable, there is the more reason for a compliance with my request for the cavalry and gun-boat, made on January 28 last. I will state, however, that unless better forage arrangements are made than have been heretofore, there will be no use in sending any more animals here; in fact, those which are here will die unless there is an improvement. Mora goes out again this afternoon.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

WELLSVILLE, MO., *February 7*, 1864.

Colonel MARSH,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

What shall I do with negro women who come to this post, when their masters come after them and they refuse to go home? Masters disloyal. Am I allowed to give the negro women passes to Saint Louis?

A. KEMPINSKY,
First Lieutenant and Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 7, 1864.

Lieutenant KEMPINSKY,
Provost-Marshal, Wellsville, Mo.:

Let the masters take the women. You will not give passes to colored women to come to this city.

S. S. BURDETT,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 7, 1864.

Captain CAMERON,
Commanding, Cassville, Mo.:

Furnish suitable escort to sutlers' trains passing through Cassville to the troops below. Sutlers' trains will not be allowed to accompany quartermasters' trains, which will be furnished separate escorts. Keep as small a number of horses as possible at Cassville. Obtain forage for these at or below White River, if possible, at as near a point as possible. If your trains are not large enough to supply forage for the least number of horses you can keep, have your quartermaster to make requisition upon Captain Owen for more trains.

By order of Brigadier-General Sanborn:

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. TROOPS IN AND WEST OF NEOSHO VALLEY,
Humboldt, Kans., February 7, 1864.

Col. CHARLES W. BLAIR,
Fourteenth Kansas Cav. Vols., Commanding, Fort Scott:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt this p. m. of yours of 4th, inclosing instructions of Major-General Curtis and your order assuming command of troops within the boundaries therein named, including the troops of this command. I beg leave to say, colonel, that this arrangement is perfectly satisfactory to me, and that it will give me great pleasure to serve under you. With my return for the 10th, I will submit detailed statement of location of troops, their condition, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. B. PLUMB,
Major Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cav., Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *February* 8, 1864.

Major-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

General Banks is urgent to have more cavalry. There are several regiments nearly organized in Minnesota and other Western States which can be sent to him by the Mississippi River, unless you absolutely need them. The Quartermaster-General reports that it will be difficult to supply horses and forage to any additional cavalry in Tennessee, and that ocean transports cannot be obtained to send much cavalry from the North to New Orleans. Please answer.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 8, 1864—5.30 p. m.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Let General Banks have the cavalry now ready for the field. That belonging to the military division, if filled up, will be quite as much as can be fed.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February* 8, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The advance of a scout to-day was fired on and Lieutenant Bush and 1 private badly wounded; this was 5 miles from town. The enemy disappeared in the woods. I think Searing's supplies should not go on; he is an Alabamian.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 8, 1864—10 p. m.
(Received 11.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Steamer Julia, from Memphis, just passed down river. Dick Taylor, with 3,000 men, is reported to have attacked our forces opposite Natchez, but was repulsed and driven 6 miles to Lake Vidal. A force of 1,500 men from Vicksburg were sent up the Yazoo River; were repulsed, and obliged to return. Sherman has gone to Jackson, Miss., and heavy firing had been heard in that direction. Newspapers report that Johnston had evacuated Dalton, and was supposed to be on his way to join Longstreet; also that Hardee had re-enforced Mobile; that an attack had been made on that place. Rumors of trouble with France. Wirt Adams made a small capture near Natchez, January 23.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 8, 1864—10.40 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE:

Steamer Nebraska, from Cairo, just passed down river. Rebels made another attack upon our forces opposite Natchez this morning, and were again repulsed. No other news.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PASS CAVALLO, *February* 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding Forces, Matagorda Bay:

SIR: Will you please report to me if the positions at the principal points occupied by your forces can be held against any attack by the forces at present occupying them, or by a smaller force. If more troops or vessels of war should seem to you to be required, you will please report the amount and nature of such re-enforcements necessary.

You will report if the withdrawal of the forces from Indianola would, in your opinion, operate to our disadvantage, or require expense of time and troops to repossess it. Please state also if the occupation of Decrow's Point, by threatening the enemy now on the Caney and Brazos in force, does or does not, in your opinion, operate to our advantage in detaining that force there.

Please add in your report such remarks in regard to the force of cavalry required to make use of the advantages of the positions, held or required, as scouts, raiders, and for outpost duty at the important points now held.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Vols., Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *Indianola, Tex., February* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. Fitz Henry Warren having been assigned to the command of the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, Col. David Shunk, Eighth Indiana Volunteers, will at once assume command of the First Brigade, Thirteenth Army Corps.

By command of Brigadier-General Warren :

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Peninsula, Tex., February 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN,
Commanding Post at Indianola:

I presume General Benton will have left Indianola before this reaches there, leaving you in command. I wish you to preserve great vigilance and use every precaution against surprise or attack; do not weaken your picket-line or reduce its distance from the post, and scout as much as safety and your disposable means will admit; make frequent reports in detail, and give me always your suggestions. General Benton will, of course, leave all the papers and records pertaining to the division and post. The habit officers of this command have indulged in of carrying off papers and records with them cannot be permitted. You will receive all the orders and communications and indorsements I have sent General Benton and be governed by them. I wish you to send down the ordnance officer of the division as soon as possible, to draw from the ordnance depot here all the guns, equipments, and ammunition sufficient to equip the division and to have at your post at least 100 rounds to the man.

Hasten forward the defenses as rapidly as possible to completion. The battery on the neck of these faces is explained in my correspondence with General Benton. The work laid out and partly completed by Mr. J. T. Baker, engineer, on the shell mound in rear of the hospital, is ridiculous in the extreme. It fronts the wrong way and is enfiladed from the probable approach of the enemy on the plain; the labor thus far is lost and even worse than lost—the site is nearly spoiled. I explained to General Benton yesterday the way in which this work may be remedied, and instructed him to explain it to you; there was no necessity at all for a bastion work there, and the battery to be inclosed merely wanted to cover four guns, and fire toward the plain and the neck, sweeping both approaches. A straight line fronting the bridge and a flank at nearly a right angle to it facing the neck would perfect the condition. The northern face of the battery near the wharf should be so lengthened as to cover the rear of it from a fire of a gun-boat which might take up a position near the old ruined dock farthest to the westward.

A court-martial for the trial of Colonel Glasgow, of the Twenty-third Iowa, will be ordered from these headquarters as soon as papers which General Benton was ordered to forward are received here.

I have the honor to remain, with respect, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN THE FIELD,
Indian Territory, South Canadian, February 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier:

SIR: Your favor of the 3d instant just received and contents noted. I have had a detachment of cavalry at North Fork for three days to guide Colonel Moonlight to my command. I have the honor to report the most eminent success in clearing out the rebel Indian country so far. My forces under Major Willetts on Little River, and under Captains Anderson, Phillips, Lowe, Jacobs, and Crafts, Lieutenants Stevens and Timpson, have been sweeping the whole valley of the upper Canadian and its tributaries north and south, and secessionism is about wiped out. In the various skirmishes we have killed nearly 100 of the enemy, including Captain Washburn, and taken 25 prisoners. The enemy appear to be stricken with consternation, and have abandoned this country. Each of the commands did well. From the best evidence I get the two Colonels McIntosh and a Choctaw force are at Boggy Depot or on Boggy River.

General Cooper had his headquarters at Fort Towson two weeks ago, but rumor has it that he has moved to the vicinity of Fort Washita. Colonels Stand Watie and Adair are at Preston, Tex., and Quantrill reported to be at Bonham. I had intended to move to-morrow on Boggy, as I deemed it wiser to strike the enemy with what I had rather than allow them to concentrate. I shall, however, wait one day for Colonel Moonlight, and then move out my infantry. I moved out Colonel Wattles with the First to-day. I have now hopes that I may be able, substantially, to crush and end the rebellion in the Indian nation. I am adopting stern measures. The rebels here have hitherto only trifled with propositions for peace. When next made I have no doubt they will embrace them heartily.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., February 8, 1864.

The enforcement of so much of General Orders, No. 1, current series, from these headquarters, as prohibits the exportation of forage from this district is hereby suspended until such time as the general commanding may deem it necessary to the interests of the Government to re-enforce the same.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., February 8, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. MARSH,
Commanding Ninth Infantry Minnesota Volunteers:

COLONEL: I am directed by the commanding general to say to you, and through you to the officers and men of your command, that he is highly gratified with their soldierly bearing and the high posi-

tion they have attained in the confidence of the people, and that it affords him great pleasure to commend the inhabitants of the country to their care, remembering always that, though temporarily estranged, yet are they our brethren.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General HOLLAND,
Commanding in the Field, near Berryville, Ark.:

GENERAL: If it is possible for you to spare the detachment of the Eleventh that is with you you will order them to report here at once. It is important that they should be able to start this week for Batesville. I have sent six squadrons of the enrolled militia to Rolling Prairie, and they will support you, and I will send more troops into the vicinity soon. If these troops start from Berryville, let them come the most direct route to Springfield. Captain Turner has returned from Batesville; was successful everywhere.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.,
February 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

Be on the lookout. Quantrill and his gang are in the hills of the Sni, and from information design making a raid as far as Osawatomie, and then turn south to meet Coffee, and again return west of the settlements to Kansas.

T. I. McKENNY,
Major and Inspector-General.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS ON THE BORDER,
Trading Post, Linn County, Kans., February 8, 1864.

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this station on last night. I also received your dispatch of the 6th instant, at 2 a. m. this day, with dispatches for Major-General Curtis and commanding officer at Fort Scott, and forwarded them immediately. My command, at the time of the establishment of the Department of Kansas, comprised the counties of Bates and the north part of Vernon, Mo., and Miami and Linn Counties, and the station at Aubrey, Kans. The troops under my command are Companies C and M, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, at this place; Company H, Ninth Kansas

Volunteer Cavalry, at Barnesville, Linn County; Company F, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, at Coldwater Grove, Miami County; Company D, Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Aubrey, Johnson County, Kans., and Company C, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, at Paola.

During my absence at Leavenworth, Company A, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry (formerly at this place), was ordered by General Ewing to Pleasant Hill, Mo. From the two companies here I have maintained a station at Potosi, 8 miles south of this place, of 25 men, and one at Rockville, 15 miles north, of 25 men, leaving but 88 men at this station. We have about 25,000 rations and two or three loads of quartermaster's stores. I do not regard the number of troops here as sufficient. I have no information later than contained in your dispatches.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. LYNDE,
Colonel Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Scott, February 8, 1864.

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

COLONEL: Yours of the 6th instant is this moment received. There is as yet no enemy within reaching distance of my line of border.

I have a line of outposts consisting of four companies, one at each station, commencing 22 miles northeast of this place and extending south to a point 12 miles southeast, the intersecting line running about 12 miles due east from here. They are very active and vigilant and know every cowpath within 20 miles of their respective stations. They will duly notify me of the approach of any enemy in this quarter.

They are now much reduced temporarily, as I have taken 40 men from each company to form a reliable escort for the general. They are, however, instructed to double their activity and will not fail to do so. Three companies of cavalry and one section of artillery are stationed at this post, but 60 men of the best armed and mounted of these are also with the general, leaving me but 150 men present for duty.

I have, however, stragglers and convalescents that, in case of emergency, would greatly increase the number, and in three hours I could arm 300 militia, nearly all of whom have seen some service. My command is in good fighting condition, and I endeavor always to keep it so. I think no danger need be apprehended in this direction, but, at the same time, shall use every precaution not only to prevent surprise but to reach the enemy should he come within striking distance. Your dispatch to the general will start in five minutes.

Assuring you that no pains shall be spared on my part to keep my command in proper condition, I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry, Commanding Post.

COLDWATER GROVE, *February* 8, 1864.

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Your letter concerning guerrillas in Missouri received last night by messenger. I have both patrols and scouts out constantly, and shall use every effort to ascertain what is going on in this vicinity. My available force is now 52 men. My company is well armed and in ordinary condition.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. F. GOSS,
Captain Co. F, Ninth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

Members of Congress represent to the Secretary of War that the Thirtieth Wisconsin Volunteers are available in your department for immediate service in the field, and they wish them ordered South. Please report by telegraph if they can be spared.

H. W. HALLECK.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *February* 8, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

Retain command of Fort Snelling; orders go to you by to-day's mail.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 9, 1864.

Brigadier-General BURBRIDGE,
Louisville:

If you have General Banks' consent you can report for duty to General Grant.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. Army,
Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: The complaints that extensive smuggling of supplies exists between Plaquemine and Opelousas continue to come in. I have addressed the commander at Plaquemine directly on the subject, and would request you to send an officer there to examine into the matter and report to you the course of affairs in that vicinity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February* 9, 1864—10 a. m.
(Received 11.15 a. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

My outpost of 10 men at New River was attacked and perhaps captured last night. Captain Craigue went to pursue, and a force also from here at 5 a. m. I am taking other measures. I heard yesterday evening that some 200 rebels were the day before just above Comite. I suppose them the same.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., February 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: When my party, sent yesterday for witnesses against Mr. Folger, was ambushed 5 miles from town I suspected something wrong. So many of the enemy have not been known to be so near since my command here. The object of the party was defeated. It appears now that it can be proved by a witness about going to New Orleans that a clerk of Mr. Folger had notice on Friday (5th), and was eager to communicate with these witnesses in the country. I suspected F[olger]'s case could not be well tried in New Orleans. I wrote the 3d instant to Mr. Atocha, asking the appointment of a commissioner to take evidence here. No notice appears to have been taken of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February* 9, 1864—6.30 p. m.
(Received 7.15 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

There were 2 wounded slightly and 8 captured at the outpost last night. Some of them report the rebels 75 to 100. Nothing heard yet from the three detachments in pursuit.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General.

BONNET CARRE, LA., *February* 9, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to report all quiet in my district.

J. K. FULLER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *February* 9, 1864—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONE:

The enemy last night between 11 and 12 o'clock made a raid at the Doyal plantation, on the opposite side of the river, capturing the pickets stationed there by General Cooke. They took 8 prisoners and left 2 behind wounded. There were from 100 to 150 of the enemy, commanded by Capt. Henry Doyal. I am informed that this same Doyal plantation has recently been turned over by the Government to Captain Doyal's sister, Mrs. Miner. Colonel Sheldon reports that there are rumors that the enemy are moving toward Plaquemine, but on the opposite side on the Atchafalaya. He will know definitely to-morrow.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 9, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Plaquemine, via Donaldsonville:

SIR: There are frequent reports of persons and goods passing from Plaquemine to the enemy, and of persons passing very freely through the lines at your posts to those of the enemy. This must be immediately arrested. Boat-loads of stores from Plaquemine have been seized in Grand Lake while in transitu from Plaquemine to Opelousas. You must exercise a close supervision over the provost-marshal, as you are alone responsible for any irregularities committed at your post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Bay, February 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Corps, New Orleans:

I have the honor to reply to your two communications of the 8th instant. In stating what follows, I desire particularly to be understood not as counseling a defensive policy here, for my opinions are exactly the contrary, believing, as I do, that the results already obtained by the great outlay of this expensive expedition fall far short of satisfying the expectations of the country, and that the inactive policy which has prevailed in Texas since its occupation, both here and on the Rio Grande, has resulted in the loss of good opportunities, and tended, in some degree, to impair the impetuosity of this fine body of troops, and has decidedly increased the morals and confidence of the rebels.

The longer this state of things exists, I frankly (perhaps too frankly) and confidentially state to you, as I believe my duty to myself requires, it is my opinion the more the cause will suffer, first, by the enemy so strengthening his position (as he is constantly

doing) and so concentrating his resources against us as to make it necessary, perhaps, to change our base and adopt other lines of operation; and, secondly, by so far influencing the morals of our troops, who now believe they can at any time march against the enemy with success, as to tend to their demoralization, especially so far as they will attribute their inactivity to the officers immediately commanding them. On assuming command of the troops here on the 12th of January I was then informed by Major-General Washburn, who had till then been in command, when he had 4,000 troops here, he could have marched against the forts at the mouth of the Brazos River with success, and he was confident that he then could have established his base at that point, and he expressed the opinion that the force here now was not relatively as strong as the force he then had.

Considering the time the enemy has had to recover from his shock, when he was first surprised at the safe lodgment of troops here, and to gather courage from our inaction, to fortify his approaches and to concentrate his re-enforcements, I am of opinion that General Washburn is entirely correct in his views. I have twice, previous to this, taken the liberty of suggesting plans of action for the forces in Texas. I felt it to be my duty, as I was, and am still, senior officer in the State, and felt that I would, by public opinion at least, be held responsible for idleness on the part of the troops collected here, but at the same time I had not the absolute right to volunteer those opinions uncalled for. They have never been recognized or acknowledged, but I still entertain them more strongly than ever, although I know that the strength of the enemy has increased ever since and his preparations are more extensive and wider spread. There was not then a single company of men who could be styled soldiers west of Goliad; now Colonel Ford with 800 men is on the Nueces, near San Patricio, and a force gathering in reserve for him near San Antonio.

Then the shore from here to the forts at the mouth of the Brazos was unobstructed; now it is fortified in two lines, one on Caney, the other on San Bernard, and the army which has been there to contest our advance by that route will soon be able to leave the guardianship of it to a small force and move to our present front, occupying our lines of operations from the shores of Lavaca Bay toward Houston, Austin, or San Antonio. During the time I have been here, if my orders had not confined me to the defensive and restrained me from operations on the mainland, and if I had been supplied with a moderate force of cavalry, I could have operated with success. I could still do so to some extent, gathering deserters, refugees, and horses, and demoralizing the enemy by successful raids, if not by direct attack. But although roads in this country have up to this time been in splendid condition, the nature of the ground is such that should a severe rainy season set in they could be used only with extreme difficulty and greatly increased means of transportation.

I saw in the public prints that a large force of cavalry was at New Orleans, and read notices highly laudatory of their condition and of those officers who were connected with the raising and equiping of them, and I was bold in asking, I entreated, for a cavalry force, even a small one, and I entertained the earnest hope that a part of that force, or at least the thousand men on the Rio Grande, or a detachment from both, could be sent me. I have no right to know or to ask to be informed as to the plans and intentions of my military

superiors. I only do know the strength and efficiency of my own command, and what I can ascertain of the enemy's field of operations, but I have felt it to be due to myself thus frankly and in proper official confidence to prelude my reply as above, and I offer the following answer to your queries, first premising, what you already know, that my orders are to fortify my position and be ready for defense, and not attempt occupation of the mainland with a view to permanent position or advance. If Magruder is at liberty, by our acting on the defensive, to concentrate his forces for the attack of either of our positions, Indianola should be re-enforced by not less than 3,000 men, to enable its garrison to hold the present position against such force as he could probably bring against it.

The garrison of Matagorda Island should be increased to 2,000 men. There should be at Indianola not less than 500 cavalry and at Matagorda Island 150. I do not think there is a sufficient object to be gained by the continued occupation of this peninsula. Magruder cannot attack a respectable force here without great danger to himself, and could not with safety occupy it if it is evacuated, and if he did he could be easily dislodged and could not do much injury if allowed to remain. The principal object of it now is to furnish an outlet for the few deserters who can make their way through the enemy's lines at Caney. In advancing these views I always suppose myself aided by the naval squadron on the coast, as at present. In addition to the artillery we now have, there should be on Matagorda Island one Parrott rifle, 100-pounder, provided either with siege carriage or with chassis carriage, traverse circle and pintle, and implements complete, and two 20-pounder Parrotts, field guns; and at Indianola two 20-pounder Parrotts. These should be supplied with 400 rounds each. Should Indianola be abandoned then the garrison at Matagorda Island should be increased to 3,500 men, with 250 cavalry.

There should always be two light-draught gun-boats inside the bay. You have already been informed by me that the enemy have four steamers (two of them cotton-clad) and two armed schooners at the head of the bay. These are not formidable and lie along the reef, with the channel filled up; but should the enemy and ourselves reverse policies, they assuming the offensive and we standing on the defensive, they would not be long in cleaning out the channel and bringing out their flotilla. If Indianola is abandoned it will probably be occupied by the enemy and defended, and in event of its probable reoccupation by us would be burnt, together with the long wharf which is there. It seems to me we are bound to hold the place, not only by our own interests and policy, but in honor, as most of the people there have taken the oath of allegiance and would be endangered by our abandonment of them. The want of cavalry to keep the enemy's mounted force from my communications and the fear of an order to abandon our friends at those places and the adjoining district, have alone prevented my occupying Victoria and Texana, and from collecting all that there is between Guadalupe and Colorado Rivers.

The occupation of Decrow's Point has prior to this compelled the enemy to keep a considerable force between the Caney and the Brazos, but as his fortifications there are now far progressed and extensive, and as the defile through which an army would have to advance by that route is very narrow, he is no longer compelled to keep his main force there to contest our expected advance. If I

am permitted at any time to assume the offensive I desire authority to control the force on the Rio Grande, and also as much cavalry up to 2,000 as can be spared me, all the absentees from this command who are now fit for duty and within the department, as well as recruits who are on the way, and 200 wagons. Then our enemies could be captured or whipped out of the State, and our friends would take care of the rest.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *February* 9, 1864.
(Received 10.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

We learn from captured dispatches that the rebels have succeeded in arming their conscripts and paroled prisoners, right under the nose of the gun-boat fleet. I know of 3,600 Enfield rifles having been brought across the Mississippi lately.

Very respectfully,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., February 9, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I deem it my duty to inform you that guerrillas and bushwhackers are getting very troublesome in this district, in the last few days. I hereby advise you of some of their doings. One man by the name of Robert Wade, a good, inoffensive Union man, living 25 miles west of here, on Spring Creek, was attacked by a band of 7 rebels, and received two mortal wounds near his own house. On receipt of this intelligence I sent a scout with an ambulance and had him brought to this place. The man was buried to-day. The scout was not successful in capturing any of the scamps. On the 4th instant 1 private, on duty as provost guard, on his way from here to Little Piney to serve a subpœna, was captured by a party of 4 men, about 7 miles from here. They relieved him of his horse and equipments, arms, and a portion of his clothing, and released him, and allowed him to return. On the 6th instant an extra stage coach from Springfield was stopped and robbed of the mail 1 mile west of Little Piney. They stripped a soldier, who was on the stage, of his clothing and money, and allowed them all to proceed on their way. A party of laborers, employed by the quartermaster, were attacked, dispersed, and robbed of their provisions while at work about 8 miles southwest of here.

I have just been informed of an attack made upon a party of Union men on their way to this place with their teams; one of them was killed and one mortally wounded. I dispatched a scouting party after them immediately, and will send another after them tonight in a different direction. I hope they will be successful in killing some of the gang before they return. This last gang numbered about 10 men and were dressed in Federal uniform. This same gang attacked and plundered another party of road repairers. You will

see from inclosed report* of Major Fischer, from Waynesville, that his neighborhood is infested by these marauders in the same manner. By report* of Lieutenant Bates you will also see that he was successful in killing 7 of them and wounding several more, and capturing a lot of property. A sergeant just in from Waynesville informs me that a small escort belonging to that post en route from Gasconade to Waynesville, and 9 miles west of the latter place, were attacked, and 1 man severely wounded, and 1 captured. I shall be able to give particulars when a scout now after them returns.

This list of depredations will show that there is plenty of work for one small command to attend to. I have at the present time six scouting parties out in this district, and shall endeavor to hunt down and exterminate these bands wherever they may be found, but I anticipate a continuance of these depredations as long as the weather will permit these bands to lie out in the woods. The country south of the Springfield road is exhausted of nearly all kinds of supplies. These bands are therefore compelled to rely on their robbing and waylaying wagons on the roads for subsistence. We have a large number of rebel sympathizers living in this district, who are on every opportunity aiding and abetting these marauders, otherwise it would be impossible for them to do all this mischief. As this communication is somewhat lengthy, I hope I have not intruded too much on your patience. I shall continue to keep you advised of things transpiring in this district during my term of command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. EPPSTEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 9, 1864.

Captain CAMERON,
Cassville, Mo.:

You will at once forward to Berryville a large portion of your bread, sugar, coffee, and salt rations now in Cassville, reserving only sufficient to supply the small garrison at Cassville two or three days until other rations arrive. The object is to be sure and get rations across the river while it is fordable. I will start a train from here to-morrow or next day with about 18,000 rations for Berryville, and the quartermaster is ordered to construct a flat-boat at once. The Second Arkansas will operate hereafter mainly from Berryville, and receive its rations and forage there, but the headquarters will not be changed until it is fully organized. Have the trains that go to Berryville with rations load back to Cassville with forage. Send Colonel Phelps a copy of this dispatch.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT GIBSON, IND. TER., *February* 9, 1864.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Colonel Phillips, 60 miles in advance, drove the rebels beyond Canadian. Some skirmishing, in which we had 1 man severely

*Not found.

wounded, and the rebels lost 7. The enemy, under Cooper, is in force beyond the Canadian, fortified at Boggy Bayou. I will be at Fort Smith on the 10th.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 9, 1864.

Colonel CHIPMAN,
Chief of Staff, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

General Rosecrans is still absent. I cannot authorize you to give orders direct to troops in this department, but make your wants known by telegraph, and rest assured orders will issue causing all our disposable force to co-operate with yours to the best advantage.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *February 9*, 1864.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Washington:

Part of Thirtieth Wisconsin on upper Missouri; part guarding Sioux prisoners at Davenport. Regiment cannot be spared from this department. Reasons by mail. Not a man has been kept in this department who could possibly be spared.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your telegram of yesterday concerning Thirtieth Wisconsin Regiment has been received and partly answered by telegraph. I have the honor, in addition, to submit the following statement: Two companies of this regiment garrison Fort Randall, on the upper Missouri, being the only infantry force in that region. One company has charge of the 300 Sioux warriors confined at Davenport, leaving seven companies, the only troops I have, not far on the Indian frontier. Under instructions to furnish military aid to the provost-marshals in executing the draft, and in guarding deserters and prisoners, drafted men, &c., these companies have been incessantly employed. In many sections of the State it has not been practicable to make the enrollment or draft, or to arrest drafted men who failed to report, without the use of troops.

Particularly in this city there would certainly have been a riot, and there has been great alarm for fear of it even with the force here. It has only been within a week or two that the various detachments of these companies could be relieved from duty at different points in the State, in accordance with requisitions of the provost-marshal-general of this State. In the spring it is my purpose to

send at least three of these companies to General Sully, on the upper Missouri. I stated to you, in submitting a plan of operations against the Indians in the spring, precisely what force there was in this department. You can judge whether the force I intend to retain to do all the military duty in the department, viz, two infantry and two cavalry regiments, is more than enough for the purpose. It is not, I think, necessary for me to inform you that I have not retained a man here who could possibly have been spared to send south. Certainly no man is more anxious than myself to do whatever can be done toward re-enforcing our armies in front of the enemy. I cannot, however, spare this regiment from the department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 10, 1864.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Colonel Holabird will furnish the boats for the Bayou Sorrel work. Will you please order a detail of 100 Western men, with full complement of officers and non-commissioned officers? The ranking officer to be a first lieutenant, so as to be ranked by Lieutenant Swift, Thirty-eighth Massachusetts, who will be in command of the expedition. The expedition must start from Brashear City, and one of the gun-boats from that point should be sent as an escort. From the information that I have received, I think that in two weeks after the expedition starts from Brashear steamers can be passed through from the Mississippi to Grand Lake.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. C. HOUSTON,
Major and Chief Engineer, Dept. of the Gulf.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 10, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans.

Can these men be furnished from the Ninety-seventh Illinois for this important service?

By command:

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
February 12, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

The men may, by considerable exertion, be had from the Ninety-seventh Illinois Regiment. From the character of the officer who is to have charge of the expedition, I hesitate to put men under his command in so important an undertaking. I am not acquainted with Lieutenant Swift, but have report that he is not reliable. Respectfully suggested that his character be inquired into.

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

FRANKLIN, LA., *February* 10, 1864—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I have received your dispatch about cavalry. My recommendation for more cavalry was made because I thought more was needed here. I still think so, and reiterate my recommendation. The remount that you are sending here goes to mounted infantry, of no account for the duty here required. One hundred and fifty cavalry of this command are on picket every day. Of course horses cannot keep up under this, there being only 500 for duty, miserably fed. With 2,000 cavalry sent here shortly after I came back, we might have caught the Second Louisiana (rebel) Cavalry; but, as I have before stated, unless more forage is sent here than has hitherto come the animals will soon all die, and there is no use in sending more animals here to starve. This recommendation for more cavalry and a gun-boat was not made because I think there is any danger of an attack here. I do not so think, but made the recommendation upon what I considered sound principles.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., February 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: Captain Craigue reports that the rebels who captured his post at New River Landing were commanded by Capt. Henry Doyle (or Doyal), the owner of the plantation, who has broken a parole. His perfect knowledge of the grounds enabled him to get around the pickets, and that the object was to get the stores at Lewis' store. The escape of some of the cavalry and the nearness of a company of the Forty-second Ohio, who are enforcing work on levee 2 miles above, prevented their getting more than a cart-load. He reports that the prisoners were stripped and abused. (I learn the same treatment of the prisoners taken with Lieutenant Earl by Wirt Adams.) Captain Craigue has always informed me that New River Landing is a noted smuggling place, and its being but 16 miles of Seviques Ferry, on the Amite, raids are to be expected, and this is the third which has been made.

The place is in Ascension, a trade district, but I strongly recommend that Lewis & Deckory's permit be recalled and no store allowed on this side above Donaldsonville. Captain Craigue informs me he can in a few hours arrest 25 or 30 Vicksburg prisoners, and also some captured by Colonel Grierson, paroled at the same time. These people may or may not return to the army, being declared exchanged by rebel authorities. Should they be captured? Can a rebel officer of rank be promised not to be sent North from New Orleans if he is captured? In consequence of your telegram of yesterday I sent Major Allen, acting assistant inspector-general, to Plaquemine. I have heard that there was a store in Grossetete where goods were as cheap as here, and Colonel Boardman captured and destroyed a train of eight loaded wagons at Rosedale.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February* 10, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I learn of no force between here and Port Hudson, nor of any Major Dimitry. The told force from Woodville, Miss., round, is estimated at 1,200 or 1,500. An escaped conscript from Greensburg to-day reports the Tenth [Eighteenth] Louisiana Battalion, under Colonel Carter, 350 strong, mostly conscripts, left there three days ago for Springfield, near Madisonville. He also reports General Powers' return.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February* 10, 1864—9.45 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Scouting party returned last night. They failed to intercept the enemy.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 10, 1864—9.45 a. m.

General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing of importance to communicate this morning. Sherman is reported 40 miles beyond Jackson, Miss.

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 10, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 7.45 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Steamer Ohio Belle just passed down. Rebels erecting batteries on river below Memphis. Our force had been sent out to drive them away. Sherman had a fight near Jackson and was successful.

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 10, 1864—6.30 p. m.
(Received 8.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Fonda has been to Jackson to-day and captured 3 rebels. From his information and the statements of the prisoners the information you send me would seem to be incorrect. I do not think there are more than 500 rebel soldiers in this part of Louisiana at

present. Scott is said to be at Norwood's, 13 miles above Jackson. If the rebels were between here and Baton Rouge why is our line uncut? I suspect that the principal business of such rebel cavalry as there may be in Louisiana and Mississippi, east of the river, is hunting up conscripts and deserters.

I know of no force in this vicinity on this side of the Mississippi except Scott's. The enemy is said to have a force at Waterloo, on west bank.

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Plaquemine, La., February 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: Inclosed herewith I send you the application* of Mr. Darman for damages, referred to me for investigation and report. I have made as thorough an investigation as it is possible to make, and I believe the report embraces the exact facts. I have been to Indian Village and made a formal examination with reference to making a fort there. One can be built which would effectually check, if not altogether prevent, the crossing of a force at that point. At present it would be of no service, as the high water will in a few days make it impossible for a force to come below Rosedale, west of the Grossetete.

Immediately at the village the levees would have to be raised a good deal in case a fort is built, to keep the country from being flooded. High water is apprehended there in consequence of the break in Grand Levee, although it will not affect us here. Fortifications there would only serve to give time to prepare for an attack here, unless so extensive and sustained by force as to make the struggle there instead of at this. A much better defense can be made here than there. A force there would be liable to be surrounded by the enemy crossing Bayou Plaquemine or going below the village and crossing.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. A. SHELDON,
Colonel, Commanding.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *February* 10, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

All quiet here this morning. I expected a raid from the enemy on the telegraph station opposite here last night, and made every preparation for them.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

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* Not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February* 10, 1864.

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IX. The Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, will be immediately relieved from duty in Texas, and will proceed without delay to Berwick City, La., whence the commander will report by telegraph to these headquarters for orders.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TEXAS CAVALRY BRIGADE,
Brownsville, Tex., February 10, 1864.

Major-General ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: As directed by the general this morning, I have the honor to make the following statement concerning the cavalry force under my command: The First Texas was the only cavalry that accompanied the expedition to Texas. On landing, the officers and men present for duty numbered about 230, and the horses, serviceable and unserviceable, about 180. How few of those called serviceable were really so will appear from the fact that I chose some 30 of the best to accompany General Banks from Brazos Santiago to this place, and a third of them gave out on the road. We had left New Orleans with upward of 300 good horses, but bad management in stowing them aboard ship, with the long voyage and difficulties in disembarking, will account for our weakness in this respect when landed.

The aggregate, officers and enlisted men, present and absent, in the whole cavalry force, at date, is as follows: First Texas, 24 commissioned officers and 527 enlisted men, 370 horses serviceable and 89 unserviceable; Company of Partisan Rangers, 3 commissioned officers and 83 enlisted men, 49 horses serviceable and 33 unserviceable; Second Texas, 17 commissioned officers and 373 enlisted men, 203 horses serviceable and about 200 unserviceable. Of this force I could only rely on 875 officers and men (excluding those usually on extra duty, sick, &c.), and about 500 horses, tolerably serviceable. The enlisted men of nationality are about divided as follows: 433 Mexicans and 500 Americans (including in this designation Germans, Irish, &c.), the whole (including the part brought from New Orleans) having been recruited here, and those not of Mexican birth being refugees from the interior of Texas.

I mentioned my serviceable horses as about 500, but this, it must be stated here, is only a relative term, as scarcely 200 could be found capable of doing immediately a serious job of work. As bringing about this condition of our animals, several causes may be enumerated. Those brought from New Orleans were injured as mentioned above. Those bought here have generally been quite thin at time of purchase, and owing to the lack of forage (of which the general is aware) we have not been able to recuperate them. There has been for the last

two years (and more especially the last year) a great drought in the country west and south of the Nueces River, extending far over into the interior of Mexico, consequently the animals found here, or brought from the neighboring States of Mexico, are not in condition for use.

I would suggest the following objections to the purchase of horses from Mexico: First, they are at best small, and not of strength sufficient for the carrying of a cavalryman with his equipments on the long raids and marches that are necessary in Western Texas. Second, they have to be paid for in specie. Third, animals of same kind, or better, can, I think, be obtained between the Rio Grande and San Antonio Rivers, by adopting the plan mentioned in my conversation with the general of to-day.

As regards the general use of this kind of horse for cavalry, there is a final objection, which seems to me not the least important: They are smaller and weaker than the average of Texan horses used by the enemy (half-bred or full-bred American horses). If, then, our cavalry can only get that kind of mount, we must necessarily be at a constant disadvantage in speed and weight. The general, I think, does not doubt the absolute necessity of a strong and well-equipped cavalry force for operations on a large scale in Texas. Toward the organization of this force he already has in his corps many regiments that could be speedily turned into cavalry, and can expect considerable additions from refugee recruits. It only remains to procure the horses and equipments. The latter must be furnished from other parts, but with a nucleus of good horses to begin with, I think we may be able to supply a deficiency of the former. If it should be thought advisable to procure animals only for the rapid transportation of bodies of infantry, then I think Mexican mules might be purchased almost as cheap as Mexican horses, and they have the advantage of being much more durable.

The general will perceive that the Mexican recruits have not been as numerous as was expected. For this several reasons may be alleged: First, the bounty promised them has not been paid, nor have they received any of their monthly pay, and this delay cannot be explained to their satisfaction; accordingly there is among them an impression that they have been badly treated. Second, the difficulties on the other side of the river, commencing at the time of our arrival here, have driven into the ranks of the contending parties most of the available men. Third, there has not sufficient clothing been given to those enlisted. In some cases men have been in the service more than two months without a pair of shoes.

All this has operated to check recruiting of that class. I must say, however, that I do not believe the Mexicans in large numbers can be induced to enter our service and remain without paying them with regularity in specie, which is obviously not advisable, even were it possible to do so. They soon become dissatisfied with our manner of making payments, and being of Indian blood and nature, the discipline and restraint of this camp, and the value of their horses, arms, and equipments proving too much of a temptation, they take an opportunity to desert and carry them into Mexico, in some cases deserting from off picket. The general will see from the inclosed statement (based upon an estimate of a cavalry force of 2,500 men) the articles wanting to a complete outfit. There has been a strange neglect in sending forward articles of the first necessity in

the organization of cavalry, such as horse equipments, clothing, guidons, trumpets, &c. It will be recollected that we are here more than three months without anything being done in the way of adequate supplies to outfit a cavalry force.

Respectfully,

EDMUND J. DAVIS,
Colonel, Commanding Cavalry Brigade.

[Inclosure.]

List of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and quartermaster's stores required to outfit 2,500 men composing a cavalry brigade.

1. Two thousand five hundred suits of clothing, complete.
2. The necessary camp and garrison equipage.
3. The requisite amount of stationery for one quarter's supply.
4. Portable forges and all the accompanying blacksmith tools.
5. Ten thousand horseshoes.
6. Two thousand muleshoes.
7. A proper proportion of steel, iron, nails, &c., for shoeing and repairing of wagons, &c.
8. Eighteen sets of saddler tools.
9. The requisite amount of leather, thread, rings, tacks, &c., for repair of saddles, bridles, harness, &c.
10. Forty wagons, and the accompanying amount of harness, covers, buckets, &c.
11. One hundred and eighty mules; lariat rope, wagon grease, harness oil, &c., in proportion.
12. Two thousand five hundred full sets of horse equipments, including everything necessary for the complete equipment of cavalry, such as saddle blankets, spurs and spur straps, horse brushes, curry-combs, &c.

ON THE MARCH, *February* 10, 1864.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Commanding Batesville, Ark.:

DEAR SIR: The 4 prisoners I send by Lieutenant Wasson were captured by me on yesterday, and I intended to send them by Lieutenant Evans, but they were at a different place and he did not get them, and I send them under a flag of truce by Lieutenant Wasson. Their names are as follows: John B. Stillwell, Company L, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry; Alexander Gray, sergeant Company F, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry; John Beasley, Company L, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry; Joseph Wyatt, Company F, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry. I wish to exchange these for Jesse Riggs and Frank Crisswell (supposed to have been captured yesterday), Joseph Orr and William Hill.

I have always treated your soldiers kindly when taken. And I understand from Captain Wolf that Captain Monks' company, during last week, captured 2 soldiers belonging to Captain Wolf's company, while at home on leave of absence, and killed them after they surrendered. I desire you to inform me in writing, by Lieutenant Wasson, whether you hold yourself responsible for the acts of Cap-

tain Monks. If you do not, I will know what to do with Captain Monks' men; and if you do, I shall be compelled to retaliate upon any of your soldiers when they are captured. If my soldiers are captured and killed, you will know that their comrades will retaliate.

I also learn that your men shot Captain Franks after he surrendered, when my train was taken on Sylamore. He was not killed, but shot badly in several places. Please inform me if such conduct is tolerated by you. If so, we shall be compelled to retaliate, a thing which I am very unwilling to commence. Captain Franks is not a captain now, but only a private, but was formerly a captain in the C. S. Army; but he is a gentleman and an excellent man, and my men must not be treated badly when taken. If the men we demand are not with you, Lieutenant Wasson will make arrangements for the exchange of any others you may have. Any other matters [arrangements] which Lieutenant Wasson may make in regard to the exchange will be approved by me.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. R. FREEMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

P. S.—I have paroled the prisoners sent with Lieutenant Wasson until they are legally exchanged for.

T. R. FREEMAN,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

P. S.—I learn, since the above was written, that some of my soldiers were in charge of one of your wounded men. I shall parole him for protection against thieves and robbers, and send or let him go to you.

T. R. FREEMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *February* 10, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Chipman has gone to Olathe. I do not think there will be any necessity for troops crossing the line. The guerrillas are about 200 strong, and at last accounts were still going west.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *February* 10, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dist. of Central Missouri:

SIR: I need immediately 300 horses to mount the recruits for my regiment that are now here; can they be furnished from Saint Louis? General Ewing will turn over the command as soon as I can relieve the Kansas troops. Will you telegraph me as soon as you ascertain at what time I can have the horses?

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, February 21, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

Colonel Ford will make and forward requisitions to these headquarters; and until such time as the same can be filled, the recruits of his command can be used as infantry.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., February 10, 1864.

Hon. J. DAVIES,
Senator, General Assembly, Jefferson City, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE OF NINE: In reply to your communication of this date, through J. Davies, requesting my answer to the following interrogatories, to wit:

What were the circumstances attending the trial, conviction, and execution of Dr. Zimmerman and Hamilton, at Tipton? What other parties have been summarily tried and executed under similar circumstances in your department, and what was the military necessity, and effect, if any, has it produced upon the country? What was the nature of the organization of Maddox and others in the vicinity of Knobnoster? Please state all the prominent facts of the case, also those attending their arrest and trial.

I would say, in answer, that Dr. Zimmerman and Hamilton were executed at Tipton for the crime of horse stealing, after having been impartially tried and convicted by a court composed of the officers of the post, Lieutenant-Colonel Crittenden, Seventh Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, commanding. Carlisle, a noted rebel and guerrilla, was tried and executed at Warsaw by a similar court, Lieutenant-Colonel Lazear, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, commanding. Snelling, a notorious guerrilla, was tried and shot at Clinton by a similar court, Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, commanding. Benton, a perjured traitor and a noted bushwhacker, after having taken the oath of allegiance, joining the militia, deserted them, was captured by a detachment of the Fourth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, in a skirmish with Quantrill's men, tried, convicted, and shot by a similar board of officers, Col. George H. Hall commanding.

A spirit of lawlessness and recklessness, having no regard for the rights of any class of citizens, whether loyal or not, had pervaded the western portion of the Central District of Missouri to such an extent that the civil functions of the law were utterly helpless, and the military law, to a great extent, was crippled.

Men thoroughly organized in bands, and having a perfect connection, had inaugurated a reign of terror and crime which rendered the lives and property of all citizens unsafe, and so completely cowed citizens into submission through fear of repeated outrages that it had become impossible to reach and punish the perpetrators through the legitimate channels of properly constituted military tribunals. These acts of crime were not confined to rebel enemies

of the occupying army, but extended to various men and bands who used their cloak of loyalty as a disguise to gratify the spirit of plunder and personal aggrandizement. So general had this become, and of such an aggravated character, that there existed a necessity for a stringent and summary disposition of the offenders whenever and wherever they were caught. An opportunity for such measures soon followed in the cases I have above cited, and examples were promptly made which have been attended with the most gratifying effect, restoring peace and quiet and safety to all alike, and bringing men back to a proper observance and reverence for the laws. The examples thus made have saved to a section of Missouri, already devastated by a civil war attended with barbarities and atrocities unparalleled, further scenes of robbery, rapine, and arson, and effusion of blood, which fully atones for the irregularity and justifies the summary method by which they were effected.

Maddox's company at Knobnoster was an independent company, formed without authority, ostensibly for the protection of the citizens of Knobnoster and vicinity, but as the evidence which was elicited at the trial of Maddox, Chester, and others shows that the men, while under the immediate command of Maddox, who assumed to be their leader, at other times roamed through the country robbing the houses of unoffending and peaceable citizens, taking the wearing apparel of women and children, burning dwellings, stealing horses, and murdering men. Maddox's company was known as Company Q, and as such were the terror of the county of Johnson. Some 20 of this Company Q and those that consorted and acted in concert with them have been arrested. Some have been tried before a military commission, and the record in their cases awaits the action of higher authority, while others are yet to be tried. Those whose cases have been investigated have had a fair and impartial trial, with every opportunity to make a legitimate defense before a legally constituted military commission. Others have been released upon preliminary investigation without a formal trial.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 10, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

The major-general commanding desires you to present his thanks, in a complimentary order, to Captain Turner and the men under his command for their gallant and good conduct in the attack upon the rebels in Searcy County, Ark.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SMITH, *February* 10, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON:

What I wrote from Leavenworth concerning Fort Gibson and this place I find fully realized. My department should include western counties of Arkansas, to properly garrison and support Fort Smith,

which is a town of several thousand inhabitants. There is no fort here and no ferry worthy of the name. I shall immediately strengthen the place by field-works, and make better arrangements for crossings. I desire that Brigadier-General Davies may be assigned to my command. I take the liberty to telegraph you the complete organization of my department. I find the enemy in force 60 miles south. Only small guerrilla parties north of the Arkansas.

Respectfully,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *February* 10, 1864.
(Received 6.30 a. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

Arrived this morning and find no fort, and only a small flat-boat for a ferry. All I have written concerning depots and the exposure of stores at this place is fully verified. Shall immediately erect two field forts and try it, and accommodate connections with the other side of the river. General Thayer reports Capt. R. R. Russell, assistant adjutant-general of the rebel General Hunter, a prisoner, taken on the Ouachita River, Ark. Some talk of guerrillas in Missouri threatening raids into Kansas. Otherwise all quiet.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 11, 1864.

Major-General BANKS, *New Orleans:*

GENERAL: Your dispatches of January 29 and February 2 are received. In the former you speak of awaiting orders and instructions in regard to operations on Red River. If by this it is meant that you are waiting for orders from Washington, there must be some misapprehension. The substance of my dispatches to you on this subject was communicated to the President and Secretary of War, and it was understood that while stating my own views in regard to operations, I should leave you free to adopt such lines and plans of campaign as you might, after a full consideration of the subject, deem best. Such, I am confident, is the purport of my dispatches, and it certainly was not intended that any of your movements should be delayed to await instructions from here. It was to avoid any delay of this kind that you were requested to communicate directly with Generals Sherman and Steele, and concert with them such plans of co-operation as you might deem best under all the circumstances of the case.

My last communication from General Sherman is dated January 29, and received here to-day.* He says the stage of water in Red River is such that he cannot operate in that direction earlier than March or April, and that in the mean time he would operate on the east side of the Mississippi River. I think he had not then communicated with you. Nothing of a recent date has been received from General Steele in regard to the condition of affairs in Arkansas or his intended movements. In regard to re-enforcements for your

*See Vol. XXXII, Part II, p. 259.

army, I am sending regiments forward as fast as they can be organized and transportation procured. Recruiting is slow, and will be till Congress passes the conscription bill which they have been discussing more than two months. It is very difficult to procure horses and transportation for animals and forage. To obviate this in some degree, you may be obliged to put some of your cavalry in the field on foot, to be mounted as you procure animals in the enemy's country. General Grant did this in Mississippi with complete success. Some of his men were mounted on mules and instructed to change them for horses wherever they could find them. Would [it] not be possible to purchase Mexican horses at Matamoras? They are small but hardy, and would answer well for a campaign in Texas. General Carleton was ordered, some time since, to occupy the line of the Rio Grande as far down as possible. Although he may be too weak to open communication with you, he may, by occupying some points in Northern Texas, afford a shelter to refugees, and perhaps draw some of the rebel troops in that direction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
WESTERN GULF BLOCKADING SQUADRON,
Pensacola Bay, February 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

DEAR GENERAL: I am going ahead with my part of the programme to assist General Sherman. I will have my six mortar-boats pounding away at the fort in Grant's Pass by the time this reaches you, as they all leave here to-day for the Mississippi Sound, but I do wish you could let General Asboth have a few cavalry to cut that railroad at Sparta. It would be as great a move as General McPherson's, as that is the road by which all the troops are now coming into Mobile. An engineer of the road came in yesterday who says that about 7,000 men have already passed down that road to Mobile, and thinks there are about 10,000 there now. They evidently expect an attack daily, and with 2,000 or 3,000 men (soldiers) I will gratify them in a week. I am all ready at a moment's notice. I can hear nothing new of the Tennessee, but she is not yet over the bar. I think the raid upon the railroad at Sparta could all be done in ten days. My light-draught boats have not yet arrived, which distresses me much.

Very truly, yours, &c.,

D. G. FARRAGUT.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *February* 11, 1864—7 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have sent 60 mounted men to the west of here toward Bayou Pigeon to make a reconnaissance. The route I have laid out for them will take about three days. Colonel Sheldon reports everything quiet at Plaquemine.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., February 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of this date, asking information in regard to the forces and condition of affairs on the Rio Grande frontier, I would respectfully offer the following statement: The forces now garrisoning Brownsville are the Second Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and a Texas cavalry brigade, consisting of two partially formed regiments. The Second Division is composed of two brigades, of the following strength:

FIRST BRIGADE.

	Effective men.
37th Illinois Infantry	289
26th Indiana Infantry	173
91st Illinois Infantry	427
38th Iowa Infantry	195
Total	1,084
Battery E, 1st Missouri Artillery	88

SECOND BRIGADE.

20th Wisconsin Infantry	253
19th Iowa Infantry	201
94th Illinois Infantry	302
Total	756
Battery B, 1st Missouri Artillery	162

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

1st Texas Cavalry	555
2d Texas Cavalry	370
Total	925

This gives a total of 1,840 effective infantry, 925 cavalry, and 250 artillerymen. Of the seven regiments composing the Second Division, two, the Thirty-seventh Illinois and Twenty-sixth Indiana, are old regiments that will re-enlist as veterans and be sent home on furlough within thirty days.

The strength of these two regiments is 462 effective, which would leave the command numbering 1,378. Of the two batteries, both old, one has at present 33 infantrymen detailed, and the other 54. Should they re-enlist as veterans, as they undoubtedly will, men will have to be detailed from the infantry to man the batteries during the absence of such as go on furlough. Taking the present strength of the batteries, this would require 163 from the infantry, thereby reducing the total of infantry to 1,215 men, and would make the total of infantry and cavalry combined, 2,064 men. To reduce the garrison at Brownsville at the present time to less than 2,000, or at the very lowest 1,500 men, would in my opinion make it a very tempting bait for the enemy.

Colonel Ford, who is in command of the enemy's forces west of the San Antonio River, has, at the present writing, between 600 and 700 regular troops, and is using every exertion to raise a force to operate against Brownsville. With a weak garrison here and a fair prospect of success, he could raise 2,000 men for such an enterprise, and I have not the slightest doubt but that 500 more would join him

from Matamoras. The defenses of Brownsville consist of a series of small redoubts, connected by strong rifle-pits, extending across a peninsula just above the town. A map* forwarded with this report will more fully explain them. These works are constructed of sand, and, although not as strong as could be wished, would nevertheless enable the garrison to make a stout defense. They mount at the present time three guns, two 20-pounder Parrotts and one 24, smooth.

There would be strong inducements for the rebels to attack this post if weakened, for the following reasons: Before the occupation of Brownsville by the Federal troops this was the main crossing for cotton from Texas to Mexico, and for passing goods back. Since our arrival here they have been forced to cross at Eagle Pass, — miles north, but within the past two weeks Vidauri, governor of the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, has been seizing all cotton crossed into his States for an old debt due from the Confederate Government to citizens of Monterey, and principally to one Milmo, his son-in-law. This action has, of course, made the blockade of the Rio Grande complete. Most of the rebel officers in Texas are directly interested in the cotton now awaiting shipment to Mexico, and will not hesitate to use their troops to get it over if that will do it. If passed into the States of Nuevo Leon or Coahuila, it will be seized, and the only State left to them is Tamaulipas.

There is no point above Brownsville that they could cross into Tamaulipas without subjecting themselves to attack from us, and therefore it would be just as well for them to open the route through Brownsville if possible. So great is the pecuniary interest of the Governor of Texas and the military officers in this matter that 2,500 troops can be had for such a purpose whenever necessary, and whenever that number of troops can accomplish it. A majority of the merchants in Matamoras have large amounts due them from these same cotton operators, and are therefore anxious to have some means devised for getting the cotton through, and will furnish both money and arms for the purpose. One merchant, Belden, has already sent a large number of pistols to Colonel Benavides, at Laredo, and the clique to which he belongs confidently assert that Ford will have this place within forty days. I inclose as part of this report a letter* from Mr. Kimmey, vice-consul at Monterey, touching on this subject.

In addition to the troops mentioned above, I have two regiments of colored troops, the First Engineers and Sixteenth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, stationed at Point Isabel and on Brazos Island. The First Engineers consists of eight companies, total effective, 250, and the Sixteenth Infantry, 382; in all, 632 men. The command is doing garrison duty at the places spoken of, and also does the loading and unloading of supplies. The importance of keeping a good garrison at these points cannot be overestimated, as Brazos is the only good harbor within 150 miles either side of the Rio Grande. Before the war all goods and supplies for Brownsville, Matamoras, and the entire Rio Grande Valley were entered at Brazos. The depth of water on Brazos Bar is 9 feet; at the mouth of the Rio Grande, 2½ feet. The distance from Brazos to Brownsville is 32 miles, and the communication is at present by way of Point Isabel.

This will soon be changed and a new route opened along Brazos Island, crossing Boca Chica, thence to the mouth of the river, where goods will be reshipped on steam-boats for Brownsville. The new

*Not found.

route will have many advantages over the old, in being entirely safe from guerrilla parties and reducing land travel from 30 miles to 9. While transferring the depot from Point Isabel to Brazos Island, I would not recommend the vacation of the former place. It is a point higher than the surrounding country, upon which the light-house was constructed, and would, if vacated by us, be used as a lookout by the enemy, who could from there watch any movement. At the same time, during very severe storms, the route along Brazos Island would be subject to interruption, and we might be compelled to use the route via Point Isabel. I would suggest that works be constructed there, covering not only the rear, but also the bay, with reference to foreign troubles. For the present, I think a garrison of 200 sufficient to hold the place. As strong a work as can be constructed should at once be commenced on Brazos Island, covering the roadstead outside, the entrance to the harbor, and also the bay. This work should be completed with as little delay as possible, and kept in good repair by a permanent garrison.

There is at present a small work on the island, mounting two 30-pounder Parrotts. The new work should have, in addition to these, at least eight more guns, 32-pounder howitzers. At Point Isabel there are mounted two 30-pounder Parrotts, and I would recommend an addition of at least two 24-pounder smooth. For the work on Brazos Island it will require 100 men to keep it in proper repair. When the new route is opened along the island it will be necessary to establish some troops at the mouth of the Rio Grande, say 150 men, to handle supplies and perform guard duty. This will leave about 200 men at the depot on the Brazos for duty in the quartermaster's department unloading ships and handling supplies. Thus, while the forces at these points are sufficient at the present time by keeping them constantly at work, I do not see how they could be reduced without weakening the positions too much and at the same time interfering with the forwarding of supplies for Brownsville. I am decidedly of the opinion that the force now there should be increased, until the works at Point Isabel and Brazos are completed. In regard to Fort Montgomery, the new work above Brownsville, I would recommend that at least six more guns, 24-pounders and 32-pounders, be sent forward to mount in it.

The repair of old Fort Brown should also be commenced in accordance with your personal suggestion of to-day. There are no outposts held as such by us north or northwest of this place, cavalry scouts answering the purpose much better than a permanent post, on account of the difficulty of getting forage and subsistence at any point above Brownsville. At least 400 of the cavalry are kept out on scouting service all the time. The cavalry number 849 effective men, with but 650 horses, the purchase of stock having been stopped by me on account of the scarcity of forage. As soon as proper supplies come forward the balance of the command could be mounted in a very short time. Very fair horses can be bought for from $40 to $45 in gold, or $60 to $65 in Treasury notes. These horses are not as good as Northern stock, but will go through a reasonable campaign, and, in my opinion, will answer very well for this cavalry, which is in fact mounted infantry rather than cavalry. Thus far it has been difficult to keep up the stock on account of the negligence of the proper authorities in not sending forward supplies.

Requisitions have been made for large amounts, and an officer will go to New Orleans by the first steamer to hurry up a sixty days'

supply, together with other quartermaster's stores. One thousand sets of cavalry saddles, bridles, and equipments are badly needed, no attention having been paid to the requisitions for them, and the force now under Colonel Davis being mounted on citizen saddles. I have also directed the quartermaster to make requisition for two condensers, one for Point Isabel and the other for Brazos Island, and for four whale-boats for service in the bay and at the mouth of the river.

I inclose as portion of this report a statement of the chief quartermaster, showing amount of funds received and expended, with estimate for the coming month, and statement of vouchers outstanding. No funds were turned over by Colonel Holabird to him; of the $11,000 received, the most has been expended. The vouchers now outstanding are for small amounts, in the hands of citizens, for transporting supplies from Point Isabel, $25,000 of them having been issued by the predecessor of Captain Routt. I should be glad to see them taken up soon, for our own credit and that one currency might be established. There were turned over to me by Major-General Dana 88 bales and 25 sacks of cotton belonging to the Government. This cotton is of a very inferior quality, the persons who purchased before having been permitted to select from the lot, and leaving, of course, the worst. Claims are already before me for about 20 bales of this amount, but as yet I have not had time to examine them. At the best figures that could be obtained, this lot of cotton would not bring over $9,000 in coin. I will by the next steamer send you a further report in regard to the matters not mentioned in this, and which it would be well for you to have full explanation of. You will please excuse the manner in which these items have been thrown together, the report having been prepared at short notice and in great haste.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

P. S.—I should add that two regiments, the Twentieth and Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry, and one battery were detached from my division and sent to Matagorda before my arrival here.

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS.,
February 11, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *A. A. G., Saint Louis, Mo.:*

Colonel Chipman has gone to Olathe. I do not think there will be any necessity for troops crossing the line. The guerrillas are about 200 strong, and at last accounts were still going west.

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Judge-Advocate.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN, *Comdg. Dist. of Central Missouri:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to introduce to you officially Mr. C. P. B. Jeffreys, who resides at Hick-

man Mills, Jackson County, Mo., and to request from you all courtesy toward him as a gentleman, and to request from you every facility to enable him to remove his furniture to a place of safety. Should he be unable to obtain private transportation for his property from his residence to Kansas City, you will furnish him with Government transportation therefor, also an escort, provided it can be done without positive detriment to the public service.

The general commanding desires me to call your attention to the fact that he considers Hickman Mills a post remarkably well selected for the prevention of guerrilla raids into Kansas and the country surrounding Kansas City, in Missouri, and he desires you will retain a garrison at that point until further orders. The general commanding desires you to examine into the propriety of keeping a larger force at that point, and to report thereon, at your earliest convenience, to these headquarters.

Mr. Jeffreys has in possession of his banker at Kansas City a safeguard from Major-General Halleck. You will please furnish him with an additional one from your headquarters, as an additional protection to his property from the depredations of small or roving bands of our own troops, who so often are guilty of tyranical excesses toward citizens when under the leadership of non-commissioned officers or even officers of subordinate rank. A large portion of the property which Mr. Jeffreys desires to remove consists of paintings, statuary, &c.

The general is informed that the entire property of Mr. Jeffreys has been at the disposal of Union troops and Union citizens, and that Mr. Jeffreys has rendered very valuable services to the Union cause and to Union refugees in a suffering and destitute condition.

I am, general, very respectfully, &c.,

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 11, 1864.

Maj. O. P. NEWBERRY,
Provost-Marshal, District of Southwest Missouri:

MAJOR: You will, without unnecessary delay, send a suitable officer to Lawrence and Dade Counties, Mo., to obtain the following information, viz:

First. To ascertain whether or not the assistant provost-marshals in that section are enforcing as strictly as possible General Orders, No. 9, from these headquarters. If they have not already done so, you will see that it is enforced without any delay.

Second. To ascertain whether or not the officers in command of troops at Melville, in Dade County, have been in the habit of furnishing liquor to their enlisted men for compensation.

Third. To ascertain whether or not the people are in [fear] of the troops—that is, whether or not they do report the irregularities and crimes committed by them to their officers.

Fourth. To ascertain from Judge Price, at Mount Vernon, whether or not the term of the civil court is to be held this spring, and if not then, whether it is necessary and expedient to hold military commissions or courts-martial in that section at once.

Fifth. To ascertain the amount, number, and character of crimes that have been committed in that section of the district within the last six months and the names of the guilty parties, and the names of witnesses as far as may be.

Sixth. To ascertain whether a safeguard for the property occupied for the school-house has been violated, and, if so, by what troops.

This information will be obtained and a report made as soon as possible.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 11, 1864.

Col. J. D. ALLEN,
Comdg. Seventh Provisional Regt., Mount Vernon, Mo.:

Your attention is called to the irregularities and crimes reported to be committed in the section of the district occupied by your command, and you are enjoined to use all diligence to apprehend the guilty parties, whether they are soldiers or citizens, and send them at once to Springfield for trial, and the name and residence of all witnesses. You will immediately report all crimes committed to these headquarters, specifying the time and place where committed, and the parties by whom, if known, and if not known you will use all efforts and so much of your force as may be necessary to find the guilty parties and bring them to justice. Impress upon all officers and men of your command the idea that being in service is no shield from crime, but that all crime and bad conduct are aggravated by that fact, for the reason that more is justly expected from those in the employ of the Government than those not so employed. Impress to the utmost upon the minds of all officers and men the ideas that the great object and duty of the troops of this section of the district is to restore law and order to society and that all connected with the army must be conservators of the peace and not violators and disturbers of it.

All citizens in your section and all soldiers of your command guilty of offenses committed within the last six months should at once be arrested and sent to the provost-marshal for trial. You will be particular to enforce General Orders, No. 9, current series, in regard to persons furnishing liquors to soldiers, and any assistant provost-marshal failing to enforce the order fully will be at once arrested and ordered to Springfield. It is reported with a good degree of reliability that some of the officers of your command, those at Melville, I think, have furnished liquors to their own enlisted men, and that the soldiers of their command have expressed contempt of safeguards issued from these headquarters. You will inform yourself at the earliest opportunity if such statements are true, and if found to be true you will visit a severe punishment to the officers guilty, and if the offense is repeated you will report that fact and the names of the officers to these headquarters.

It is also reported by the commissary of subsistence that some of the commanding officers of companies of your regiment have given receipts for more fresh beef than has been furnished them, with the understanding with the party furnishing the beef that the profits

from this excess in the receipt should be shared by the officer giving the receipt. Captain Ray's name has been mentioned in connection with this last transaction. You will inquire into this matter at your earliest convenience and report the results of your investigation and your recommendation in the case. Confer with Judge Price as to holding the terms of the court through your section of the country. It is considered important and is very desirable that terms of civil court should be held regularly. If they are not to be held, inform me by the bearer and I will at once call a military commission to try all criminal cases in that section of the district. You will read this letter to officers of your command, whenever convenient, with view of defining their duties more clearly and to impress upon them more deeply the importance of the position they hold. Order can only be restored and maintained by the most speedy punishment being visited upon all who violate the law or disturb the public peace. When the law is violated by the armed enemies of the country, they will be punished in the most severe and summary manner possible by our troops in the field; when it is violated by our citizens or troops every effort must be made to punish the guilty party most speedily through the medium of civil and military courts.

Waiting your reports at an early day,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Scott, Kans., February 11, 1864—2 p. m.

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN,
Chief of Staff, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

COLONEL: Yours from Olathe this moment received. Everything is perfectly quiet along the border in this vicinity, and no indication of an enemy in any direction. I have sent word to Humboldt of the reported raid, and things are in readiness at that point should the enemy come near. If he has gone to Topeka he would likely sweep south down the Neosho Valley, and, if so, Major Plumb ought to intercept him. From Topeka, if there, he must do this or go clear west onto the plains.

As long as you don't hear from me you may rest satisfied that all is quiet, for as soon as I hear of an enemy I shall send dispatches to you and advise you what I am doing. I think my command is in a good state of vigilance and activity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. W. BLAIR,
Colonel, Commanding Post.

FORT SMITH, *February* 11, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS,
First Regiment Indian Brigade:

DEAR COLONEL: Yours of the 8th instant is just received. I had hoped to meet you here after failing at Fort Gibson, but from your writing, and appreciating your position, I suppose I will return to department headquarters without a personal interview, which I

desire probably more than you do. The Indians at the fort and elsewhere appeared quite as well as I expected. I had already been mortified with propositions to muster out, reorganize, consolidate, and all sorts of devices, which seemed to me pernicious. A long letter of yours had been passed round from one to another, everybody making heedless or immaterial suggestions, and I indorsed it back to you, with a request that you give concisely your view of the matter.

I also said, and my observations sanction my judgment, that we had better make the best of these men. I want more troops, and cannot see why we should dispense with any, yet I wanted to see and talk with you, for I know your personal identity with this class of forces would enable you to solve the question of mustering out, which some have urged on the Government.

I will not now consider that subject, so it is, at any rate, postponed for the present. They want to be mounted, but they abuse horses, and at present have nothing to feed them. That question also may be postponed. I feel some anxiety as to your safety. Even with Colonel Moonlight's additional force you must not venture far. You ought to have more artillery, which I cannot send you at present, for I do not yet know what portion of these troops are included in my command.

I hope to hear more from you before I leave here, but you can dispatch both by letter and telegraph, as circumstances require. I duly reported your skirmishing near the North Fork and the loss of 7 rebels and 1 of your scouts badly wounded.

Your dash down on the Republican has no doubt created a terror in rebel lines, and will perhaps bring some to terms; but we will have to make advance posts down there before those Indians will behave themselves. It will not do to offer terms of peace to rebels that imply a relinquishment of legitimate forfeitures. The Choctaw Nation has clearly forfeited all right of property in the vast domain we will have to protect, and I trust the President's terms of amnesty will not disregard belligerent rights so clearly acquired or so vast in value to our Government. As a department commander I wish to avoid any and all conclusions against our Government as to future rights of Indians who have made war upon us in their national capacity.

I want them distinctly to understand that what they hereafter receive is on the score of humanity and generosity, and I want the truly loyal to have preference when kindness is bestowed among them. I have been specially struck with the vast resources of the Indian Territories. In soil, climate, prairie, timber, coal, salt, and probably copper and lead, I know of no such country. For the Indian and humanity we should seek to apply these elements wisely, and in the convulsions of the times try to improve the political institutions of these Indian nations to their own good and the national prosperity.

I thank you, colonel, for your kind and cordial welcome to your command. It is a great source of pleasure to find the soldiers and people generally receive me with such kindness. My only desire has been and will be to prosecute the war to an early and solid peace which may secure the happiness and prosperity of future generations.

I am, colonel, truly, your friend,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 11, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I transmit herewith a report* of Major-General Pope of Indian affairs in his department. The change of policy here recommended is well worth the attention of those charged with the management of the Indians in the Northwest.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., February 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: Your dispatch informing me that the Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry has been ordered South from Washington has just reached me. General Halleck writes that troops are dreadfully needed at the lower Mississippi, and they must therefore go at almost any hazard. The mounted regiment ordered from Minnesota could not possibly take the field before the middle of May, more than three months from this date, during which time it might perform incalculable service South; before it would be needed in Minnesota its place could be supplied. I think you entirely overestimate the danger from the Indians, as well as the amount needed in Minnesota. If there be the danger you seem to apprehend, surely it may fairly be said that your campaign of last summer accomplished very little. I do not (as your letter seems to do) underestimate the effect of the operations of last summer.

From your own account the nearest hostile Indians are now on the upper Missouri, 300 miles distant from Pembina and 600 miles distant from any other settlement in Minnesota. In addition to this, the most prominent Yanktonnais chiefs have sent messages to General Sully asking for peace. I need not go further with this matter at present, as I shall expect to see you and General Sully here together as soon as I hear from Washington, when the whole subject can be gone over. Mean time, I trust you will endeavor to allay the apprehensions of the people in Minnesota, which your letter and plans of operations are so likely (if known) to excite.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: On the 25th ultimo I had the honor to place before you at length my views of the military operations which would be required for the protection of the frontier of Minnesota and Iowa

* See p. 259.

and of Dakota Territory, and I took occasion to state very emphatically my conviction that the programme marked out by you could not be successfully carried out with less than the full force now in this district. I telegraphed you yesterday that an order had been received by Major Nelson, superintendent of recruiting, from the General-in-Chief, directing the Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry to be dispatched without delay to General Banks at New Orleans. That regiment was raised to replace the First Minnesota Mounted Rangers, lately mustered out of the service, the latter regiment having been authorized expressly for frontier defense.

I am thus left with Hatch's battalion of cavalry, alone of that force in the district, and I have already recommended that it remain where it is now stationed, for I regard a force near the British line as indispensable. I beg leave respectfully to state that while I shall cheerfully obey all orders from my superiors, it is my duty to report the expression of my conviction that if the Second Minnesota Cavalry is detached as ordered there will not be left in the district a force sufficient effectively to protect the frontier against the powerful bands of savages who inhabit the prairies within 200 or 300 miles of our own settlements, and who will promptly be informed, through the British half-breeds, of the very serious diminution of the military strength in this district.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,

Saint Paul, Minn., February 11, 1864.

S. MILLER,

Governor of Minnesota:

SIR: I have the honor to reply to your communication of this day, which, with the inclosed letter* of Mr. Clendenning, requests such protection as can be afforded by the military authorities to the settlers in Jackson County, that it is impossible now to state how far it can be furnished, nor can the requisite information be communicated until the force to be retained in this district shall be definitely fixed. It is my purpose, however, should I remain in command of this district, so to dispose of the troops that may remain as most effectually to guard all parts of the line of frontier which are exposed to the raids of the hostile savages.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,

Saint Louis, Mo., February 12, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,

Washington, D. C.:

The interests of the service here, as well as the national cause, makes it expedient that an able officer not identified with local

*Not found.

parties should be provost-marshal of the department. I therefore ask that Col. J. P. Sanderson, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, now on recruiting service at Newport, Ky., be ordered to report to me. An assistant will be taken from the State.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Capt. Robert T. Dunham, of my staff, returned this evening from a visit to General Steele at Little Rock, Ark., to whom he had been sent to communicate upon the subject of the movement upon Red River. General Steele states, in his dispatch sent by Captain Dunham, that he will be able to co-operate with the forces of this department by the way of Pine Bluff and Monroe at the time we are ready to move. This route is said to be practicable earlier than that by Camden or Arkadelphia, though he states that there are serious objections to it. He will be able to advance with 10,000 well-appointed troops, leaving a force to hold the line of the Arkansas. I hope to be able to keep in constant communication with General Steele, so as to be able to effect a junction with him as early as the navigation of the river will permit, and also with General Sherman.

Captain Dunham bears a dispatch from Brigadier-General Tuttle, commanding Vicksburg, dated the 8th of February, in which it is stated that General Sherman had encountered the enemy on the 4th or 5th instant and driven them through Jackson, occupying that place on the 6th. It is understood that he has since occupied Meridian. General Sherman's dispatches to me represent that he will be able to co-operate in our movement by the 1st of March. No advices have been received from Admiral Porter since my last dispatch. I shall be ready to move by the 1st of March. A staff officer sent up the river to obtain such river transportation as shall be necessary for our movement reports that he has succeeded in obtaining all that is required. My troops are in good health and spirits, and a sufficient re-enforcement has arrived to compensate for the furloughs given to veteran volunteers. I am confident of a successful result of the expedition.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 70. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

10. Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers, and staff will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Banks, commanding Department of the Gulf, for assignment to duty.

* * * * * * *

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTY., HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Gulf:

SIR: I have the honor to recommend the following disposition of artillery troops: First, that the Ninety-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, recently converted into heavy artillery, be sent to Fort Jackson, to relieve Fourth Regiment, Corps d' Afrique, Colonel Drew commanding; second, that the Fourth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, Colonel Drew commanding, be sent to Fort Pickens, Fla.; third, that Battery D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, be sent to Fort Saint Philip, to take charge of the new armament there.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF ENGINEER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of the proceedings of a Board of Officers convened in this city to consider the best mode of defense of the city of New Orleans.* The recommendations of that Board have and are being carried out at the following points, viz: Port Hudson, Baton Rouge, Donaldsonville, New Orleans (so far as relates to improvements of the line of Camp Parapet and Company Canal), Brashear City, Forts Livingston, Jackson, Saint Philip, Pike, Macomb, and Ship Island. None of the other recommendations have been carried out.

In regard to the defense of the city of New Orleans, it may be assumed that during the season of high water the Mississippi River is perfectly controlled by our naval force from Baton Rouge to the mouth, so as to prevent the enemy from making an efficient crossing or establishing themselves near its banks. So long as the navy can do this the city of New Orleans may be regarded as safe. To overcome this great advantage on our side would be a herculean task on the part of the rebels, requiring a regular siege under the most difficult circumstances. In low water, however, it is a comparatively easy matter to establish batteries on the banks of the river under cover of the levees; then it is easy to approach the city by land.

From the east the only land approach available to the rebels is to the north of Lake Pontchartrain, crossing the Amite River and reaching the Mississippi between Baton Rouge and Donaldsonville; thence the route is down the left bank of the Mississippi to New Orleans. The Jackson railroad could be included in this route, but it presents great difficulties to the movements of a large force, and would require to be bridged for miles to render it practicable for artillery, being built on trestle-work through swamps. The position at Manchac Pass could be held by a very small force against any direct attack, but it could be turned by expeditions in small boats, either through Lake Pontchartrain or Lake Maurepas.

*See Banks to Halleck, August 12, 1863, Vol. XXVI, Part II, pp. 675-679.

This road approaches to within half a mile of the river at Camp Parapet, and a force approaching by either the river bank or the railroad would have to contend against this line of defense, which could be held for a long time by a force of 4,000 men. This line extends from the river to the swamp, and is a strong parapet with a good ditch. A belt of timber has been felled from the site of this line through to the lake, and if this line was well guarded it would be impracticable to turn the position. The only other routes of approach from the east involve water transportation, either by Lake Pontchartrain or Lake Borgne. A force might be concentrated at Madisonville and the rebel gun-boats at Mobile might run by Fort Pike or Macomb, and a landing be effected on the lake shore; this would be a very difficult and uncertain operation, and we should be able to prevent it.

The approach by Lake Borgne is still more difficult. These operations would demand the co-operation of a great naval power; the same may be said of the approach by the mouth of the Mississippi and Fort Livingston. From the west the approaches are similar in character. Should the main body of our army operate west of the Mississippi, the enemy will have enough to attend to without troubling New Orleans. The only available routes for the approach of an army by land from this direction are, first, across the Atchafalaya River above the mouth of the Courtableau, as at Simsport, and then down the Grossetete Bayou and the right bank of the Mississippi to Algiers; second, via Brashear City and Thibodeaux to the bank of the Mississippi opposite Bonnet Carre, or by the Opelousas railroad, which approaches to nearly half a mile from the Mississippi at the line of defense along the Company Canal; this line must be overcome or turned by any force coming from the west. The line is a very strong one, and with Fort Banks and the gun-boats would be very difficult to take.

It is not armed, but is arranged for field or siege artillery in barbette; it is about 1 mile from the river to the swamp. The canal is immediately in front of the line and extends through to Lake Salvador. This line can only be turned by expeditions in small boats coming through Lake Salvador and then approaching up the road along Bayou Barataria, which road reaches the Mississippi on Millaudon's plantation; or the bank of the river below New Orleans may be reached in small boats through bayous and canals near and below English Turn. Two light-draught armed boats in Lake Salvador would effectually stop any such attempts. Small boats could also be passed from Bayou La Fourche into these waters; this was the programme of the rebels last summer. They had collected a large number of skiffs with a view of surprising Fort Jackson or of establishing batteries on the bank of the Mississippi below the city, for the purpose of interrupting our communications.

I believe I have indicated all the possible ways by which the rebels alone could approach this city. War with a foreign power would complicate matters greatly. The most vulnerable point for such an enemy is Berwick Bay. In view of possible movements on our part the possession of Berwick Bay by a naval power would interfere most seriously with our operations and afford an excellent base of supplies for future operations. In view of this contingency the Board recommended the construction of a fortification at the mouth of the Atchafalaya.

The mode of defense adopted last season for this city was as fol-

lows: To occupy the line of Camp Parapet and Company's Canal, with a ferry to insure the rapid transit of troops across the river. Scouts and pickets were sent out in all directions. It was determined to hold the line of the Company Canal if possible. A vigilant espionage was kept up down Barataria Bay, on and about Lake Salvador, to ascertain if the enemy were attempting to get in our rear by that route. If they should succeed in doing so it was determined to abandon the right bank of the river, and fight with the gun-boats and our batteries across the river, allowing them to bombard the city if they pleased. Camp Parapet to be held to the last, should they succeed in sending a force across at Donaldsonville and move down this side of the river.

In case of the removal of the greater portion of our forces to a distance from the river, I have always regarded it as of the first importance that we should be certain of obtaining assistance from our forces at Vicksburg and that vicinity in case of danger to New Orleans. In regard to the strength and character of this city and other points, I would recommend as follows: New Orleans and immediate outposts, 5,000 infantry, 400 cavalry, two mounted batteries (half-rifled guns); all the siege and field guns in the city should be put in order and placed in charge of officers and men at some cotton-press, to be used for this purpose only; teams should be in readiness to move these guns and their ammunition to any point desired.

The ordnance store-houses should be numerous and exposed as little as possible to the enemy's fire. There should be an acting engineer officer who should be familiar with all the localities about the city, and be familiar with the theory of its defense. Of the above force of infantry, one-half might be well-drilled colored troops. Baton Rouge, as recommended by the Board; Port Hudson, the same; Donaldsonville and Plaquemine, the same; Berwick City, Opelousas Railroad, Thibodeaux, and Napoleonville, 2,500 men, principally colored troops; 400 should be mounted men. A force advancing from the upper Atchafalaya down the Grossetete would move down the La Fourche and cut the Opelousas railroad, interrupting the communications with Berwick Bay.

The force above indicated would retard the enemy so that the force at Berwick could be withdrawn. In view of this all surplus stores not required for the garrison and defense of Brashear City should be removed as soon as that point ceases to be a depot for the force in front of it. Garrison of Fort Livingston, 250, heavy artillery (colored); Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, two regiments of colored troops; Forts Pike, Macomb, and Battery Bienville, as at present.

[D. C. HOUSTON,
Major and Chief of Engineers.]

FRANKLIN, LA., *February* 12, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I recommend that the One hundred and tenth New York Regiment be sent to Key West. I hope, however, that no infantry will be taken from here until the troops that are to relieve them arrive here.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February* 12, 1864.
(Received 9.20 a. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing new this morning. Our scouts report no rebel troops between here and Port Hudson.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *February* 12, 1864—6.30 p. m.
(Received 6.45 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Sheldon reports that he hears various rumors of movements of the rebels west of the Atchafalaya, but can get hold of nothing tangible. Everything quiet in this vicinity.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Brazos Santiago, Tex., February 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. J. HERRON,
Commanding Troops, Rio Grande Frontier:

SIR: After a personal examination of the works above and near Brownsville, I am convinced they are not reliable either in arms or construction. You will make requisitions for 24 and 32 pounder howitzers, brass, field, or sea-coast, sufficient to put two good guns or howitzers of heavy caliber in each inclosed or partly inclosed works. The revetments will fall down from the shock of our own guns; you will strengthen them. The enemy can, by crossing the river, enfilade and take in reverse the whole line of works, which is entirely open on that side, and the river only 300 or 400 yards wide. You will therefore erect such field-works within the present line on the river bank as will prevent an attacking force establishing batteries on the opposite bank within range, except by regular approaches. Close the gorges of the small works by traverses. You will raise the parapet of the work in front of each gun so that the cannoneers will not, as now, have half their persons exposed. Construct embrasures for the guns. Build sheds and magazines within the works for thirty days' supply of ammunition and provisions. Repair Fort Brown and mount six heavy guns therein, as soon as you can get them. Equip and mount your cavalry, not one-fourth of which Colonel Davis reports as mounted on horses fit for immediate use. You report that though you wrote for forage on the 17th of last month, stating that not a pound could be had by purchase, Colonel Davis reports that great neglect has been shown in providing means to equip and forage to supply the poor horses he brought with him, and the ponies he has been furnished with by the contract made by the chief quartermaster, Colonel Holabird. I will bring these facts to the notice of the general commanding. With a knowledge of the arid, extensive, and desolate plains between your post and the habitable portion of Texas, and that only a good cavalry force can reach either the enemy or yourself, without ample time being allowed for

preparation or retreat, you must consider your small, badly mounted cavalry a nucleus upon which to build all hopes of success against them. I cannot give orders which will fatten the horses, pay or clothe the men, but I will send the general commanding a copy of Colonel Davis' report, so that if possible he may correct some of the evils—supply some of the necessities reported.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Vols., Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps.

WASHINGTON, *February* 12, 1864—10.25 a. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

All troops in the State of Arkansas outside of Fort Smith are under your orders.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., February 12, 1864.

Col. T. R. FREEMAN,
Comdg. C. S. Forces near Spring River, Ark.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Captain Rouch and 22 enlisted men of Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, prisoners of war, conveyed and delivered to me this day under flag of truce, in charge of First Lieut. W. G. Wasson, Company D, of your regiment. I have to inform you that a steamer arriving at this point lately, I sent off all the Confederate prisoners on hand at this station on board of her to Little Rock, and among them a number of your men (all I had); but have arranged with Lieutenant Wasson, whom you have authorized to act for you, so that in the event of my not capturing a sufficient number of your command before the departure of the next mail, I shall send for all those named by you belonging to your command, trusting I may not have this to do, but that my scouting parties now out may make us square in a few days.

In answer to your remarks about the conduct of Monks' men and the killing of Captain Frank, I would state that I scorn to murder a prisoner, and my command have the same spirit. I have no doubt you have been imposed upon by some parties desirous of manufacturing yarns out of whole cloth. Captain Frank was mortally wounded after a hard chase and considerable firing at him and others, and was not dead when left near the road, but he was given up as past hope. I do not believe a word about the reports of Monks' men doing any act of the kind ascribed to them. I have told him and his command that I would hang any one of them who vented any vindictive feelings on any captured soldier or maltreated them. Ask your men sent to you by Captain Wolf how they were treated, and they can state whether anything beyond strict enforcement of prison rules was irksome to them. If your men will shed U. S. uniforms there is no further danger of their being hurt than that which every brave man runs when facing the glorious music of war.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Commanding District.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 12, 1864.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War, in a circular letter from War Department, Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, dated November 30, 1863—

All houses of worship belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church South in which a loyal minister, appointed by a loyal bishop of said church, does not now officiate, are placed at the disposal of the Right Rev. Bishop Ames.

II. Commanding officers of troops in this department are accordingly directed to report houses of worship of this description within the limits of their command, giving names, locations, and facts, through their proper superiors, to these headquarters.

III. They will furnish Bishop Ames every facility and assistance compatible with the interests of the service in placing loyal ministers in possession of these houses, and in restoring and protecting worship therein.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ROLLA, MO., *February* 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. N. COLE,
Chief of Artillery, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I will leave here with my battalion to-morrow evening, the 13th, and probably be in Saint Louis the morning of the 14th.

JOHN W. RABB,
Major Second Missouri Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., February 12, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th instant, by the hands of Mr. Jeffreys, and will see the instructions of the major-general commanding promptly executed.

I have already intimated to Col. J. H. Ford, Second Colorado (who will be in command of the Fourth Sub-District as soon as his regiment arrives in it, and which leaves Dresden to-morrow morning for the purpose of protecting the border), that Hickman Mills would be a point at which troops should be stationed. The commanding general will please recollect that I have not assumed the command of the counties of Jackson, Cass, and Bates, nor can I do so until advised by Colonel Ford that the Kansas troops have all been relieved by those of his regiment.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., February 12, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I shall move my headquarters to Warrensburg, Mo., on the 16th instant, and from there toward Kansas City, as soon thereafter as I find my presence necessary in the border counties.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 12, 1864.

Maj. O. P. NEWBERRY,
Provost-Marshal:

Complaints are becoming quite frequent of widows, orphans, and citizens that refugees, &c., are crowding into their houses, reporting that it is done by order or permission. My impression is, although my mind is not fully made up on the point, that you will be compelled to adopt the rule to take no steps to put any one out of possession of any property they are occupying, or to put any one in possession of any property unless it is vacant property. I am quite clear that this course should be adopted in all cases except where property is liable to confiscation under the acts of Congress, in which case a description of the property should be made and sent to the provost-marshal-general, to be furnished the U. S. district attorneys, that proceedings against the same may be commenced, and upon this being done the property may be sequestrated by the district provost-marshal, pending the proceedings for confiscation. I am not certain that there is any such property in this section of the district, but there may be. In all other cases parties in possession of property should and must remain undisturbed, except when the property becomes necessary for the military service. Abandoned property in the country may be occupied by refugees at discretion.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 12, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BISHOP,
Commanding at Fayetteville, Ark.:

I have received nothing here in regard to any change of command. The only order received is the one from Washington creating Arkansas a department. I suppose everything will go on as it has until some further order is issued. If one does not come in a day or two, I will telegraph for instructions and inform you of the answer. I regret that you are to leave the command.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 12, 1864.

Captain GLADE,
Comdg. Detach. of Eighth Mo. State Mil., Ozark, Mo.:

Judge Waddle will pass through Ozark about noon to-morrow, at which time you will be ready to move in obedience to the inclosed order.* While Judge Waddle is holding the courts you will keep the greater portion of your men scouting the country toward the White River to procure forage and patrol the country, instructing the officer in charge to scout in such a manner as to cover the place of holding the court from any approaching enemy. There will be a sufficient guard kept at the place where the court is in session. In case a force of the enemy too large for you to defeat approaches you will immediately report learning of their approach; inform the general commanding the district, and you will be re-enforced. If you have not twenty days' rations, send requisitions to these headquarters and the rations will be sent out to you to-morrow morning. Supply your men well with ammunition.

By direction of the general commanding:

Yours, very respectfully,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP JOHNSON, *February* 12, 1864.

[General SANBORN:]

GENERAL: A number of bushwhackers attacked the stage escort this morning and a sharp fight ensued, the particulars of which I have not learned, more than I have 3 men wounded in camp and 1 man missing. His whereabouts is not known as yet. The commander of the escort is one of the wounded. The number of the bushwhackers is variously stated at from 25 to 35 men. As to what has become of the stage and horses I have not learned. There are some 55 men after them now, but whether they will be able to overtake them or not I cannot tell, but suffice it to say, if the lieutenant does come up with them and they stand to fight, there will be more than 3 wounded men to take care of. So no more until I get the particulars of the fight.

JOHN T. WILSON,
Capt. Company D, Eighth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *February* 12, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Smith:

Returned via Lawrence. Quiet on border. Excitement allayed. Our troops vigilant; bushwhackers put on defensive. Bring 2 clerks from Eighteenth Iowa. Hope you will strengthen your escort. Guerrillas harassed and may swing around south of Fort Scott.

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

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*Not found.

[FEBRUARY 13, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 24, headquarters Department of the Gulf, prescribing qualifications of voters, &c., see Series III.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE BORDER,
Kansas City, Mo., February 12, 1864.

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of Kans., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report for your information that Captain Coleman, Ninth Kansas Cavalry, who has been scouting with a command of 300 cavalry through the country on the Big Snibar, has returned, and reports that he saw in all about 100 guerrillas, in parties of from 10 to 40, but that they were so much on the alert that he was unable to get near them. He reports that he captured 2 horses and wounded 1 guerrilla, and that he found numerous camps that had just been left. He thinks that he has driven them all over into La Fayette County. He will keep up a strict vigilance over that country, which is the favorite haunt of the guerrillas. The Kansas troops in the district will probably be relieved and ordered to Kansas to-morrow or next day.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. M. HADLEY,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 12, 1864.

Maj. E. A. C. HATCH,
Commanding, Pembina:

MAJOR: Your dispatches of the 23d and 29th ultimo have been duly received at these headquarters. While it is gratifying to learn that more of the hostile Indians have surrendered themselves to you, General Sibley fears that the increasing number of women and children will draw seriously on your subsistence stores. You will, of course, only order the issue of such articles as are absolutely necessary. Father Andre's communication to you, inclosed on 29th ultimo, does not seem to indicate any particular change in the aspect of affairs so far as the upper bands are concerned. No doubt many of the Indians would gladly make their submission to escape further punishment, but the "Soldiers' Lodge" will determine the policy which will govern their future movements. It is the intention of the Government to establish two new posts at advanced positions in the Indian country, but the particular points are not yet definitely fixed upon. When established, these posts will be strongly garrisoned by both infantry and cavalry.

There are a few men at Fort Snelling belonging to your battalion who will be ordered to join you as soon as practicable. Captain Barton's company, which was raised as a component part of the Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry, but could not be admitted, being the thirteenth company, has been attached by order to your battalion, and will receive orders to join you as soon as it is deemed expedient. You have already been instructed to send the male adult Indians who have or may give themselves up to Fort Abercrombie, under a

sufficient guard, as soon as you deem it practicable to do so. They will all be brought to trial before a military commission. Among those who surrender to you on the 22d ultimo are some very bad characters. The protection afforded to the murdering Sioux in the British settlements has been made the subject of official correspondence between the two Governments, and will doubtless lead to a change of policy on the part of the British authorities.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. Army,
Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: The Thirteenth Wisconsin Battery, 120 men, without guns, has been ordered to report to you for duty with the guns in Fort Williams, or a portion of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE, U. S. Army,
Baton Rouge.

GENERAL: It is represented that the picket captured at Doyal's plantation was not at all on the alert; that the men, when captured, were nearly all dragged from the separate quarters of negro women; that only one sentry was posted, and he was on the river bank. Please cause investigation.

By command of Major-General Banks:

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *February* 13, 1864—9.40 a. m.
(Received 9.45 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

All quiet. Colonel Fiske telegraphs of rumors of the rebels west of Atchafalaya, but nothing definite. I make a personal examination of the posts between here and Donaldsonville to-day and will telegraph my afternoon report from Donaldsonville. Telegraphic communication is complete in all parts of this district.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., February 13, 1864.

Capt. N. F. CRAIGUE,
Commanding Highland Stockade:

On the application of the provost-marshal, the general commanding directs that until his arrangements are made you will employ your force, in so far as it is not inconsistent with your other military duties, in enforcing that provision of General Orders, No. 23, department headquarters, which provides that negroes, properly employed, shall be required to work a certain portion of the day and week, &c. Trouble in this matter already exists on Mr. Pumiston's place, and is apprehended on others.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DURGIN, JR.,
Captain and Actg. Asst. Adjt. General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 13, 1864.

* * * * * * *

12. First. The Second Regiment U. S. Colored Troops will be relieved from duty at Ship Island and proceed without delay to Key West, Fla., where it will be reported for duty to Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury. Second. On the arrival of the Second U. S. Colored Troops at Key West, the battalion of Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers stationed at that point will be relieved from duty in the District of Key West and Tortugas, and will proceed without delay to Franklin, La., where it will be reported for duty to Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps. Third. On the arrival of the First Battalion, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania, at Franklin, the One hundred and tenth New York Volunteers will proceed to Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, and relieve the battalion of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania now in garrison there. Fourth. On being so relieved, the battalion of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania now stationed at Fort Jefferson will proceed to Franklin, La., and report for duty at the headquarters of the regiment. The quartermaster's department will immediately furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PIEDRAS NEGRAS, MEX., *February* 13, 1864.

Major-General DANA,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Texas:

SIR: Your esteemed favor of the 8th instant came to hand a few days ago, and in answer I would say, to prevent me from sending you an express to the counties where you are now operating every mesquite in the State would have to be garrisoned with rebel bayonets; and even so, freely would I mount my horse and brave the dan-

ger in support of liberty. The bearers, C. W. Winn and Benjamin R. Bingham, are two young men of undaunted courage, and are as loyal as the planets, which time can never change from their course. They will be able to give you a great deal of information in regard to rebel movements in the State, also of this place.

Disposition of rebel troops in Texas: Bragg commands the Trans-Mississippi; Kirby Smith's headquarters at San Antonio; Magruder, Green, &c., on the line. Magruder's main line of base is from Galveston to Houston, with Velasco fortified. The main strength of his command is roughly estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000, sick, old, and lame. A great many of the men which he has on his line of base are without arms. He certainly has got a great many militia companies on the many creeks and settlements, on which the enemy depend considerably, but when it comes to a muster Magruder will not find them. I have talked to a man or men from nearly every county in the State. All agree to say that Magruder is whipping himself daily. These men came to this point hauling Government cotton, a good many of them crossing their teams into Mexico. Benavides' command of Mexicans are stationed about 16 miles from Laredo. His force is about 175 strong. At this point, Fort Duncan, there are two companies, Captain Weyman's and Captain Giddings', both about 130 strong. Above the Las Moras, or Fort Clark, there is one company of militia, 60 strong, commanded by Major Alexander (a militia hangman). The orderly sergeant and 1 private left it at the Pedro Pinto; passed through here on their way to Brownsville to join the Federal army. He showed me the roll of the company. There are a great many men in it that belong to Union companies, but it is very difficult for such companies to organize until after an advance of the Federal army.

Colonel Ford is at San Antonio, and has got four or five cavalry companies there, ranging from within 15 to 20 miles of the city. They do nothing but scout the country to prevent Union men from organizing. At Fort Inge there are about 40 men for the same purpose. Those are the only commands that I know of being in the State, and for the present it is a true report in relation to their strength, excepting the main force under Magruder. After taking the figures of twenty reports, all from reliable gentlemen, I took average, which showed now 12,000 men. These gentlemen are from San Antonio, Austin, and Houston. A forward movement of the Federal army is anxiously, fervently, and hourly prayed for by at least two-thirds of the inhabitants of the State. Such would relieve many a lamenting wife, mother, and child, whose husbands, &c., are hunted through the mesquites and cedars of Texas, more than ever the wild mustang has been on the western prairie slopes of Texas. General Kirby Smith writes to Captain Hunter, who is a partner in business with him, as follows:

> After mature deliberation in relation to the intentions and movements of the Federals, I have come to this conclusion: They will first try to reduce Galveston, then Houston, and on to the capital, while a sufficient force will advance from the Rio Grande to occupy San Antonio.

This I have from a gentleman who read the letter, and who I know is as firm as the granite which is 50,000 feet under the earth. I cannot mention his name, fearing this may fall into the hands of the Confederates and thereby censure his family. The rebels report General Carleton, from New Mexico, to be stationed at Fort Lancaster, about 5,000 strong. Rebel Alexander said to his men at Pedro

Pinto, above Fort Clark, that his object was to stampede Carleton's horses when he advanced, in order to impede his progress."

The rebels have ordered all stock removed from Las Moras, Pedro Pinto, and San Felipe to the interior, and if such orders were not complied with the soldiers would drive them off immediately. They also report a Federal advance on the Nueces, amounting to about 1,500 men. I do not credit the latter, as I sent a man from here a few days ago to ascertain the strength of Benavides' command. This man was at Fort Ewell and heard nothing of a Federal advance, notwithstanding I have an idea that Colonel Haynes may be in this direction. I pray God it may be so, and that he moves in this direction immediately. In regard to this place, I had my time set three times for the throwing of it. Under a call from Ford to refugees to return and join guerrilla companies by offers of pardon from Magruder, I sent over to Fort Duncan 50 men from this place, but the Jews and merchants at this place made it evident to the Confederate company at Fort Duncan that this refugee company was Union and sent over by me to surprise the rebels. The result was, my company was ordered to San Antonio under the pretense to receive their horses and arms, but the first night out they grappled the guard, crossed the river about 15 miles above here, and reported to me. It was then I prayed to have about eighty muskets and ammunition.

In relation to the business of this place, I am happy to say that no cotton has crossed the river in the last twenty days, arising from the rebel cotton having been embargoed by Patricio Milmo, of Monterey, for a debt which the rebels owed him. Magruder subsequently gave orders that no cotton for the present shall pass into Mexico. In retaliation Vidauri has closed the port and will not allow any goods or merchandise to pass into Texas. Judge Devine and Judge McKinney, as commissioners, have passed through here a few days since, en route for Monterey to settle the dispute.

There is at present in Eagle Pass about 5,000 bales of cotton. General, may I request you to order Colonel Haynes, if he is on the Nueces River, to proceed to this place forthwith and bring with him about 300 cavalry, three pieces of light artillery, and arms enough for at least 150 men, which I can raise here immediately. If this is done, we will secure all the property which is at this place; besides, our force will increase in the course of ten days to at least 1,500 men. Grass is getting good. Fort Ewell is from here but two days' march, and King's Ranch from Fort Ewell is but about four and a half days' march. Fort Ewell is on the Nueces about 40 miles above Laredo. A move of this kind would drive from all points on the Rio Grande those Christ-killing Jews, who are sucking the heart's blood out of the Confederates in Texas, &c.

Owing to so many refugees and deserters coming here and bringing their horses with them, the rebel officers at Fort Duncan got into the habit of coming to the authorities at this place and representing the horses as stolen; that said horses belonged to private individuals. The authorities, therefore, on many occasions before I came here, gave to the rebel officers the horses which actually belonged to the refugees, put them in prison and sent them to Monterey in confinement. A few days ago I draughted and forwarded an article to the authorities at this place, as emanating from a special military agent of the United States, the whole amounting to the respectfully demanding that the civil authorities at this place or any other in Mex-

ico have no right to recognize the application for redress of any officer belonging to an armed band of outlaws which have got up in violence against their Government in America, and that such have no right to the benefits of any international law entered into between the United States and Mexico; and for the future all property taken or captured from said band of outlaws by the loyal American citizens or deserters I, in the name of the United States, would secure all such property to the importer of it into this country until such time as a true decision could be obtained from the United States and Mexico. This has benefited the refugees considerably.

Yesterday a gentleman to whom you gave a provisional commission to recruit in Texas arrived from the State at this point. He brought with him 30 men. He reports it very difficult to communicate with the Union men in Texas and had considerable difficulty. I cannot mention his name. He crossed the river about 15 miles below here, and on his arrival here the authorities at this place were very much surprised. These men were all armed and mounted. I was sent for immediately. I had the men to turn in all their arms until leaving, and made the authorities aware of the fact that these men were not soldiers, but American citizens, who were compelled by an armed mob of outlaws to leave Texas in force, and that they were now on their way to where the Federal troops are, and that I therefore required a permit for them to carry their arms for self-protection when they would be leaving. This was granted. They started for Brownsville yesterday. The rebel companies on the other side kept under arms all the time they were here. Benavides arrived with reenforcements the morning the refugees were leaving. I would have induced them to remain here, were it not that I had no way of subsisting them.

I will not under any circumstances leave here until I get revenge of the thieving Jews of this place. On receiving reports from all sides about that General Carleton was coming down the country, about ten days ago, I sent an express from here to meet him at Fort Lancaster. I wrote him a dispatch showing my business here and requesting him to send on two companies of cavalry immediately, at the same time giving him an accurate account of what strength he had to meet; but unfortunately my expressman was waylaid at about 45 miles from here, just on the bank of the river where the San Fernando road crosses it to Fort Hudson. He got shot three times before he could get out his pistol. He was surrounded by 4 Mexicans, who, I presume, were hired for that purpose by Jew cotton speculators at this place. I have got three of them in the stocks. The expressman is a valiant, courageous man, and is still living, although he got shot through the head. I had him brought into this place and had him attended by an American doctor. He lost the dispatch, horse, and pistol. In the course of a few days I will know definitely whether Carleton is coming down the country or not.

The Eighth (rebel) Texas Infantry has completely deserted. Of Pyron's regiment, 170 went home; of Woods' regiment, 200 deserted or went over to the Federal lines.

There is a spy on Matagorda Island by the name of Forrester, an old man. He has got other associates. They report to the rebels all movements which you make. I cannot use the source I get this information from.

General Green commands the left of Magruder's army, which is on the Sabine River; General Bee the right, which is on Red River.

The center is opposite Galveston. Magruder has divided the State of Texas into five districts, having for their center San Antonio, Gonzales, Houston, Austin, and Edwards' Ferry. He has ordered each of these places to be fortified on purpose to gather all the able-bodied negroes together, in order to prevent them from falling into the hands of the Federals.

As he conscripted all between eighteen and forty, nine-tenths of the people southwestward of the Guadalupe are only praying for the Yankees to come on, even those that were heretofore secesh. They have lost their negroes, wagons, cattle, horses, and provisions, and their families are nearly destitute.

Those two young men who start from here to your headquarters you can place the utmost confidence in them. They are shrewd and intelligent. Please on their return give them a little specie to enable them to return. If you wish to send an order to Colonel Haynes, one of these men will bear the dispatch and the other come to me. Please change horses for them on their returning.

I wish you would give me permission to raise and enlist for the Texas campaign a battalion or regiment at this point, and to be but subject to the orders of the first division commander to whom it might be stationed, and when in the field to the general in command. Such a battalion or regiment would relieve the courts of Texas from many a painful investigation hereafter.

Law meted out to the hangmen of Texas never can or will be deservedly without resorting to means of this kind. I have got no heart now capable of forgiving. Right under my notice the other day two men came to the river on the other side. They wanted to cross some sheep. They were both arrested and the rebel soldiers took the sheep. In a few moments afterward these men tried again to cross the river, but the rebel soldiers hunted them through the cotton bales and shot them both.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. P. McMANUS.

P. S.—This young man, C. W. Winn, has suffered much at the hands of the Federal army, very wrongfully indeed, as he was not known. If you require him he will relate all. I know him to be loyal, and ever was so, and a valiant young man.

T. P. McMANUS.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.

HDQRS. 2D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., February* 13, 1864.

I. In obedience to Special Orders, No. 13, extract IX, dated headquarters Seventh Army Corps, Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark., February 11, 1864, the undersigned assumes command of this division.

II. The following staff officers at these headquarters are announced: Capt. E. D. Mason, assistant adjutant-general; First Lieut. John G. Burrill, aide-de-camp.

N. KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 7TH A. C. AND DEPT. OF ARK.,
No. 5. } *Little Rock, Ark., February* 13, 1864.

Maj. W. D. Green, adjutant-general's department, is hereby assigned to duty at these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

GEO. O. SOKALSKI,
First Lieut., Second Cavalry, and Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF PINE BLUFF, ARK.,
February 13, 1864.

Major-General STEELE:

By Colonel Clayton's request, I send you a letter written by Col. J. O. Shelby and taken from Lieut. A. C. McCoy, of his command. I captured Lieutenant McCoy and 1 man February 10, about 40 miles down the river. Lieutenant McCoy had on a blue overcoat, and his men were all dressed in Federal uniform. They were on their way to Batesville to pick up deserters.

I am, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

M. W. BENJAMIN,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
Camp John Moore, February 6, 1864.

Mrs. BYERS, *Batesville, Ark.:*

DEAR MADAM: After considerable sailing on the waves and tides of a military life, I am at last settled temporarily on the Washita River, where we shall remain, perhaps, until the thunder of impatient drums and the rattle of musketry breaks the dull lethargy of a camp life. The feelings will naturally contrast our position now and last winter, and sigh for the pleasant associations and fond recollections of the past. I should like very much to visit your quiet home and talk over the pleasures of other days, but the gratification is denied me, and I can only think on the joys that are gone with the wealth of their first embrace.

I have seen your daughter frequently in the last week. She is quite well and boarding in Camden with her husband. There is no news of any character around our quiet headquarters, and we are as effectually cut off from the world as if an angel had drawn a wide and deep gulf round the State. All your acquaintances of my brigade desire to be particularly remembered to you. I would write longer, but McCoy is just about starting and is impatient at delay.

Hoping that the dark waves of anarchy and desolation, now sweeping over Arkansas with too much rapidity, may spare your bright oasis, I remain, your true friend,

JO. O. SHELBY.

HDQRS. 4TH SUB-DISTRICT OF DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., February 13, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Central Missouri:

SIR: As I will be able in a few days or early next week to relieve all the Kansas troops, and General Ewing will be able to turn over

the command to me then, and as the late movements of guerrillas and bushwhacking parties indicate, from every quarter, an early and complete organization of their marauding efforts in the four counties of my sub-district, I would respectfully ask the general commanding the District of Central Missouri that he would send me a few companies of infantry, to garrison some of the more important posts in this sub-district, so as to enable me to keep the cavalry companies of my regiment constantly in the field, and busy scouting the more infested portions of the district. One reason still more in favor of this is this fact that in portions of Cass and Jackson Counties there are large quantities of forage abandoned, and which serve to keep up the stock of the bushwhackers in good condition.

By detailing the companies of my regiment to use this forage in those portions of the country, and so keeping the rebels from its use, would answer two good purposes—save a large item of expense and prevent its use by guerrilla parties, as well as breaking up some of their best rendezvous in this country. By garrisoning with infantry, to do the guard and other local duties of the different posts or stations, the men and horses when there can be always ready at twenty minutes' notice for any scout or expedition, besides patrolling the country more efficiently and thoroughly, and would give me cavalry enough at any time to oppose as large a force as we presume they can ever again bring into the Fourth Sub-District. By this plan I will pledge myself to keep this district thoroughly under control, and repress all their (the bushwhackers') attempts at wholesale plundering and devastation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Fourth Sub-District, Central District of Missouri.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, February 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of Missouri, for his information.

Four companies of the Ninth Minnesota Infantry have marched to Warrensburg for the purpose of being used in the manner suggested by Colonel Ford.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *February* 13, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

Brigadier-General Holland sends me a dispatch from Yellville, dated the 11th, that Colonels Freeman, Coleman, and others have crossed to the east side of White River, 12 miles below Buffalo City, with a force estimated at 1,000 men. Scouts will be kept well out to the south, and if the force attempts to move into the State it will be brought to an engagement as soon as possible. My opinion is that the movement was made to retard our forces operating in Arkansas and sent to make a raid, the Arkansas River having risen so much that they could not cross safely to the south.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *February* 13, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

All the mail that left Saint Louis the morning of the 10th for this place was taken by a band of guerrillas near Waynesville yesterday morning. All orders and communications forwarded by that mail should be duplicated.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, February 13, 1864.

Lieut. Col. BRUTSCHE, *Commanding, Lebanon, Mo.:*

COLONEL: The passengers arriving in the stage this morning inform me that the stage was robbed yesterday near Waynesville. I desire you to send at least 60 men of your command east of the Gasconade and scout the country thoroughly on all sides of the stage road, moving into the region where the enemy are. I think that they would accomplish more by moving at least a portion of them on foot. Have them go prepared for a forty days' scout; let them draw their rations at the Gasconade. For the purpose of field operations, Captain Wilson will report to and receive orders from you. The section of country between the Gasconade and Waynesville must be cleaned out. Do it if you have to put a man under every bush.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 13, 1864.

Maj. JOHN W. NOBLE:

SIR: The following letter is received from War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., February 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo I am directed to inform you that this will be authority to relieve Maj. John W. Noble, Third Iowa Cavalry, from his present duties, and order him to rejoin his regiment.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

In accordance with the foregoing authority you are hereby directed to rejoin your regiment.

Very respectfully,

N. P. CHIPMAN,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., February 14, 1864.

Capt. N. F. CRAIGUE, *Comdg. Highland Stockade:*

The general commanding directs that you capture all Vicksburg and Port Hudson prisoners who have been declared exchanged, and

whom you think are likely to return to the rebel service. I inclose copy* of a telegram received from New Orleans. You will report the circumstances of the capture of the post at Doyal's as clearly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DURGIN, JR.,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 40. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., February* 14, 1864.

I. Battery D, First Wisconsin Heavy Artillery, will proceed to Fort Jackson, La., and be reported to Brigadier-General Dwight for duty at that station.

II. The Ninety-first New York Volunteer Infantry, recently converted into heavy artillery, will proceed to Fort Jackson, La., and be reported to Brigadier-General Dwight for duty at that station.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 14, 1864.

Hons. HENRY T. BLOW, J. W. MCCLURG, B. GRATZ BROWN, B. F. LOAN, S. H. BOYD, *Members of Congress:*

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of January 21,* with General Garfield's postcript, was found in my desk day before yesterday. It gratifies me that you have written your opinion of Colonel Fletcher. I have had an interview with him. He made a favorable impression on me, and I have confidently explained to him my views on the subject of the provost-marshal-generalship. I desire your advice and assistance in all matters in which co-operation is likely to possess me of facts and aid my judgment in the work of securing the triumph of the national cause, and the unity and prosperity of the people in this department on that basis.

Trusting you will write me any suggestions you consider tending to that end, I am, very truly, yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ROLLA DISTRICT,
Rolla, Mo., February 14, 1864.

Capt. R. MURPHY,
Commanding Post, Houston, Mo.:

SIR: You will see by the inclosed dispatch† that Freeman's command is on the advance, and is by this time in the district. I hereby caution you to be on the lookout, and send out small scouting parties in different directions. If you can procure the services of reliable

* Not found.
† Not found as an inclosure.

citizens as spies who are acquainted with the country, send them amongst them, and ascertain their intentions. Be careful, and don't be napping. If the enemy should approach your post with too large a force to defend yourself fall back to this post. Watch their movements so that you will not be outflanked. Above all, be sure to use all proper diligence to keep me advised of anything that is going on.

JOS. A. EPPSTEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding District.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTH [MISSOURI STATE MILITIA] CAV.,
Salem, Mo., February 14, 1864.

Capt. J. LOVELL,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Rolla, Rolla, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: In accordance with orders, I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of scouts and escorts: On the 6th instant, I sent Sergt. Stephen Alt and 5 men of Company C and 3 men of Company M, Fifth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, on scout in the direction of Little Piney.

They struck a trail of a squad of bushwhackers. They followed their trail across the Rolla and Houston road. They found a very deep sink where some 5 had camped a night or two previous. They followed their trail on farther and found several more camping places in two large caves. They say they have sufficient proof that D. P. Neport, a man who has taken the oath of allegiance, in 1861, is often seen with the bushwhackers, and assists them in conveying goods from Rolla to the most notorious rebels that reside in that country. They returned to camp, traveling a distance of 80 miles.

On the 9th instant, I sent 1 corporal and 6 men of Company M, Fifth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, in pursuit of 5 bushwhackers that had robbed the mail and stripped the mail boy of horse and equipment. They followed their trail till dark, and in the morning pursued on their trail until they scattered and set the woods on fire behind, so they could not trail them any farther; returned to camp, traveling a distance of 60 miles. On the 10th instant, I sent Sergt. Stephen Alt and 5 men of Company C and 5 men of Company M, Fifth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, on a scout to Little Piney. They struck their trail about 18 miles from here, which they pursued in various directions through the woods until night. In the morning they pursued their trail to Bee Creek, where they lost their trail and could not ascertain any further information in regard to their movements.

On the 12th instant, learned of where another band had camped, then received information that they had gone north. They proceeded to reconnoiter the woods, hoping to intercept them on their retreat, but failed in the act, and not being able to ascertain any further information, they returned to camp, traveling a distance of 180 miles.

All quiet in this vicinity and no large force of the enemy near, but there are a great many bushwhackers around plundering and stealing horses. I have 3 scouts out that will be in to-morrow. I will do my utmost to keep you posted in all rebel movements. I wish you would send me a train of forage and escort, as I need all my

men to scout and keep lookout. I do not think that there is any large force near, but great deal of sign, which indicates that there may be a force not far off. There were 3 guerrillas attacked old man McCarty on night of the 13th instant. Mr. McCarty placed himself behind the door, and when they approached the door he blazed away at them, killing 1, and the remainder took to their heels. I sent out a scout which trailed them for several miles in a southward direction.

Captain, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI E. WHYBARK,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., February 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Dept. of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am advised by letters from the border counties that petitions have been circulated and signed by nearly every citizen at the different posts asking that the counties of Jackson, Cass, and Bates be added to a district composed of that part of the country adjoining, in Kansas. The parties state that they have not signed the petition as expressing their wishes in the matter, but from fear that if they did not do [it] they would be subject to further injuries in person and property from the bad men in that part of the country.

I suppose that these reasons have influence in some cases, while many persons honestly believe that a joint command that included the counties on each side of the Kansas and Missouri lines would have the effect in restraining the lawless bands who would otherwise plunder the country.

The people of Missouri take another view of this action. They believe that if the border is continued as heretofore, that the second tier of counties will in a short time be depopulated, after being plundered, and the people will be offered up as a sacrifice to appease the thirst of the same men that have grown rich from the harvest of the border. These conflicting views, combined with the desire for the opportunity to rob on both sides of the line, induces a representation on our side that a joint command is absolutely necessary, and, on the other, that it would be injurious and destructive of all peace and quiet. I think, however, that as soon as I obtain the command and can visit the border, that there will be no difficulty in satisfying both parties that they have nothing to fear from the present division of the departments, or if it is desirable to make any change, I shall be better able to give an intelligent opinion as to the best course to pursue. My own opinion has ever been that the peace of that portion of the country does not depend so much on the division lines of districts or departments, as it does upon the officers who command in it. These views are respectfully submitted to your consideration.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Jefferson City, Mo., February* 14, 1864.

I. The headquarters of the District of Central Missouri will be removed to Warrensburg, Johnson County, on the 16th instant.

II. The following regulations for steamers navigating the Missouri River within this district are published for the information of all concerned:

1. Steam-boats will not be allowed to ply between Jefferson City and Kansas City unless their pilot-houses and engine-rooms are thoroughly protected by bullet-proof works, so that the pilot and engineer will be secure from danger while engaged in navigating the boat in case the same should be attacked by guerrillas.

2. The master of every Missouri River steamer will be required to obtain a certificate from the commanding officers of the posts at Jefferson City, Lexington, and Kansas City, setting forth that they have personally examined and find that the said boat has been fitted so that the pilots and engineers are secure from danger in case of attack while in the discharge of their duties.

3. The commanding officers of each of these posts named will report to these headquarters and to each other the names of all steam-boats and their masters, to whom certificates have been granted, and also the name of any steam-boat that is known to be engaged in navigating the Missouri River, within the points above mentioned, in violation of this order, after a sufficient time has elapsed in which to comply therewith; upon receipt of which, measures will be taken to arrest the master of said boat, and he shall be tried before a military commission for violation of orders.

The commanding officers at Kansas City, Lexington, and Jefferson City are charged with the execution of this order and will see that it is strictly complied with.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Jefferson City, Mo., February 14, 1864.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Comdg. Fourth Sub-District, Kansas City, Mo.:

COLONEL: Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd advised the general commanding that he would move on the 12th toward the border, and by the 16th he expects that you will be in command of the Fourth Sub-District. He directs me to submit to your consideration the following, that will indicate to you the course he desires to be followed in the management of the border administration:

First. The towns and populous districts will be expected to afford their own protection by being organized into companies and armed. Such additional assistance as is necessary will be rendered them by having small guards at these points.

Second. The troops will be expected to be constantly on the move, particularly in the hill country about the headwaters of the Blues, Fire Creek, and the Sni and Hickman Mills. Excursions through these districts should be made daily, and a portion of the commands must be dismounted and scour the country on foot, so that they can

move secretly through the brush and by-paths. A sufficient number of citizen guides and scouts must be attached to each squadron so that the commanding officers will be able to move their troops at any hour and be kept fully advised of the movements of guerrillas.

Third. Every possible protection will be afforded to the operatives who are, or may be hereafter, engaged in the construction of the Pacific Railroad. When deemed necessary they will be required to have their quarters at centralized points, and small guards stationed at them to protect the property. The places where heavy work is being done will be made, if practicable, points for stationing troops for excursions into the country.

Fourth. The resettlement of the country and the restoration of the civil law will receive your especial care and attention. The sectional bitterness and personal hatreds that exist in the border, and the fears of the people on each side of your sub-district, will embarrass you in the first of these acts, while the long rule of anarchy and disregard of lawful obligations will require that the civil officers should be encouraged in every consistent mode to the energetic performance of their duties; and, in furtherance of this object, your troops will be instructed to defer to and assist them in every case when the attempt to exercise the power is made. The general instructions in Order No. 63, series 1863, Department of the Missouri,* will afford you the necessary instructions in cases where the interference with the officers of the civil law becomes necessary.

Fifth. The greatest difficulty that you will have will be in allaying the passions that have grown out of what is known as the "border warfare." This began in the infancy of Kansas, when a portion of the people of Missouri endeavored to force upon an unwilling people the curse of slavery, and has since grown into a war of extermination, and under its cover every foul bird has flown to the border as being the field for its operations. The people of Kansas must be protected by preventing the organization or concentration of guerrilla bands in the border counties for the purpose of making raids, and by keeping the country constantly patrolled as required in paragraph second of this communication, this can be done. If you find your present force insufficient for the purpose you will make requisition for more troops and call into service every able-bodied man on the border. In this connection the commanding general desires that you will make such arrangements with the commanding officers of the troops on the Kansas border in the Department of Kansas as will insure an effective co-operation in furthering this object. In order to allay as far as possible the sectional bitterness that now exists between the people of Kansas and Missouri you will instruct the officers of your command that the people must be treated with the utmost deference and kindness that is consistent with an efficient discharge of their duties. If an emergency should render it necessary, you will please communicate direct to the commanding general of the Department of Kansas any information of the movements of guerrillas that you may deem of importance, and, at the same time, forward copies of such communication to these headquarters.

Sixth. In an energetic discharge of your duties you will find it necessary to pursue a severe course toward the bad men who infest the country. The orders of the War Department, Department of Missouri, and from these headquarters will be a sufficient guide for your

* See Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 357.

action, but in a firm, just, and unswerving administration you will find peace restored to your sub-district. A few examples will be sufficient to correct the most important of the evils that exist. In order that a proper tribunal shall be established for the trial of criminals, you will recommend a sufficient number of intelligent officers, not less than four, for the purpose of their being detailed for duty on a military commission.

Seventh. The enlistment of negroes will receive especial attention. The orders on the subject will indicate the policy of the Government, but it will require that in order to have them fully carried into effect the duty should be placed in the hands of an efficient officer, with good men to assist him. The best place for idle, dissolute negroes is in the army, and such exertions as may be necessary to put them there that are not inconsistent with the orders of the War Department will be made. The number of negroes enlisted will be the best evidence of the fitness of the officer for the position of enlisting officer.

The commanding general fully comprehends the delicate position you occupy, and the difficulties that surround it; but relying upon your well-known integrity, firmness, and more than all else on your good common sense, he is assured that you will not fail in the successful discharge of the duties of commander on the border, a position so hedged with difficulties as to have proved insurmountable to your predecessors.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

R. J. LEAMING,
Aide-de-Camp and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *February* 14, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Shall the troops of this district stationed in Arkansas be dropped from our returns and from my command? The only order received here is the order of the Secretary of War creating the Department of Arkansas. I am still commanding all the troops, and all are reporting and making their returns to these headquarters.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP KAHI, SOUTH BOGGY, CHICKASAW NATION,
February 14, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

SIR: From the battle-ground on Middle Boggy I marched southward 21 miles to this point. Reports reach me that the enemy were concentrating at a camp 20 miles from Fort Washita, and were 3,000 strong. I had sent the infantry and wagons with Colonel Wattles back from Middle Boggy to Little River, taking with me only the serviceable mounted men of the Fourteenth Kansas and First and Third Indian. In all I had 450 mounted men and one howitzer. Arriving at this point I sent forward two small well-mounted parties

of 40 and 50 to the points where the enemy were said to be encamped, with the design of tempting them to pursue, the position I had being a very good one.

I was in hopes of striking one more blow at the enemy, but soon discovered that everything had fallen back in stampede and terror, and that I could only get a fight on Red River where they were conscripting everything. I learned that Colonel Jumper, on reaching the ——— Court-House, after his defeat, had only 20 men with him, and, on ascertaining that there would be no defense at the court-house, fled to Fort Arbuckle with his handful of men. Governor Colbert, of the Chickasaw Nation, on learning of the defeat at Camp Kansas, fled precipitately to Texas, into which there is a general stampede. I also learn that the rebel loss was heavier than I first reported, including Major Factor and one lieutenant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *February* 14, 1864.

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee, Wis.:

Your plan of Indian campaign is approved, subject to such modifications as experience may suggest.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 15, 1864—10 a. m.
(Received 6.20 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Is General Banks preparing an expedition to go up Red River? Boats seem to be assembling at New Orleans for that purpose. I ask, because in that event it will not be necessary for me to send, as contemplated doing on Sherman's return, to the Red River. General Thomas advances this morning.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General, Commanding.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *February* 15, 1864.

Capt. CHARLES PARSONS,
Assistant Quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The following dispatch is just received from General Grant:

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 15, 1864.

If steam-boats have gone to New Orleans to transport troops up Red River there is no necessity for others to be sent to Vicksburg. One expedition is enough. If General Banks makes it, Sherman will not; if Banks does not, Sherman can get transports sent to Banks. Advise quartermaster at Saint Louis not to send transports to Tuscumbia unless there is a surplus.

These instructions from General Grant will govern you in supplying transportation.

ROBT. ALLEN,
Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

U. S. STEAMER PENSACOLA,
New Orleans, La., February 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have received your communication of this date, and have the honor to inform you in reply that the Arizona was ordered to this place by Admiral Farragut before his departure. I propose to send three gun-boats to Berwick Bay, which, together with the one already there, will make up the number required for the contemplated movement. I shall use all possible dispatch to have them there by the 1st March.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. S. PALMER,
Commodore, Commanding at New Orleans.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 15, 1864.

Maj. D. C. HOUSTON,
Chief of Engineers, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: In compliance with your order I have visited Plaquemine and have examined the works in course of construction at that point. I respectfully submit the following report: The plan of the work shows a bastioned square (300 feet polygon side), axis nearly perpendicular to the river. The two bastions toward the field are complete, the other two (along the river) touch with their salients the levee which closes the gorge. The flanking arrangement is defective; the collateral faces being nearly in line, the flanks cannot sufficiently protect the sector deprived of fire in the prolongation of the capitals. The parapet is pretty well constructed (interior crest 9 feet, exterior about 8 feet, perpendicular between crests 9 feet).

The above-mentioned defect cannot be remedied now. I then drew the attention of the commanding officer to the following points: The interior slope should be steeper and revetted (it is now at least one-half); the inclination of the superior slope should be increased in order to have the crest of counterscarp under fire (the line of fire passes now over 3 feet above that crest); a small traverse should be constructed in rear of sally-port; the platforms, a powder magazine, and store-room should at once be constructed. The parapet is nearly completed.

After consultation with the commanding officer, who shows much intelligence and zeal, I propose the following armament:

First, in every salient, one barbette, at least 24-pounder, four guns; second, in every shoulder except one, one heavy barbette, five guns; nine heavy guns.

In three of the curtains, platforms for one field gun; in every flank, one embrasure for field gun; in traverse, one embrasure for field gun.

Reduced armament: In every salient, one heavy barbette gun, the rest of the platforms arranged for field pieces, of which four should be 12-pounders. In this case from six to eight field guns would assure a fair defense.

The site of the fort is so chosen that it can not only not defend the city, but the defense of the work will even necessitate the destruction of the city (the city lies northwest of fort and between this and bayou); but considering that the town has no military importance

per se, and that its defense would require very extended works, I come to the conclusion that the site of the work is correct. Distance from fort to city about 400 yards, to bayou about 1,200 yards, to forest in rear 1½ miles. The fort may be effectually flanked by gunboats. I have directed the attention of the commanding officer to the absolute necessity of raking two small bends in the levee which might give shelter to an enemy, and even to destroy them in an emergency. Our works at Port Hudson proceed well enough in spite of contrary undercurrents, but I need at least 10,000 feet of 3-inch plank to cover platforms, &c. I can get lumber at Mount Pleasant, but it is green.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. ELFIELD,
Major, Engineer in Charge.

[First indorsement.]

ENGINEER OFFICE, HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF,
February 17, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Brigadier-General Stone, chief of staff.

D. C. HOUSTON,
Major and Chief Enginer, Department of the Gulf.

[Second indorsement.]

OFFICE CHIEF OF ARTY., HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 19, 1864.

After conferring with Major Houston, chief engineer of the department, I have to recommend that nine 32-pounder guns on barbette carriages, with pintle chasses and traverse circles; one 30-pounder Parrott for long ranges on land front; two 12-pounder howitzers for flank defense, and four 18-pounder siege guns, on siege carriages, be adopted for the within-named work.

RICHARD ARNOLD,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Artillery, Dept. of the Gulf.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 15, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires that all transports arrived and to arrive from up river be detained in service, and so employed on the river below Port Hudson as not to attract public attention to their gathering here for an expedition.

Very respectfully, colonel, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 15, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding has given orders suspending work on the levees at Pointe Coupée and opposite Port Hudson, for the reason, as he informs me, that you, who are charged with

observing our lines of communication, do not deem it necessary. I have represented to him that my fear is, from all that I can learn of the effect of high water in the Mississippi River, we shall have unusually high water this year, and that I am informed that in years of very high water the result of a large crevasse at Pointe Coupée, and between Port Hudson and West Baton Rouge, is the overflow, to a considerable depth, of the country from Brashear City to the La Fourche.

By direction of the major-general commanding I communicate my views to you as expressed to him. My fear is that if the levees above are neglected now for ten days more we shall lose communication by rail with Brashear City at the very moment when that communication will be most valuable, and that at a time when the bar of the Atchafalaya will be in the worst condition for entrance. If anything is to be done about providing against a danger to an important line of communication it must be done promptly.

If such line of communication is endangered by neglect of work which can be done, I desire that the responsibility should rest where it belongs.

Very respectfully, colonel, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 41. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February* 15, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. A reorganization of the Nineteenth Army Corps is hereby announced, to take effect on the 20th instant, as follows:

1. The following-named regiments and batteries will compose the First Division, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory, U. S. Volunteers, viz: Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Regiments Maine Volunteers, Thirtieth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Eighth Regiment Vermont Volunteers, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, One hundred and fourteenth, One hundred and sixteenth, One hundred and sixtieth, One hundred and sixty-first, One hundred and sixty-second, One hundred and sixty-fifth, One hundred and seventy-third Regiments New York Volunteers, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Company L, First U. S. Artillery (battery), Company A, First U. S. Artillery (battery), Sixth Massachusetts Battery, Twenty-fifth New York Battery, Fourth Massachusetts Battery.

2. The following-named regiments, battalion, and batteries will compose the Second Division, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. C. Grover, U. S Volunteers, viz: Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteers, Thirty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, Ninth and Thirteenth Regiments Connecticut Volunteers, Ninetieth, One hundred and twenty-eighth, One hundred and thirty-first, One hundred and fifty-sixth, One hundred and fifty-ninth, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiments New York Volunteers, One hundred and seventy-fifth Battalion New York Volunteers, First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Company C, Second U. S. Artillery (battery), Twenty-sixth New York Battery, First Maine Battery, First Vermont Battery, Eighteenth New York Battery.

3. The following will be the organization of the Third Division, commanded by Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, U. S. Volunteers:

First Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. D. P. Woodbury, U. S. Volunteers: One hundred and tenth Regiment New York Volunteers, Second Regiment Florida Cavalry.

Second Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. A. Asboth: Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers, First Regiment Florida Cavalry.

Third Brigade, commanded by the senior officer present: One hundred and thirty-third New York Volunteers, First New Orleans Volunteers, Second New Orleans Volunteers.

4. The regiments of the First and Second Divisions, Nineteenth Army Corps, will be assigned to brigades by the corps commander.

5. The following-named general officers are assigned to duty with the First and Second Divisions, Nineteenth Army Corps, and will report to Major-General Franklin, who will designate their respective commands, viz: Brig. Gen. William Dwight, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. J. W. McMillan, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. F. S. Nickerson, U. S. Volunteers; Brig. Gen. H. W. Birge, U. S. Volunteers.

IV. The following-named regiments will constitute a separate brigade of heavy artillery, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery, and by him reported direct to department headquarters, viz: First Indiana Heavy Artillery, Sixth Michigan, Ninety-first New York.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February* 16, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 6.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Captain Craigue reports, from what appears reliable authority, about 3,000 rebels at Clinton, 500 at Whitestown. I don't hear more directly.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., February 15, 1864.

Capt. N. F. CRAIGUE,
Commanding Stockade:

You will capture all paroled prisoners of the garrisons of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, except such as you know are never likely to return to the Confederate army, through force or otherwise. If you do not care to take the responsibility of determining what prisoners should not or ought to be taken, then arrest all without distinction.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DURGIN, JR.,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *February* 15, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: Captain Barrett has arrived at Plaquemine from his scout. Colonel Sheldon says he thinks of sending some of his men with Captain Barrett to make a reconnaissance up the Grossetete.

Respectfully,

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Peninsula, February 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Thirteenth Corps:

Orders are received here to send to Louisiana all of the Fourth Division and all that portion of the Third Division now here. This evacuates this point, as there are no other troops here. I have not received any orders to abandon any other position now occupied by me, although I shall have left only 4,000 effective men, black and white, and, under such restrictions as have heretofore been placed on me, I do not conceive that I have the authority to act in that matter without orders. I shall therefore continue to hold other points till I receive instructions to the contrary.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 58. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 15, 1864.

Alton, Ill., attached to the Department of the Missouri in General Orders, No. 135, of September 19, 1862, is hereby re-transferred to that department from the Northern Department.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., February 15, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Pursuant to General Orders, No. 23, series of 1863, District of Rolla, I have the honor to make the following report for the past week: February 11, Lieutenant Reed, with 20 men of Company F, Fifth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, left this post to escort train of Government wagons to Waynesville, Mo.; returned February 13, 1864. February 10, Lieutenant Charveaux, with 20 men, Fifth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, started on a scout; returned February 14, 1864. February 12, 1 sergeant and 4 men, Fifth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, left this post on a scout to Big Maries River, 20 miles northwest; they took three rifles from parties who had no

permits for them, and destroyed them; returned February 13, 1864. February 14, Lieutenant Wolfers, with 30 men, Companies F and D, Fifth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, left this post to escort Government train to Waynesville; expect to return February 19, 1864.

Information from Houston states that a scouting party numbering about 80 men, with one mountain howitzer, are on the trail of a rebel band of about 100 men, in the direction of Thomasville. Will be able to give full report in a few days.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. EPPSTEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. District of Rolla.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTH CAV., MISSOURI STATE MILITIA,
Salem, Mo., February 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. A. EPPSTEIN,
Commanding District:

SIR: Everything quiet in this section of country. I can learn of no large force near. I will ascertain by this evening or to-morrow, as I sent three scouting parties out in different directions south, and if there is any force they will find them. I don't apprehend any danger, though the country is full of small squads of guerrillas. If there is any force coming I will find it out before they get near here. I will endeavor to keep you posted of anything of importance. If they only have 1,000 men and no artillery I can thrash them without any trouble. I can arm about 60 citizens, on a tight, that will do to depend on. I will keep the boys scouting the country thoroughly.

I am, your humble servant,

L. E. WHYBARK,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT OF CENTRAL DIST. MO.,
February 15, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Central District:

SIR: I am about to start in a few moments to go [to] Independence and meet Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd and his command, relieving the Kansas troops there and at Hickman Mills, and to-morrow Capt. William H. Greene, Company E, Second Colorado Cavalry, will relieve the Kansas troops at Westport, Mo. On my return to-morrow or the day after I will assume command if Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd's battalion arrives to-day or to-morrow in time to assign the companies to those two posts.

I am very much in need of 300 horses to mount the battalion of recruits of the Second Colorado Volunteers that reached this post in January, 1864. If I cannot get them from Saint Louis immediately I can make arrangements here to obtain them in a very short time. Can I do so?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cav., Comdg. Fourth Sub-District.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, February 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of Missouri.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 23, 1864.

Respectfully returned, through headquarters Central District of Missouri, with the request that Colonel Ford, Second Colorado Cavalry, will send in the necessary and usual requisitions, and they will be considered.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, February 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Ford, and attention directed to indorsement at headquarters Department of the Missouri.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, *February* 15, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Lieutenant McCarty is at Marshfield, about 16 miles from here. No mail has been captured in my district since I have had command here. The Gasconade is the northeastern limit. I have sent troops east of there, now into the Rolla District, to catch the mail robbers. I hope this action will be approved.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP JOHNSON, *February* 15, 1864.

[General SANBORN:]

GENERAL: I have the honor of dropping you a few lines this morning in order to let you know what is, or rather what has been, going on and is still progressing to some extent. The guerrillas have killed 1 of my boys and wounded 3, 1 of them pretty seriously, the other 2 slightly. The guerrillas attacked the stage escort, some 35 or 40 of them, and overpowering the escort they were compelled to save themselves as best they could, and that they did to a good advantage to themselves, as the rebels were on the best horses and escape by flight was out of the question, so they concluded to draw their fire first and

then escape while their arms were empty, which they did, with one exception. My company has nearly all been out ever since in pursuit of the rebels, and what progress they have made I have not learned. I have not heard one word from the lieutenant since he left. He has had some luck or sees some chance for some, I should think, or he would have been in before now.

And, general, if it should meet with your approbation, I should like to have some more help here, at least until I can get these devils killed or run out of this part of the country, for my business here I have to do keeps me too busy to have the time or the men to run them out when they have, from the best information that I can get, a force of somewhere between 40 and 60, and my company is too small to attend to the escorting we have to do and kill all of these cut-throats. Still, if on the other hand it does not suit you, you may depend I will do the best I can to get shut of that class of mankind, and if you should hear of some of them going the way of all the earth it need not surprise you, for they and my company cannot live in the same country, so they have to leave or make us leave, one or the other.

So no more until I hear from the scout and hear what it has done; if it does anything I will give you word of it.

Yours, truly,

JOHN T. WILSON,
Captain Company D, Eighth Cav., Mo. State Militia, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, February 15, 1864.

Colonel GRAVELY,
Commanding, Lebanon, Mo.:

Colonels Love, Freeman, and others are now on the east or north side of White River, with a force estimated at 1,000 men, with but little ammunition and supplies. A scout of 25 or 50 men should be kept well to the south as far as Hartville, in Wright County. I have 60 men in Douglas County, where Judge Waddle is attending court. They can communicate with each other if necessary.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *February* 15, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

Your telegram of the 10th is acknowledged, and you will receive instruction in regard to the proposed change in the boundaries of your department as soon as the subject is reported upon by the General-in-Chief. I am gratified to learn the complete organization of your department. General Davies will be assigned to your command. I hope that every success may attend your administration. Whatever support can be given by this Department you shall receive.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

IN THE FIELD,
Elm Springs, Ark., February 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

To better understand my department, I have traversed the Indian country via Baxter Springs west of Grand River and Fort Gibson, and spent several days at Fort Gibson and Van Buren, Ark. I am now 12 miles north of Fayetteville, en route for my headquarters, Leavenworth, where I expect to arrive in about six days. Fort Gibson has been fortified by the volunteers, making it a pretty safe position; but some finishing and repairing are necessary, and two or three good siege guns would be a great additional strength. Fort Smith is a town of about 1,800 inhabitants; it is much scattered and the public stores are exposed to raids. The troops are distributed in various directions, leaving about 2,000 at the place. It has been proposed to make square earth-works on three elevated points back of the town, and I have directed the work to be commenced immediately. These will greatly economize the force required to protect the place and the public stores.

General Thayer, from Little Rock, arrived previous to me, and (in the absence of Generals Blunt and McNeil, who had before commanded) assumed command of the District of the Frontier, which, by an order of mine made last year, includes territory and troops on both sides of department lines, together with Van Buren and Fayetteville, in Arkansas. As the letters and telegrams I have sent in relation to these points of associating the troops with the towns have not yet been answered, I have made no determination of the matter, allowing General Thayer to remain commanding old lines till General Blunt returns, and I may learn from you or the honorable Secretary of War your wishes in the premises.

Van Buren is unquestionably the proper depot for stores that must supply Fort Gibson and other points up the Arkansas, as well as Fayetteville. Indeed, in high water Van Buren is the proper landing opposite Fort Smith, being the only high land convenient on the north side. Van Buren is also easily strengthened by field-works that would resist raids, but to make a very strong work we would have to take position on a more remote, high, rocky hill, where a work would be very expensive. But as we may hope to prevent the return of heavy rebel artillery to the north side of the river, I would recommend the construction of two small works on two secondary heights in town, believing these would resist a raid or protect our stores till we could bring forces to resist a rebel force. Fayetteville is a high place, easily defended, but much exposed, being very remote from other posts. The troops (First Arkansas Cavalry) are much scattered. There is a fine battery of Parrott guns here with only about 150 men to protect it.

But the enemy is only found here in small bands of what they denominate bushwhackers. He is in force below the Canadian, and General Price a few days since crossed the Red River southward. But when the grass and leaves return raids are apprehended, and the public anxiety, as well as proper prudence, requires me to exert all my energies to avoid even the appearance of danger before proposing, as I will do, a forward movement. But to make provision for troops and proper disposition to resist assaults which may be apprehended, it is necessary to know the troops and territory properly appertain-

ing to Fort Smith, and it is the more urgent because there is a difference of opinion prevailing among the troops themselves, and we have enough of bickerings among them without allowing this to demoralize them.

The so-called Army of the Frontier headquarters are Fort Smith, where the district headquarters were, and divisions and brigades are distributed on both sides of the line between Arkansas and the Indian Territory. I do not desire the command of an inch of territory or a corporal's guard beyond my proper limits and the common safety seems to require. I am expected to do more than I can by the anxious people of the country.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *February* 15, 1864.
(Received 8.25 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK, *Washington, D. C.:*

Is there not some mistake in ordering the Second Minnesota Cavalry South? This is the only cavalry regiment in Minnesota, being the First Mounted Rangers, reorganized at my request for service in Minnesota. As the use of this regiment is specified in my plan of Indian campaign approved by you, I think there must be mistake in ordering it South.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *February* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, *Saint Paul, Minn.:*

Please come here as soon as convenient, to confer on Indian campaign. Telegraph what day you will reach here.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE, *Milwaukee:*

GENERAL: I can arrange to leave for Milwaukee on 22d. If my presence is indispensable before 24th, please telegraph immediately.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 16, 1864—1 p. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Nashville:*

According to General Banks's last dispatch (February 7), Admiral Farragut was to threaten Mobile, in order to draw the enemy from Sherman and Thomas. As soon as Sherman's present expedition is terminated (about the 1st of March) it was understood that he and General Banks would move up Red River to meet Steele's advance against Shreveport. This was General Banks' plan, if Sherman and Steele could co-operate with him. Sherman had agreed, but Steele

not yet heard from. The time of movement would depend upon stage of water in Red River. It was understood that as soon as Steele and Banks had effected a junction on that river Sherman's army could all be withdrawn to operate east of the Mississippi. Will not the probable delay in expelling Longstreet from East Tennessee justify the adoption of this plan of Banks and Sherman? Banks reports his force too weak to advance without Sherman's aid.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *February* 16, 1864—6 p. m.
(Received 12.30 a. m., 17th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Allen telegraphed me that General Banks had taken a large amount of river transportation to New Orleans, preparatory to a move up Red River; also that a staff officer was collecting transportation for Sherman for the same move. This was crippling us here for transportation, and I stopped it. I expected Sherman, however, to go to Shreveport and form a junction with Steele's movement if Banks has not the force to send. I would suggest that Sherman himself go in person if a part of his troops go.

U. S. GRANT,
Major-General.

U. S. FLAG-SHIP HARTFORD,
Pensacola, February 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. Army,
Commanding Dept. of the Gulf:

DEAR GENERAL: We received intelligence from a refugee of respectability whom we know, that when last heard from McPherson was at Brandon; had a skirmish with the enemy, they told him, "with some of Johnston's forces." That, I presume, is a mistake. They appear to think that they are ready for him at Mobile, for they say he is advancing upon the city with 30,000 men; so you see they look for a grand attack upon Mobile. Of course you know that the number of troops at Mobile is greatly exaggerated, as we learn by the engineer who came in here the other day.

Very respectfully, yours,

D. G. FARRAGUT,
Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 16, 1864.

Col. E. G. BECKWITH,
Chief Commissary, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires that there should be in depot at Brashear City, by the 1st March proximo, 300,000 field rations. There should also be a considerable supply in depot at Port Hudson at or near the same time.

Very respectfully, I am, colonel, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 16, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 6.40 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Fonda, of the cavalry, reports that his reconnaissance yesterday resulted in seeing nothing of the enemy in the direction of Jackson. He learned from negroes that there is a rebel force at Jackson, and that the enemy had strengthened their pickets this side.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *February* 16, 1864.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Have nothing to report worthy of notice this evening. There were various reports of there being a Confederate force about 300 strong this side the Amite River last night. I made every preparation for them. It is my impression they intend to surprise the telegraph station, but I do not mean to have it occur.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., February 16, 1864.

Col. L. A. SHELDON,
Commanding Forces at Plaquemine, La.:

The general commanding desires to be informed what cavalry passed up from Thibodeaux to the Grossetete and West Baton Rouge yesterday, and who the commander of the party was. It is suspected that they passed through or near Plaquemine, and that you can give the information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. DURGIN, JR.,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *February* 16, 1864.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

I would respectfully inquire whether any regiment will be sent to Brashear to take the place of the Ninety-first. The One hunded and thirty-first is only 340 strong, and hardly sufficient for picket and guard duty. All quiet in this district.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Franklin, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding has learned nothing that will make your absence dangerous. The headquarters of Nineteenth Army Corps will be in New Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Franklin:

GENERAL: A new Maine regiment, 750 strong, is just arriving, and will go forward to you without delay. The Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment may be ordered to prepare to break up camp to come to Algiers. Which regiment do you wish to go next?

By command of Major-General Banks:

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., February 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: In obedience to letter of instructions from Department headquarters—

to visit the principal points on the coast of Texas occupied by my corps to satisfy myself by personal examination of the safety of the positions occupied, and further directing that if these positions can be securely held by a smaller force than is now there you (I) will please promptly report the fact; if re-enforcements of troops or vessels of war should seem to you (me) to be required you (I) will please report the amount and nature of re-enforcements necessary—

I beg to make the following report: I visited Decrow's Point, where I found a division (Ransom's); Fort Esperanza, where I found two battalions of black troops; aggregate present, 839; and Indianola, where is also a division (Benton's). I recommend that Decrow's Point be for the present abandoned; the garrison at Matagorda Island be increased to 2,000 infantry, one 100-pounder Parrott and two 30-pounder Parrotts, and 150 cavalry; that the garrison at Indianola should be increased by 3,000 infantry, 500 cavalry, eight 32-pounder howitzers (brass), and four 20-pounder Parrotts.

The artillery are with 400 rounds of ammunition and complete implements, equipments, and carriages. Indianola I recommend should be held, if it is intended to begin active operations in Texas this season. Should it, however, be abandoned, the garrison of infantry at Fort Esperanza or Matagorda Island should be increased to 3,500 men. There should always be two light-draught gun-boats inside the Bay of Matagorda. A capable engineer officer is much

needed for the works on this bay. The citizen, Mr. Baker, was unfit for such duty, throwing away labor in ridiculous, untenable earth pens. I ordered him to report to Major Houston.

The troops at the points on this bay are in fine health and condition, and General Dana reports that—

> The want of cavalry to keep the enemy's mounted force from my communications and the fear of an order to abandon our friends at those places and the adjoining districts have alone prevented my occupying Victoria and Texana, and from collecting all that there is between the Guadalupe and Colorado Rivers.

I visited the force (one regiment, the Twentieth Iowa Infantry, and two small companies Corps d'Afrique) at Aransas Pass (Mustang Island). Found them in excellent health, but in want of pay, clothing, and ammunition, all of which have been asked for from these headquarters by requisitions upon the department staff. Should that post be continued the artillery should be increased by four 24-pounder howitzers (brass, smooth) and eight or ten Coehorn mortars, so that an enemy approaching under cover of the sand-hills, among which the fort stands, could be reached by shells. The black troops there and at all the points on this coast should be armed.

At Brownsville, Tex., I consider the garrison ample, except in cavalry. Were the so-called cavalry there mounted, armed, equipped, and paid, they would more than suffice, but the colonel commanding the cavalry brigade reports that not more than 200 of his horses are fit for immediate service on account of want of forage, and that these would not stand a long trip. The country is barren of forage of all sorts and the horses rapidly dying. Between 300 and 400 of the horses purchased from the Mexicans under the contract made by Colonel Holabird have already died, being lean, undersized Mustang ponies when delivered, and having had hard work and but little forage since.

The order to send part of this cavalry force (200) to General Dana has just been to-day received by me. I do not deem it safe to leave General Herron on such an extensive frontier of arid plains without any efficient cavalry, which I would do if I ordered the 200 horses fit for the field to General Dana. I, therefore, shall await further directions in regard to this matter. Should the force at Brownsville be intended to operate on the enemy's communications between that frontier and the habitable part of Texas, east of the Nueces, from which cotton comes, and to which supplies are being sent daily from Eagle Pass, a mounted force should be kept with General Herron of 800, by sending horses to him and proper arms, clothing, and equipments for the men.

The mounted Mexicans are unreliable, except to steal horses, drive cattle, and give information to the enemy when captured. They should all be put in the quartermaster's department as vaqueros. Should, however, it be deemed advisable to keep a force on the Rio Grande simply to hold possession of the town of Brownsville and cover its own communications it would require in addition to the African troops now thereabouts a brigade of infantry, a battery of artillery with siege guns enough for the works, and five companies of cavalry for outposts and vedette duties. General Herron asks for the following artillery for the works being constructed: Sixteen guns and howitzers of 24 and 32 pounds.

There are four forts to arm, some of which are very extensive. My instructions to General Herron (copy of which is hereby inclosed)*

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* See p. 309.

directs him to repair old Fort Brown. Should his force be reduced to a single brigade, he should be provided with supplies of provisions and ammunition sufficient to enable himself to maintain his forces against any attempt to besiege him until he could be relieved. The field-works at Point Isabel are the only works I examined, which appeared well planned and well constructed. The garrison there should have a company of cavalry for vedette duty. In case the new route via Boca Chica is opened and found to work well, then the garrison at Point Isabel can be reduced to one company of infantry, one of cavalry, and signal men and machinery enough to keep the garrison at Brazos informed day and night of any approach of the enemy.

The lights at Ship Island Shoal, Pass Cavallo, Aransas, and Brazos should be restored, and a communication to the Light-House Board on the subject would, I think, be attended to. Reports from commanding officers and staff officers are inclosed,* giving information useful at headquarters.

I respectfully call attention to the report of Colonel Davis, of the cavalry. My medical inspector's report, just received, will be copied and sent in as soon as practicable. An order was issued at Brownsville directing General Herron to collect the small-pox cases among the citizens and isolate them in a separate hospital, so as to prevent the further spread of that disease.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General, Commanding Corps.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK., *Little Rock, Ark., February* 16, 1864.

I. First Lieut. John G. Burrill, aide-de-camp, is announced as acting assistant inspector-general of this division.

II. First Lieut. Samuel T. Brush, Eighteenth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, is assigned to duty as acting aide-de-camp to the general commanding.

By order of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball:

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *February* 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier:

You will establish your headquarters at Van Buren or Clarksville, until further orders, and assume command of all troops heretofore belonging to the District of the Frontier and now in the Department of Arkansas, reporting to these headquarters.

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding Department of Arkansas.

* Not found as inclosures.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 76. } *Washington, February* 16, 1864.

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36. Brig. Gen. T. A. Davies, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report in person, without delay, to Major-General Curtis, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Department of Kansas, for assignment to duty.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 16, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Your action with regard to mail robbers meets the general commanding's entire approval. No intention of reprimanding [you] with regard to the mail robberies, as it was well known they occurred outside of your command. So soon as the battalion of Eleventh Missouri Cavalry arrives at Rolla the men you telegraph about will be arrested and returned to you. Rest assured the officers shall not escape if the sergeant told the exact truth about the rescue. Please bring him before you, and make him testify on oath with regard to the occurrence, and send me substance by telegraph. What do you think now of the officers of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry? Do you now think the action of the general commanding in the Scarlett case was too severe? In an official indorsement of yours, now before me, you speak of the steady and great improvement in the discipline of the battalion since its being under your command. I am sure of that part of it, but what, in God's name, must it have been before you got hold of it, if this rescue occurrence be a fair sample of its discipline now?

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *February* 16, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I respectfully request that the commanding officers of posts in the Rolla District be directed to detail no escort of less than 15 men to escort mail or trains. Men of my command who have escorted stages and trains into that district are sometimes sent back in squads of 5 as an escort to the stage. Such was the escort when the stage was attacked, a few days since, near Waynesville, and 1 of the 5 was killed and 3 wounded and the mail captured.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *February* 16, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

General Holland returned from Arkansas last evening; his official report will be forwarded soon. Colonel Freeman, Colonel Love, and Major Gunning's command are now at Bennett's River, or between Salem and Bennett's River, in Fulton County, and numbering from 600 to 1,000 men. I have to have the horses shod and the men clothed, and I can then send a force in that direction. I now have forces at Yellville, Rolling Prairie, and Berryville. There are from 1,000 to 1,500 rebels all told north of the Arkansas River. Fully 200 rebels have been killed in Northwestern Arkansas in the past four weeks by my command. We captured one or two mails, containing many letters to people in Missouri; from these it would seem that a raid had been contemplated.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *February* 16, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

Sergeant Wells, who commanded detachment sent to arrest men of the Eleventh, says under oath, among other things, that when he arrived at the camp of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, 1 mile beyond Buffalo, he showed Major Brown, commanding, the order to arrest the men; that, after conferring with the officers, the adjutant was ordered to arrest the men and send them up to headquarters, and they were brought up and put in his (the sergeant's) charge; that Major Brown then told him (the sergeant) that the men would have to go and change their public horses for private horses to ride back; that he (the sergeant) then placed a guard, 1 man, over each of the prisoners, and gave them permission to go and get horses; that soon the guard came back to him and reported that the prisoners had been released by the men, and that the men had drawn their revolvers and swore they would shoot them if they attempted to take the prisoners away; that he immediately reported these facts to Major Brown, who answered, "I can't help that; I can't help that," repeating it; that he then asked Major Brown what he should do about it, and the major made no reply, but rode rapidly away; that during all this time there was great confusion in camp, the men and at least one officer, whom the sergeant did not know, swearing that the prisoners should not come back, and laughed and jeered at the detachment.

The foregoing is the substance of the sergeant's statement, verbatim as far as copied. Major Brown has been in this district but a short time, and I am surprised at this conduct both as to him and the battalion. When I made the indorsement on Lieutenant Scarlett's case I would not have believed that such conduct could have taken place. I am willing to retract my indorsement on Scarlett's case, and conclude that no officer of the battalion is really suited to or fit for the service if he stood by and silently allowed such an occurrence.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, February 16, 1864.

Maj. L. W. BROWN,
Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, Waynesville, en route to Rolla:

Captain Wheat followed you about noon on Sunday. Captain Collier got in last night; has had horses shod to-day, and will leave to-morrow morning for Rolla.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, February 16, 1864.

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24. Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby relieved from duty on the general court-martial convened by Special Orders, No. 536, December 3, 1863, from this office, and will proceed forthwith to the Department of Kansas, and report for duty to Major-General Curtis, U. S. Volunteers, commanding.

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By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 16, 1864—10.40 a. m.

Major-General POPE:

The Second Minnesota Cavalry was ordered South in a mistake in regard to its status. The order was revoked several days ago. It is to form a part of your Indian expedition.

H. W. HALLECK.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *February* 16, 1864—11.30 a. m.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul, Minn.:

I shall expect you on the 24th.

JOHN POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: Since I had the honor to dispatch to you the application of the colonel commanding the Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, to be permitted to replace the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers in the Army of the Potomac, I have learned from officers of the last-named regiment that there is little reason to hope

for the re-enlistment of the men whose term of service will expire on the 29th April next. In view of this fact I beg leave to withdraw the application of the Sixth Regiment, inasmuch as that amount of force cannot be spared from this district unless immediately replaced. The Second Minnesota Cavalry being ordered South, there will remain but two regiments of infantry, Hatch's battalion of cavalry, and an incomplete battery for operations on this extensive frontier.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., February 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: In reply to your dispatch of 11th instant, I have the honor to state that my estimate of the force required for operations in this district corresponded with the views of the programme which should be followed, as designated in your instructions of 18th ultimo, in which you direct me to mass my whole cavalry force, and with two or three pieces of artillery to take the field early in the spring and sweep the whole region between Fort Pierre and Abercrombie. You also direct the establishment of a post on James River of three companies of infantry and five companies of cavalry, and another at Devil's Lake of three companies of infantry and five companies of cavalry. In addition to these requirements you stated the necessity of keeping up a line of stations along the frontier settlements of Minnesota. According to your instructions I addressed you a dispatch covering the entire ground, and respectfully concurring in your general policy, except in the location of the posts, and suggesting the employment of infantry rather than cavalry for the expeditionary force, or rather a mixed force of each.

The regiments in this district were already reduced one-half in number before the Second Cavalry received marching orders, and I therefore deem it my duty to apprise you that after the departure of that regiment there would not be troops enough left in this district either to carry out your directions or to push the advantages gained over the savages during the last year, so as speedily to terminate hostilities on their part. I did not intend to underestimate these advantages, for they were very good, as the condition of the hostile Indians testifies; but they can only be made entirely decisive by a demonstration formidable enough to satisfy them that the Government forces had not abandoned the field, but were prepared for further offensive operations against the refractory bands. Such an attitude of preparations to strike whenever and wherever requisite would, in my judgment, bring all these bands to tender their submission, and would be far less expensive than to place our dependence in defensive measures and show but a feeble front.

I have already assured you that I did not desire to retain one man from the Southern fields, where they are much needed, who was not indispensable to the defense of the exposed borders of Minnesota and Iowa; but certainly these States, which have so patriotically re-

sponded to the calls of the General Government, should not be so far denuded of their men as to incur any hazard whatever of a recurrence of the horrible scenes of 1862. If such a contingency should by any possibility occur, the military authorities of your department would be held justly accountable, unless they had previously made such representations to the authorities at headquarters as would, if properly heeded, have prevented any such calamity. It is with a solemn sense of the responsibility of the position you intrusted to me, as commandant of one of the most important districts in your department, that I have felt it due to you as well as to the Government that you should be fully advised, and frequently, of all the information I could obtain relative to the views and intentions of the powerful bands of savages who for the first time were brought into conflict with our forces last year, and who, although defeated and routed in every engagement, are by no means so completely subdued as not to be encouraged to continue hostilities if they have reason to believe that the frontiers have been stripped in a great degree of their defenses.

You need be under no apprehension that anything will proceed from these headquarters unnecessarily to create alarm among the people at any reduction of force in this district. It is only in my correspondence with you as my superior officer that I feel it to be my duty to state my opinions and convictions with perfect frankness, leaving it to yourself to attach such importance to them as you deem them worthy of. It is my intention, as you have been informed in my telegram, to leave for department headquarters on the 22d instant, in compliance with your message, and upon my arrival you will, of course, give me your final instructions as to the plan of operations decided upon, which I shall assuredly carry out according to the best of my ability.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

N. B.—Since writing the foregoing I have received copy of telegram from General Halleck to you, announcing the gratifying intelligence that the order directing the Second Regiment Minnesota Cavalry to proceed to New Orleans has been revoked.

Respectfully,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee Wis., February 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Davenport, Iowa:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to advise you that he will expect to see you here on the 24th instant to meet General Sibley.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 17, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General GRANT, *Nashville:*

I have given no orders to General Sherman in regard to his movements, but requested him to communicate freely with Generals Banks and Steele in regard to concert of action. I presume, from General Banks' dispatches, that General Sherman proposes to go in person to assist in effecting a junction between Banks and Steele on Red River. By last dispatch he was waiting an answer from Steele. In regard to river transportation you will exercise your own discretion, giving them all you can spare.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, La., February 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: As the result of my recent visit to Forts Saint Philip and Jackson, I have to report the following: There are now mounted at Fort Jackson seventy-nine guns and mortars, including one 15-inch gun and five 100-pounder Parrotts. There is also one more 15-inch gun to be mounted. This will be done in the course of one week; then everything will be mounted at Fort Jackson.

There are now mounted at Fort Saint Philip forty guns. There are to be mounted at Fort Saint Philip seven guns; two of these are 15-inch guns and five 100-pounder Parrotts. The platforms for the 15-inch guns at Fort Saint Philip are complete. It will take about three weeks to complete the platforms for the 100-pounder Parrott guns. There are no bolts for the 15-inch guns at Fort Saint Philip with the guns; this requires immediate attention. It will require five or six weeks' time to mount all the guns at Fort Saint Philip if everything is provided promptly.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General, Comdg. Defenses of New Orleans.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 17, 1864.

Capt. F. J. SHUNK,
Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Gulf:

CAPTAIN: General Ord, who has just returned from an inspection of the various points now occupied by our troops in Texas, recommends the following additional armament be sent to that coast, viz:

Matagorda Island: One 100-pounder Parrott gun, two 30-pounder Parrott guns.

Aransas Pass: Four 24-pounder howitzers, four 24-pounder Coehorn mortars.

Brownsville: Sixteen guns and howitzers, 24 and 32 pounders.

Will you have the goodness to inform me if you have such number and calibers and description of guns as are hereinbefore mentioned?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 43. } *New Orleans, La., February* 17, 1864.

1. The Twenty-ninth Maine Veteran Volunteers will proceed at once to Algiers, La., and take post at the Belvidere Iron-Works. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation. The commanding officer will report direct to these headquarters.

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7. The headquarters of the Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, will be in New Orleans, La., until further orders.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Commanding Baton Rouge, La.:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that immediate measures be taken to have all stragglers and convalescents fit for duty within your command returned to their regiments without delay.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to the commanding officer District of La Fourche, La.)

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., February 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES BOWEN,
Provost-Marshal-General, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I send down 45 prisoners, paroled men of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, taken because the enemy had pronounced them exchanged, and were forcing them back into service. I have taken Captain Bruslé's verbal parole, to report to you, because he asserts that he considered his parole still binding in conscience, and because he is of opinion that his division of the Vicksburg army has not been pronounced exchanged.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 17, 1864.

Col. E. L. MOLINEUX,
Thibodeaux:

COLONEL: It is impracticable just now to send any regiment to Brashear to replace the Ninety-first New York. You will have to do the best you can for a short time with what you have in the district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *February* 17, 1864—1.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The cavalry have returned from the reconnaissance. Thoroughly scouted the country east of Plaquemine and went as far north as West Baton Rouge. Found only 2 Confederate pickets and captured 1 man. Nothing of importance developed, except the fact of no great force being in that direction.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *February* 17, 1864—7 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: The reconnoitering party I sent out some days since under charge of Captain Barrett, of First Louisiana Cavalry, returned to-day. They were unable to go to the points I designated, the junction of Grand River and Bayou Pigeon, and also the junction of Bayou Plaquemine and Grand River, as they found the roads impassable; but went to Plaquemine and followed the river to West Baton Rouge, and from there struck across the country to Rosedale, on Bayou Grossetete; followed the bayou down to Indian Village, on Bayou Plaquemine. In their scout they ran across two Confederate picket-posts, but captured only 1 prisoner, whom I now have here. From all I can learn I think they have not a large force on the Grossetete.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
Commanding U. S. Forces on coast of Texas:

GENERAL: Your letter of February 10, instant, asking to be relieved from duty by General Ord, and permitted to come to New Orleans to apply for an order relieving you from further service in this department, has been received from General Ord at these head-

quarters and submitted to the major-general commanding the department. I am instructed by the commanding general to state in reply that while it is his desire to accede to the wishes of all general officers in respect to the locality of their service, yet he does not deem it consistent with the good of the service to make changes in the principal commanders of the department at a moment when important movements may be anticipated, unless the reasons impelling those changes should be most important. The commanding general, before granting your request for relief, deems it necessary that you should state your reasons for desiring such change of service.

Very respectfully, general, I am, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Bay, Tex., February 17, 1864.

Major-General WARREN,
Commanding at Indianola:

Your understanding about the order regarding the evacuation of Old Town is correct. It need not be evacuated unless you consider it advisable on a further reduction of your force.

I understand there is a narrow, deep bayou between you and the Bayucos Island Bayou, about midway. It will be necessary for you to make arrangements to bridge this temporarily for your march, in case you come down that way. If so, can't it be done with some lumber and small boats from Indianola when you are ready to move?

Respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., February 17, 1864.

Lieut. G. O. SOKALSKI,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to inform General Steele that my scouts have lately captured a large number of rebels. I have administered the oath of allegiance to those who deserved it who had been conscripted, and others who placed themselves in the way to be captured, including 2 officers. Under the directions of the Secretary of War I have sent yesterday 28 privates to Alton and 6 officers to Johnson's Island. On the 14th instant Captain O'Connell, of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry, captured Col. J. E. Josey, of the Fifteenth Arkansas, and 4 other officers, wounding Colonel Josey, breaking his right arm with a pistol-shot, and also wounding his adjutant, who escaped. Colonel Josey is in a private house here receiving careful treatment from my surgeons.

I have my previous information confirmed that General McRae is in Saint Francis County trying to organize his brigade and dealing in cotton, which is smuggled into Memphis by his employés and every kind of supplies received in return. I suggest that a cavalry raid of 1,000 men be sent from four points on White River, in detachments, 250 strong, across the country to the Mississippi River,

which, if properly led and guided, would so clean out the enemy's force as to enable the loyal people to hold their elections in all the counties between the White and Mississippi Rivers on the 14th of March next.

I also suggest, as General Steele commands all the State of Arkansas, that he occupy and fortify a position opposite Memphis, to be commanded by an able and discreet officer, who will regulate the trade of Memphis into the interior and prohibit the landing of any merchandise between that post and Helena. The colored troops in the department could furnish the labor to make the fortifications with dispatch. I could elaborate the reasons for these suggestions, and would do so, but that I judge them unnecessary, in the confident belief that General Steele already understands them better than myself.

The seven companies of the Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry are worthy of praise for having captured at least 400 rebels since they have been under my command. The most successful raids have been made by using a boat guarded by colored troops, which I have sent to points on the Saint Francis, White, and Mississippi Rivers, and thus making expeditions that were secure.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 17, 1864.

MR. JAMES L. FAWCETT,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant, requesting the revocation of the order suppressing the newspaper formerly published in this city by you. In reply I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you that you are authorized to resume its issue, and continue it so long as it shall appear to be truly loyal in its tone and sentiment, of which the major-general commanding (or higher military authority) will judge. I am further directed by the commanding general to say that while his duties as department commander point directly to a non-interference with all ordinary political questions agitating the people within the limits of this military department, he nevertheless considers that the publication of any article tending to weaken the military power of the nation by exciting resistance to the constituted authorities would be of grave military importance, and any paper in this department publishing such articles will be suppressed as a military necessity. With this understanding you are perfectly at liberty to resume the publication of your paper, and the commanding general indulges in the hope that it will be conducted in a spirit to conduce to the furtherance of our cause and the welfare of our country.

Until further orders you will please furnish these headquarters with three copies of your daily issue.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

O. D. GREENE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTH CAV., MISSOURI STATE MIL.,
Salem, Mo., February 17, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. A. EPPSTEIN,
Commanding District, Rolla, Mo.:

SIR: All quiet in this county. I have scouted the county for 35 miles south of this. Can hear of no force nearer than White River. I sent 2 men down to go into their camp if they can find it. They will be back in a few days. I have the county well scouted. Received information that Freeman and others were on White River, at what is called Flat Rock Bottom, on the 8th of this month. I don't think he will move in this county in force, but scatter his force over the county. This county all around here is full of them in small squads. I will keep you posted in all movements. They cannot move in this direction unless I find it out.

I am, colonel, your humble servant,

L. E. WHYBARK,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, February 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth:

SIR: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 26th ultimo, in which you submit for his consideration certain modifications as to the lines and defenses of the Department of Kansas, and, in reply, to say that no change in the limits of that department is contemplated at present.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 44. } *New Orleans, La., February* 18, 1864.

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2. The Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Veteran Volunteers, Col. G. L. Beal, will at once proceed to Franklin, La., and report to the commanding officer of the Nineteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

3. The Thirtieth Regiment Maine Veteran Volunteers, Col. Francis Fessenden, will at once proceed to Franklin, La., and report to the commanding officer of the Nineteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

6. The following movements and changes in the disposition of troops will be carried into effect without delay:

First. The chief of cavalry will immediately designate a detached company of cavalry to report to Major-General Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, to relieve Read's company of the Third Massachusetts Cavalry, now serving in the Defenses of New Orleans.

Second. On being relieved by a company to be designated by the

commander of the Defenses of New Orleans, Read's company of Third Massachusetts Cavalry will report for duty at the headquarters of its regiment.

Third. The chief of cavalry will send a full company of good cavalry to Thibodeauxville, to report for duty to the commanding officer, District of the La Fourche, to relieve the company of the First Louisiana Cavalry, now on duty at Napoleonville.

Fourth. On being relieved by a company designated by the chief of cavalry the company of the First Louisiana Cavalry, now on duty in the District of La Fourche, will proceed to Franklin, La., and be reported for duty to the regimental commander.

Fifth. Company A, Second Louisiana Cavalry, is hereby relieved from duty in the Defenses of New Orleans, and will be reported to the chief of cavalry for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES, *Franklin, La., February* 18, 1864.

Col. Charles C. Dwight, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteers, is hereby detached from his regiment and assigned to duty as acting assistant inspector-general, Nineteenth Army Corps, and is announced as such. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 48. } HDQRS. 19TH A. C. AND U. S. FORCES, *Franklin, La., February* 18, 1864.

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5. In pursuance of Special Orders, No. 41, extract 3, current series, headquarters Department of the Gulf, the following-named regiments assigned to the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, Brig. Gen. W. H. Emory commanding, are hereby assigned to brigades as follows, to take effect February 20, 1864:

First Brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. William Dwight: Fifteenth Maine, Thirtieth Massachusetts, One hundred and fourteenth New York, One hundred and seventy-third New York, One hundred and sixty-first New York.

Second Brigade, to be commanded by Brig. Gen. J. W. McMillan: Twenty-sixth Massachusetts (temporary), Thirteenth Maine, Twelfth Connecticut, Eighth Vermont, One hundred and sixtieth New York, Forty-seventh Pennsylvania.

Third Brigade, to be commanded by the senior colonel: Fourteenth Maine, One hundred and sixty-second New York, One hundred and sixty-fifth New York, One hundred and sixteenth New York, Thirtieth Maine.

Capt. Duncan S. Walker, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general, First Division, and will report to Brigadier-General Emory.

Capt. Oliver Matthews, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, is assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general, First Brigade, First Division, and will report to Brig. Gen. William Dwight.

The following-named batteries are assigned to the First Division: Battery A, First U. S. Artillery; Battery L, First U. S. Artillery; Fourth Massachusetts Battery, Sixth Massachusetts Battery, Twenty-fifth New York Battery.

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By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 18, 1864.

Dr. A. P. DUDLEY, *New Orleans:*

SIR: Your letter of yesterday's date, proposing to raise a squadron of scouts to operate in the woodland country of West Louisiana, has been submitted to the major-general commanding the department, who directs me to authorize you to commence immediately the organization of such a squadron as you propose.

Proper officers nominated by you will be appointed and commissioned by the major-general commanding. The squadron should be composed of two companies of 100 privates each, with the usual proportion of commissioned and non-commissioned officers. The service of the squadron may include any portion of Western Louisiana, Eastern Texas, or Arkansas. If the men can procure their own mounts and equipments, they will be paid a fair price for the horses.

Very respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 18, 1864.

Col. E. L. MOLINEUX, *Thibodeaux:*

COLONEL: You may call on the commanding officer Fifteenth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, for a temporary detail for picket duty, but it is desirable that they should be as little weakened as possible in their fortification duties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Plaquemine, La., February 18, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE W. DURGIN, Jr.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The cavalry which passed into Grossetete from Thibodeaux was one company from First Louisiana Cavalry, Captain Barrett, also a company of First Louisiana Infantry, mounted, Captain Ing-

ham. They have returned and gone down the river. They went against my advice, and I suppose were acting under orders from their superiors. Captain Barrett was in command of the party.

Very respectfully,

L. A. SHELDON,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., February 19, 1864.

Some days ago complaint was made to me of depredation on a loyal citizen opposite town, and acts of violence there, which it thus appears were committed by this force, which appears to me to be improper and impolitic.

Respectfully forwarded.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HDQRS. COMPANY B, FIRST LOUISIANA CAVALRY,
Napoleonville, La., February 18, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM J. DENSLOW,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Thibodeaux, La.:

SIR: I have the honor of forwarding to you an account of the scout from which I have just returned: On the 11th instant, pursuant to orders, I reported with my command to Colonel Fiske at Donaldsonville, and was by him ordered to go to Lake Natchez. I then proceeded up the Mississippi River about 13 miles, when I turned off to the left in direction of Lake Natchez and stopped at Ross' place, about 2 miles from the lake, where I learned it was impossible to cross to the west side of the lake. I started from this place for Plaquemine with the intention of coming down by Grand River, Bayou Pigeon, and Lake Pierre to the Bayou La Fourche. Arrived at Plaquemine, I ascertained that it was impossible for cavalry to travel by the above-named route.

At Plaquemine I reported to Colonel Sheldon, and asked him if it would be prudent for me to go to Grossetete and ascertain what was going on there. He thought it would, and promised to give me 30 of his cavalry. When I got ready to start, about 6 p. m., he refused to give me the force he had promised me; he said the reason he refused to let me have the men was that he heard there were 300 rebels at Grossetete. I crossed the bayou at Plaquemine and proceeded on to West Baton Rouge; from this place I marched along the railroad to Rosedale, on Bayou Grossetete, where I came across the enemy's picket, capturing 1. Here I found two flat-boats full of sugar and several wagons loaded with cotton, all going to Plaquemine. I also learned that the cotton and sugar speculators can go in and out of our lines whenever they wish. I then returned by Grossetete Bayou to Indian Village, and crossed on flat-boats that Colonel Sheldon had provided, coming home by Plaquemine.

I heard of a robbery within 3 miles of Rosedale, said to have been committed by my rear guard. I immediately had the party comprising the rear guard taken into a room and searched, but

found nothing with them. It is worthy of note that the person who was robbed did not come to Plaquemine to identify the person or persons who robbed him. I believe the report has been got up by parties at Plaquemine interested in the speculation trade that is carried on there.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BARRETT,
Captain, Commanding Post.

[First indorsement.]

HDQRS. U. S. FORCES, LA FOURCHE DISTRICT,
Thibodeaux, February 18, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the general commanding the department, and reference called to trade to and from Plaquemine.

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 20, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Sheldon, commanding U. S. forces at Plaquemine, La., through Brigadier-General Cooke, for explanation and report.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., February 25, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Colonel Sheldon for explanation and report.

By command of Brig. Gen. P. St. George Cooke:

GEO. W. DURGIN, JR.,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Plaquemine, La., February 25, 1864.

I do not quite understand upon what subject I am to report. Captain Barrett came here; as he says. I gave it as my opinion that he could not return by the route he names. He informed me that he had found out he could; that the water had not flooded the road. He said he would like to go to Grossetete. I told him I would send 30 cavalry with him, and as I was about to send an expedition on the other side of Bayou Grossetete, above Indian Village, for lumber, he could go to Rosedale and recross on the flats I should have there for the use of my party. On investigation I learned that there were but 20 of my horses fit for his contemplated expedition, and received information that three companies of Texans had come down near

Rosedale to pick up conscripts and mules, of which I informed Captain Barrett. As such a force outnumbered his two to one, I would not take the responsibility of the expedition. My expedition for lumber started the morning after, and was successful, and I aided him to recross the bayou at Indian Village. As to the loads of sugar and cotton, I have no knowledge, but presume it is true, as considerable cotton and sugar have come to this point from the back country.

As to the presence of speculators outside of our lines I also have no knowledge, but presume they go there. They land from boats and procure passes here and elsewhere like other loyal citizens to pass the pickets. Where they go to is unknown to me. The party robbed is unknown to me personally. He lives in West Baton Rouge. His father came and reported the robbery to me, he being a loyal citizen. The plundered man is said to have been engaged in cotton-buying and was returning from the Confederate lines homeward. I have not heard of the man or the subject since Captain Barrett left. The name of the man who claims to be robbed is James Lobdell. He has never been here to my knowledge.

Having touched all the subjects contained in Captain Barrett's report that can possibly concern Plaquemine, I conclude.

Respectfully returned.

L. A. SHELDON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., February 18, 1864.

Capt. JAMES KEEFE,
Commanding Expeditionary Detachment:

The general commanding directs that you will embark your command at 6 a. m. to-morrow, proceeding by steamer to Lobdell's Landing. You will there debark, march to Rosedale with celerity, taking care to surprise and capture the pickets at Lake Cocodrie and Rosedale. You will seize, in as large numbers as you may deem advisable, good beef-cattle where you may find them, but particularly on the plantation specified in verbal instructions. You will return by the road west of the Grossetete to Indian Village; thence to Plaquemine. The skiffs being constructed by Martin Roesser, a Confederate soldier at ———'s plantation, will be destroyed. War vouchers will be given by a commissioned officer for all cattle for which claimants appear.

You will act with caution and exercise extreme vigilance in the prevention of all disorders and irregularities.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DURGIN, JR.,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 26. } *Saint Louis, Mo., February* 18, 1864.

I. The honorable Secretary of War having delegated to the commanding general authority to grant permission to applicants for com-

missions in regiments of African descent to appear before the Board of Examination in session in this city, section XV of General Orders, No. 135, series of 1863, from these headquarters, is hereby amended in accordance therewith.

II. The commanding general calls the attention of all officers in the department whose duty it may become to forward applications from officers and enlisted men under their command to appear before the Board, to the fact that in many cases heretofore, it would appear, applicants have been recommended for no other apparent purpose than to get rid of worthless or obnoxious men, or to obtain in this way a furlough to visit Saint Louis. Officers are informed that in future they will be held to a strict accountability for their recommendations; and, in any case, should it appear that a recommendation has been unworthily bestowed, or given without due consideration, the officer so giving it will be liable to be himself ordered before a board to examine into his qualifications and fitness for the position he holds, or even to summary dismissal from the service.

III. Applications from citizens must be accompanied by testimonials as to moral character and physical ability, and a statement from some one known at these headquarters that it is more than probable the applicant will pass an examination in the hereinafter-mentioned studies.

IV. All applicants are examined first as to physical ability and afterward upon tactics, army regulations, general military knowledge, arithmetic, geography, and history. The standard established by the Board is not beyond the capacity of any one of fair education and abilities, but the examination is thorough and entirely indiscriminating as to persons. Any one who passes the examination is at once recommended to the War Department for appointment.

V. All applications should be made in the handwriting of the applicant.

VI. District commanders will take the necessary steps to cause to be forwarded to these headquarters a full report of all officers and enlisted men now absent from their commands for the purpose of appearing before the Board, and the dates at which they left their commands. They will also cause individual reports to be made of the date at which each person returns to duty, together with the cause of delay in returning, should it appear such delay has occurred.

VII. In future commanding officers will immediately forward reports through the proper channel of all officers and men leaving their commands on permission to appear before the Board, giving the date at which they left, and similar reports of the date of return.

VIII. All applicants for permission to appear before the Board who are in the military service will report immediately after arrival in the city at the rooms of the Board, southeast corner of Fifth and Olive streets, exhibit their letters of authorization, and register their names, where they will receive instructions as to the time when they can be examined. When they appear before the Board they will be required to present themselves in the proper uniform of their respective grades and arms of the service.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 18, 1864.

Messrs. STOREY and WOODEN,
Publishers of the Chicago Times, Chicago, Ill.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter dated 15th February to Major-General Rosecrans, asking for a revocation of an order prohibiting the circulation of the Chicago Times within the limits of the Department of Missouri, is received, and I am directed by him to state that the order will be revoked. He desires it to be understood, however, in this and all other similar cases, that, holding to the doctrine that the military power should never interfere with the full and free expressions of the press upon all subjects except as a military measure, he believes it to be the first duty of a military commander to preserve and protect the integrity of his Government from all attacks; and anything written or spoken, calculated materially to impair that integrity by weakening its authority or that of its officers, it is his plain duty to take cognizance of it, and to act according to his best judgment, responsible only to the Government for such course of action as he may think it necessary to adopt.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTH CAV., MISSOURI STATE MIL.,
Salem, Mo., February 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. A. EPPSTEIN,
Commanding District, Rolla, Mo.:

SIR: I just have reliable information of Freeman's and Love's whereabouts. They are in the southeast corner of Oregon County, on Frederick's Fork. They have some 600 or 700 men. They have just come in there. They are clearing out that county, burning all the Union families out—the families of Union men who have left that county. Can't ascertain which way or where they are going, though I think they will remain there, as that is their old range and plenty of forage there. I think they could be driven out from there now without any trouble. [If] a few troops from Pilot Knob and from Rolla and this place and Houston be sent there in different directions, I don't see how he could escape. I don't apprehend any danger of an attack here, though they may. I will try and be ready for them at any time.

I wish I had one 12-pounder howitzer; it would be a great help to us and then be almost able to repel any force.

I have the country well scouted south of this. I sent a scout yesterday down on Jack's Fork. They have not returned yet. I would like to go and have those scamps driven out of the county. As long as they remain in that county they will be running in this county stealing. There is no force nearer than those spoken of above, only small bands, though we have them pretty well run out at present.

I am, very respectfully,
L. E. WHYBARK,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 18, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, my arrival at this place last evening, where I have temporarily established my headquarters.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., February 18, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: To-day I assumed command of the Fourth Sub-District, and appointed my acting assistant adjutant-general and acting provost-marshal. A copy of General Orders, No. 1, is inclosed. I have relieved the Kansas troops by ordering two squadrons to Pleasant Hill, two squadrons to Harrisonville, under Major Pritchard; two squadrons, under Major Smith, to Independence; one squadron to Hickman Mills; Squadron E to Westport; Squadrons B and M to Kansas City, for duty in the town, and Squadron D in Kansas City, always ready for escort, scout, or sudden patrol, Squadron I having been sent as escort to Harrisonville for Major Pritchard.

Your letter of instructions was received yesterday, and I am preparing instructions for the different posts embodying what is contained in them.

The scouting and continued patrolling of the more secluded hills and timbered portions of the sub-district will be strictly enjoined and performed; and in this connection I would again ask the general commanding that five companies of infantry be sent to the sub-district to garrison the more important points, and by that means liberate a large amount of cavalry for duty for which they are better fitted. I shall in a few days recommend some officers for a military commission, to hold its session in this city, for the examination of cases which will doubtless arise when the machinery of the whole district is in proper running order. I will also state to the general commanding the Central District that I shall send to-morrow to their respective companies the recruits and dismounted men of the Second and Third Regiments Colorado Volunteers now at this post, and would again ask that they be mounted as soon as possible, for I thus lose the service of nearly 300 picked men as cavalry.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Col. 2d Colo. Cav., Comdg. 4th Sub-Dist., Dist. of Cent. Mo.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. 4TH SUB-DIST., DIST. CENT. MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., February 18, 1864.

I. The Kansas troops within the counties of Jackson, Cass, Bates, and the northern part of Vernon County, Mo., having been relieved by the Second Colorado Cavalry in pursuance to Special Orders, No.

7, dated headquarters Department of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo., January 8, 1864, I hereby assume command of the above counties, forming the Fourth Sub-District of District of Central Missouri, in obedience to General Orders, No. 2, dated headquarters District Central Missouri, January 14, 1864, with headquarters at Kansas City, Mo.

II. First Lieut. Edward L. Berthoud, Company E, Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, is hereby appointed acting assistant adjutant-general of the Fourth Sub-District of District of Central Missouri, and all communications to these headquarters will be addressed to him as such.

III. Capt. Joseph C. W. Hall, Company B, Second Colorado Cavalry, is appointed assistant provost-marshal of the Fourth Sub-District of the District of Central Missouri, subject to the approval of Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, commanding District of Central Missouri.

By order:

JAS. H. FORD,
Col. 2d Colo. Cav., Comdg. 4th Sub-Dist., Dist. of Cent. Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

The major-general commanding the department directs that you drop the troops formerly belonging to your command, and now stationed in Arkansas, from your returns. Inform the officer commanding at Fayetteville that he should now send his reports, returns, &c., to Major-General Steele's headquarters at Little Rock.

JAS. TOTTEN,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, February 18, 1864.

Col. J. J. GRAVELY,
Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry:

COLONEL: My action in sending troops across the Gasconade to scout in the Rolla District is approved by the department commander, and from the present indications I conclude it better to keep some force at the Gasconade. Unless there are good reasons in your mind for not doing so, you will transfer one full company of your command from Lebanon to the Gasconade and direct Lieutenant-Colonel Brutsche to go there for the present to command. All the troops at and east of Lebanon will report directly to you, and receive orders from you, distributed, however, as above indicated. Every inducement will be held out to citizens to plant and sow large crops, and all may rest assured that they will, without regard to their past sentiments or views, be paid fully for all they produce hereafter that is taken by the Government.

Impress fully upon all the citizens of your section the importance of reporting all the information they have of any guerrillas or bands of partisan rangers promptly to you, that you may the better guard

against their depredations and capture them; also the importance of reporting to you all manner of crime and misconduct on the part of our own soldiers as well as on the part of citizens and bands of rebels. If the civil courts do not punish crime promptly enough, in your opinion, you will so inform me, and I will at once convene a military commission at Lebanon to dispose of their cases. Promptly have punished all irregularities on the part of our own troops, and impress as fully as possible on the minds of all our troops, officers and soldiers, the importance of the most orderly and upright conduct; that they must be the examples and conservators of the public peace, and not the violators and disturbers of it.

Rigidly enforce General Orders, No. 9, current series, and any soldiers found drunk should be compelled to state where and of whom they obtained the liquor, that the penalties provided in the order may be inflicted upon the guilty parties. I shall endeavor to maintain a post south of the State line, near the line dividing Marion and Fulton Counties, Ark., so you may assure the people in the border counties that they will be protected in returning to and cultivating their farms. Let every effort be made to procure law and order, the surest way to accomplish which is to punish all breakers of it in the most speedy manner, and duly communicate any changes or modifications that you may think would be of advantage at any time of the present disposition or management of the forces of the district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, February 18, 1864.

Capt. J. T. WILSON,
Gasconade Crossing:

CAPTAIN: Your communications in regard to the attack on the stage escort have been received. I tender my compliments to the 5 men for their gallantry at that attack, but it was very wrong to have so small a number of men for a stage escort. Such an escort should never consist of less than 12 men. Whose fault this is I do not know—I suppose the commanding officer at Waynesville. I have ordered a company from Lebanon to the Gasconade, also Lieutenant-Colonel Brutsche for the time being.

You have authority to scout in the Rolla District, and your command will escort the stage from Gasconade to Lebanon.

Your men and officers will be instructed not to move or obey any order detailing them as escort when in the Rolla District, unless 12 men at least are detailed for escort, unless such order should come from department headquarters. You will exhibit this communication to Lieutenant-Colonel Brutsche on his arrival, and as soon as convenient thereafter I desire you, with a proper escort or command, to hunt and destroy the mail robbers and guerrillas in that region. Inform all the citizens through that region that they are expected to communicate all information concerning guerrillas to the post at Gasconade at the earliest moment, and to organize in companies for the purpose of capturing or destroying them, and that anything accomplished by them in this behalf will be suitably rewarded, and any

neglect or dereliction will be considered as evidence of sympathy and co-operation, and they will be punished in person and property accordingly.

In scouting for these bands you will not, as a general rule, make long or rapid marches, thereby using up horses, but will divide your force, stationing portions on or near the runways of these bands, and with other portions drive them in that direction, that the parties in position may capture or destroy them. Let all vigilance be used and every effort made to maintain law and order in your section, and report the results of all scouts and skirmishes to these headquarters at your earliest convenience. Lieutenant-Colonel Brutsche will be governed by the same instructions that I have given you herein.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HUMBOLDT, KANS., *February* 18, 1864.

Maj. P. B. PLUMB,
Comdg. Troops in and west of the Neosho Valley:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report pertaining to my escort duties to refugee Indian supply train: My command was composed of the following companies and detachments, viz: Company C, Eleventh Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Phillips; Company K, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry Volunteers, under command of Lieutenant Johnson, and a detachment of Company M, Third Wisconsin Cavalry Volunteers, under command of Sergeant Dixon. I started from here on the morning of 31st January, but owing to a heavy rain-storm which set in on that day, I was compelled to wait for the train at the Osage Mission until 2d February. As soon as the train arrived at that place I started it southward. The roads were so bad that our progress was slow till we reached the old military road, but as soon as I struck that road I moved the train from 15 to 20 miles per day.

I arrived at Fort Blunt on the 11th instant and started on my return on the 13th, and arrived here to-day. I discovered nothing worthy of mention on my march to or from Fort Blunt. My animals are much worn down in consequence of the lack of forage. The quartermaster at this post could not furnish me with teams sufficient to haul forage, and the country through which I passed is entirely destitute of any kind of subsistence for horses, consequently our animals suffered much. In my opinion it will take two or three weeks to recruit them sufficiently for further service.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN M. BERNARD,
First Lieut. Co. M, Third Wis. Cav. Vols., Comdg. Escort.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. TROOPS IN AND WEST OF NEOSHO VALLEY,
Humboldt, Kans., February 20, 1864.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Kansas:

SIR: Herewith I have the honor to submit the report of Lieut. John M. Bernard, Company M, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, on his

return with the escort to supply train for Fort Gibson. I take pleasure in saying that Lieutenant Bernard acquitted himself well of his trust.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. PLUMB,
Major Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit to you two copies of communications from Admiral Farragut and one from General Halleck, which will give you information as to his movements in the vicinity of Mobile and the effect of your operations upon the people and troops in that section.* They appear to have anticipated an attack on the city by your troops. The admiral makes his demonstrations upon the water in the vicinity of Mobile, as requested by you, and I have no doubt will be thorough in his work.

I received your dispatch by Captain Dunham, for which I beg you will accept my thanks. General Steele has also communicated to me information as to the location of his troops and the strength he can command. He will be able to move 10,000 men, well equipped and armed, early in March. He says that the route to Monroe is the most practicable for him at this season of the year. Monroe is connected directly with Natchitoches by good roads. I doubt not that by a rapid movement I may be able to reach Natchitoches with my own forces, but if you could move a column at the same time from Vicksburg, across the country or by the Red River, which we shall clear in the course of our movement toward Alexandria, it would make certain the immediate occupation of Shreveport, possibly without any contest by the enemy. I shall be ready to move by the 5th of March. Captain Dunham knows the position of things here and will give you all the information you desire.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 19, 1864.

Maj. D. C. HOUSTON,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

MAJOR: The armament for the new fort at Plaquemine having been ordered there, you will please have the goodness to send immediately an engineer to that point and have the necessary magazines constructed without delay, and platform properly placed for the guns. According to your recommendation and that of the chief of artillery the following armament has been ordered there: One 30-

*See Halleck to Banks, February 1, and Farragut to Banks, February 11 and 16, pp. 211, 294, 341.

pounder Parrott gun, nine 32-pounder garrison guns, eleven 18-pounder siege guns.

The field battery stationed there will furnish flanking guns.

Very respectfully, I am, major, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 19, 1864.

Capt. F. J. SHUNK,
Chief of Ordnance, Department of the Gulf:

CAPTAIN: You will please issue to the commanding officer fort at Plaquemine, La., the following ordnance and ordnance stores, viz: One 30-pounder Parrott gun, four 18-pounder siege guns, with siege carriages, implements, and equipments complete; nine 32-pounder garrison guns, with barbette carriages, implements, and equipments complete; also 100 rounds of ammunition per gun, giving the proper proportion of round shot and canister or grape.

Very respectfully, I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 19, 1864.

I. The following-named regiments and batteries of the Nineteenth Army Corps will immediately have inscribed upon their colors the names of the several actions set opposite their names, wherein they have borne a distinguished part, as follows:

Twelfth Maine Volunteers, Irish Bend, Port Hudson; Fourteenth Maine Volunteers, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson; Eighth Vermont Volunteers, Cotton, Bisland, Port Hudson; Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, La Fourche; Thirtieth Massachusetts Volunteers, Baton Rouge, Plains Store, Port Hudson, Cox's Plantation; Thirty-first Massachusetts Volunteers, Bisland, Port Hudson; Thirty-eighth Massachusetts Volunteers, Bisland, Port Hudson; Twelfth Connecticut Volunteers, Georgia Landing, Cotton, Bisland, Port Hudson; Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers, Georgia Landing, Irish Bend, Port Hudson; Seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, Cotton, Bisland, Port Hudson; Ninetieth New York Volunteers, Port Hudson; Ninety-first New York Volunteers, Port Hudson; One hundred and tenth New York Volunteers, Bisland; One hundred and fourteenth New York Volunteers, Bisland, Port Hudson; One hundred and sixteenth New York Volunteers, Plains Store, Port Hudson, Cox's Plantation; One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, Port Hudson; One hundred and thirty-first New York Volunteers, Port Hudson; One hundred and thirty-third New York Volunteers, Bisland, Port Hudson; One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, Bisland, Port Hudson; One hundred and fifty-ninth New York Volunteers, Irish Bend, Port Hudson; One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers, Cotton, Bisland, Port Hudson; One hundred and sixty-first New York Volunteers, Plains Store, Port Hudson,

Cox's Plantation; One hundred and sixty-second New York Volunteers, Bisland, Port Hudson; One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, Port Hudson; One hundred and seventy-third New York Volunteers, Port Hudson; One hundred and seventy-fourth New York Volunteers, Plains Store, Port Hudson, Cox's Plantation; One hundred and seventy-fifth New York Volunteers, Bisland, Port Hudson; One hundred and seventy-sixth New York Volunteers, La Fourche; First Louisiana Volunteers, Port Hudson; Second Louisiana Volunteers, Plains Store, Port Hudson, Cox's Plantation; First New Hampshire Cavalry, Georgia Landing, Bisland, Port Hudson; Third Massachusetts Cavalry, Company L, Georgia Landing, Port Hudson; Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, Bisland, Clinton, Port Hudson; First Louisiana Cavalry, Companies A, B, C, Georgia Landing, Cotton, Port Hudson; Sixth Michigan Artillery, Baton Rouge, Cotton, Port Hudson; First Indiana Heavy Artillery, Baton Rouge, Cotton, Bisland, Port Hudson; Battery A, First U. S. Artillery, Cotton, Bisland, Port Hudson; Battery F, First U. S. Artillery, Bisland, Port Hudson; Battery L, First U. S. Artillery, Port Hudson; Battery C, Second U. S. Artillery, Irish Bend, Port Hudson; Battery G, Fifth U. S. Artillery, Port Hudson; First Maine Battery, Georgia Landing, Cotton, Bisland, Port Hudson, Cox's Plantation; First Vermont Battery, Port Hudson; Second Vermont Battery, Plains Store, Port Hudson; Second Massachusetts Battery, Baton Rouge, Port Hudson; Fourth Massachusetts Battery, Baton Rouge, Cotton, Port Hudson; Sixth Massachusetts Battery, Baton Rouge, Georgia Landing, Cotton, Bisland, Port Hudson; Thirteenth Massachusetts Battery, Port Hudson; Eighteenth New York Battery, Bisland, Port Hudson; Twenty-first New York Battery, Port Hudson; Twenty-fifth New York Battery, La Fourche.

II. The following are the dates at which the above-named actions took place:

Baton Rouge, August 5, 1862; Georgia Landing, October 27, 1862; Cotton, January 14, 1863; Bisland, April 12 and 13, 1863; Irish Bend, April 14, 1863; Plains Store, May 21, 1863; Clinton, June 3, 1863; La Fourche, June 21, 1863; Port Hudson, invested May 24, 1863, assaulted May 27 and June 14, 1863, surrendered July 7, 1863; Cox's Plantation, July 13, 1863.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 19, 1864.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Comdg. Nineteenth Corps, Franklin:

GENERAL: Instead of awaiting the arrival of the battalion of the Forty-seventh Pennsylvania Volunteers, as heretofore ordered, the One hundred and tenth New York Volunteers will be immediately relieved from duty with the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, and will proceed without delay to Algiers, where it will take steam transportation for Key West, Fla.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, LA., *February* 19, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The One hundred and tenth New York is just leaving in the steamer Starlight for Brashear.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 19, 1864.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Comdg. Nineteenth Corps, Franklin:

GENERAL: During the occupation of the country bordering the Bayou Teche the post and depot at Brashear City will be under the orders of the commander of the forces in Western Louisiana.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Same to Colonel Molineux.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General DWIGHT,
Commanding at Fort Jackson:

GENERAL: If the Wisconsin company can finish promptly the mounting of the guns, the Fourth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, can proceed on board the Sallie Robinson to Port Hudson. The Wisconsin company had better go into camp until the quarters vacated by the Fourth Corps d'Afrique can be thoroughly cleansed and whitewashed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 19, 1864—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE:

Nothing of importance to report this morning. Will attend to brigade for the field at once.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., February 19, 1864.

Col. L. A. SHELDON,
Commanding Forces at Plaquemine:

The general commanding directs that you be informed of an expedition which is to be made to-day toward Rosedale. The party, numbering about 100, will return down the Grossetete, via Indian

Village, to Plaquemine, reaching the latter place probably some time to-morrow. The object is to procure cattle in large numbers. In so far as you may deem advisable you will assist in furthering this object. A party will, in any event, be kept at Indian Village or beyond, to secure the crossing there or provide a crossing by means of flat-boats.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. DURGIN, JR.,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Arkansas:

GENERAL: You will accept my thanks for your dispatches transmitted to me by Captain Dunham. The route indicated by you will be acceptable to us. I think we can make the junction with you from Alexandria, possibly from Natchitoches, which would be better, the route from Natchitoches to Monroe being the best at this season of the year. I think your forces and my own will be equal to any the enemy can bring against us; but if General Sherman can join us from Vicksburg it will make the thing certain. He has a good road direct to Monroe. I shall be ready to move by the 5th of March, and will communicate to you constantly the progress we are making for that purpose. I shall hope to find you ready for movement at the same time, and will conform to the suggestions you may make in regard to this matter in the return dispatches which Captain Dunham may bring. Captain Dunham will communicate to you all information which you may desire.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 7TH A. C. AND DEPT. OF ARK.,
No. 8. } *Little Rock, Ark., February* 19, 1864.

First Lieut. Thomas D. Witt, First Missouri Light Artillery, is announced as chief ordnance officer of this department.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 19, 1864.

R. T. BROCK, Esq.,
Secretary War Relief Fund Committee, Saint Louis:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday to Major-General Rosecrans, asking permission to take rebel horses for the use of destitute Union refugee families, is received, and he directs me in reply to ask you for a list of such horses, with the names of the owners, that can be

properly taken for such a purpose. It is the desire of the general commanding to do all in his power to aid these poor people, thrown at this inclement season upon the charities of our people, and he would be thankful for any practicable suggestions as to the manner in which he can be of service, either in his official or individual capacity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK S. BOND,
Major, Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, February 19, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS, *Cape Girardeau, Mo.:*

Freeman has had a fight with a portion of Livingston's command and been defeated. I learn he has retreated to the east of Black River, with about 300 men. Your outposts must keep close watch for him.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, February 19, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS, *Cape Girardeau:*

You must provide for Bloomfield in the best possible way. You must judge what is best and go ahead promptly.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

ROLLA, MO., *February* 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. A. EPPSTEIN, *Comdg. Rolla District, Rolla, Mo.:*

COLONEL: On my arrival here I find that the forces now occupied in the erection of the fortification at this place are insufficient. By information from Captain Crocker, I learn that the details are rather irregular and uncertain, as the men are sometimes taken from this duty to do ordinary field duty, owing to the small force stationed at this post. In order to facilitate the speedy completion of the fort, I would respectfully suggest that my company, which is accustomed to such work, should be stationed here subject to my disposal, or at least the mechanics of such company.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. W. DETTE,
Capt. Comdg. Co. H, First Infy., Mo. State Mil.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., February 19, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, and heartily recommended that the request be granted, as it would be a great saving and advantage to the Government by employing infantry to complete the work instead of cavalry, which is very much needed for field duty.

JOS. A. EPPSTEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding District.

[Second indorsement.]

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, HDQRS. DEPT. OF MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 23, 1864.

To finish the block-house very soon it will be advisable to order Company H, First Missouri State Militia Infantry, at Franklin, Mo., to Rolla. This company consists entirely of mechanics and enlisted in the beginning as engineer soldiers. The entire company may be at the disposal of Captain Dette for no other purpose than to finish the block-house. Company H, at Franklin, guarding bridges over the Pacific Railroad, might be relieved by Companies A or K, First Missouri State Militia Infantry. These two companies are stationed at Benton Barracks.

WM. HOELCKE,
Capt. and Actg. Aide-de-Camp, Chief Engr., Dept of the Mo.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 19, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, for the information of the major-general commanding, that I have ordered two companies of the Ninth Minnesota to rebuild a bridge across the Black Water, 2½ miles north of this post, on the road to Lexington. This bridge was burned by our troops in September, 1861, while being pursued by Price, on his march to Lexington, previous to its surrender by Mulligan. This stream is impassable in high water, and at other times the approach to the ford is difficult, and can only be crossed with loaded wagons by making a long detour. There are two spans, one of 50 feet and one of 30 feet. The piers are of stone and in good condition.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 19, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request to be advised if there is any intention to take the four companies of the Ninth Minnesota from this district, and, if so, that some other infantry be ordered here in their place, though there would be urgent reasons in favor of the present command being retained. Their soldierly bearing and well-merited reputation for good conduct would make them very desirable troops for the service on the border, where, in consequence of the scarcity of forage and for use in the hill and brush country, near the headwaters of the Snibar, Big and Little Blue Rivers, would require dismounted troops in connection with the cavalry for scouting operations, while the other qualifications would have a great influence in counteracting the bitter sectional strife that now exists.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 19, 1864.

R. H. FARLEY, Esq.,
Lexington Mo.:

SIR: Your letter, with one from Brigadier-General Vaughan, inclosing a communication from Capt. Louis F. Green, Eleventh Cavalry, Kansas Volunteers, has been received. I presume this company has been moved to Kansas, and that you will not be troubled with this fellow, but I would suggest that you be around, and, with your neighbors, make the country too warm for men who, under the plea [of] releasing the negro, are committing robbery. The letter, with yours, will be forwarded to the Secretary of War.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. CENTRAL MISSOURI,
February 19, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I would respectfully request Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, commanding District of Central Missouri, that he would allow me to employ two detectives on secret service on this border. There are so many inducements for thieving and running off of property over the border into Kansas, which, if properly watched in a small way, will do a great deal toward breaking up this lucurative branch of plundering. In connection with this request, I would also ask that the recompense allowed to such be stated, if the request be granted to employ them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Col. 2d Colo. Cav., Comdg. 4th Sub-Dist., Dist. Cent. Mo.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, February 23, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Colonel Ford, who is authorized to employ two detectives, the compensation not to exceed $60 per month and expenses.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

JAS. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

IN THE FIELD, FORT SCOTT, KANS., *February* 19, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I am highly pleased with the compliment you paid my chief of staff, Col. N. P. Chipman, by ordering him to return to do service at your headquarters at the end of thirty days, but with great reluctance I must beg you to direct his services to continue with me for

the present. He is the only man I have who understands my department office duties since the untimely death of my son and assistant adjutant-general, Major Curtis. Besides, Colonel Chipman has a mature judgment, and acquaintance with political and personal feuds in this country, the actors being friends whom I respect, but whose partisan strifes I desire to avoid, and in my absence from headquarters he will carry on current business correctly without giving offense to any. I must visit personally different portions of my department to quiet needless anxiety and secure proper vigilance.

This becomes more necessary as the enemy divides his forces and I am obliged to rely on a few troops associated with militia of the country. I have already traversed the country south of this place beyond the Arkansas, returning through Fort Smith, Fayetteville, and the bordering counties of Arkansas and Missouri. I have seen the troops, the people, and country. Although I am weary, I am much better prepared and qualified to administer the affairs and protect the interests of my department. I must make further personal movements away from headquarters, and I hope therefore you will allow Colonel Chipman to remain with me to assist in the administrative duties of this department. By complying with this request, Mr. Secretary, you will greatly oblige me, and add to many personal considerations for my requests for which I am greatly obliged and truly grateful.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Secretary, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Olathe, Kans., February 19, 1864.

Colonel CHIPMAN:

DEAR SIR: I respectfully submit the following brief report:

I have just returned from a five days' scout, within which time I have traveled the middle and south part of Grand River and over a portion of Pawnee Fork, Deer Creek, Elk Fork, and Big Creek. I did not come in contact or see any buskwhackers, but had abundance of evidence that there was quite a number in the country. On Pawnee Fork I found a bushwhacking encampment, consisting of flour, cooking utensils, clothing, and one English carbine. The outward appearances of horses' tracks indicated about 15 in number, and that they had been there for some time. Within one-half of a mile from said encampment I found corn and oat straw, which I destroyed, as well as their camp. I stopped at a house where Jim Weddington, a notorious bushwhacker, had stopped over night with 22 men. I saw another man, Henry Hedge, who lives 5 miles from Harrisonville, in Missouri, who stated that 10 men took supper with him on last Wednesday night, who claimed to be a part of Dick Yeager's gang. I also received information from a reliable source that a Mrs. Wilson, who lives on Big Creek, was noted in that country for keeping bushwhackers. Stated on last Saturday night that 12 of Todd's men staid at her house on Tuesday night previous; that they thought the abolitionists of Kansas thought the massacre of Lawrence was a terrible thing; that it was only a foretaste of what they would get this summer. While they were watching the front they would come on them in the rear.

You will recollect what you heard while here of Yeager, and some of his men were seen out west on the Santa Fé road. From the above statement, and having seen a number of fresh horse tracks working up those branches toward the Kansas line, I think it quite probable that they may be concentrating somewhere west on the Santa Fé road, for the purpose of interfering with trains going west, or making a raid down through the State toward Missouri. At least, from the facts, I think they should be looked after in that direction.

Another idea I would suggest and think of great importance, that if the border counties of Missouri are not attached to this department you request of the general in command of that department to issue special orders to troops stationed at Pleasant Hill, Harrisonville, Clinton, and Germantown to be more active. They are living at these places, faring sumptuously, and, to all appearances, doing nothing. If the same order is issued to our troops at Santa Fé, Aubrey, and Coldwater Grove to keep out scouting parties every day, from the different commands, they can prevent a concentration in that direction, consequently there would be no raid in Kansas from that direction. I have other matters to call your attention to which I will defer till my return.

Yours, very respectfully,

S. W. CARPENTER,
Scout Detective.

P. S.—I have hurt myself so I will not be able to ride for four or five days. I wish you to inform me by the bearer whether I shall remain here longer or return to Leavenworth.

S. W. CARPENTER.

[Indorsement.]

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March* 2, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans, for his information.

This relates to the bushwhacker country, near the border, where the eggs should be crushed before the vipers come forth in the spring.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., February 19, 1864.

Hon. A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of to-day, directed to Brigadier-General McKean, commanding this district, inclosing a telegraphic dispatch from citizens of Brownsville, Nemaha County, in this Territory, praying that troops may be stationed in Nemaha and Richardson Counties to protect them from bands of thieves and outlaws infesting that part of the country, is received, and in the temporary absence of General McKean I take the liberty of replying to say that it is the intention of General McKean as soon as he returns from Fort Leavenworth to send detachments of Company C, Seventh Iowa

Cavalry (now stationed at Nebraska City), to Brownsville and Falls City for the protection of the citizens of those places and vicinity. Such a detail would have been made by the general before he went away had he supposed that there was any necessity for it at that time. As soon as the general returns, which will be in the course of a week or ten days, such a disposition will be made of the small force in this district as will afford protection to the lives and property of the citizens at the points required. Such instructions will be given to the commanding officers at Nebraska City as will afford temporary relief, and immediately on the general's return permanent arrangements will be made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February* 20, 1864.

On and after the 1st day of March beef-cattle, and other supplies of a like character, will be admitted through the lines of the army without any restriction or confiscation, for sale in the market of New Orleans, subject only to such regulations as to prices as may be established by the joint order of the chief commissary of the department and the mayor of the city of New Orleans.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 46. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, February* 20, 1864.

* * * * * * *

14. By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Volunteers, will relieve Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord in the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

15. Major-General Ord, on being relieved by Major-General McClernand, will proceed to Louisville, Ky., and thence report by letter to the War Department.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, LA., *February* 20, 1864—9.30 a. m.
(Received 9.40 a. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The cavalry under Colonel Robinson returned yesterday, having captured 15 prisoners. They are from several organizations, but all serving with the Second Louisiana Cavalry (rebel). There was nothing new in front.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FORT JACKSON, LA., *February* 20, 1864.
(Received 2 a. m.)

General C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The Fourth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, have gone to Port Hudson. There only remains here Company D, Wisconsin Heavy Artillery. Is there any further duty for me here?

WM. DWIGHT,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM DWIGHT,
Fort Jackson:

GENERAL: Please instruct the captain of the Wisconsin battery fully as to the importance of his post and the essentials to be attended to, after which you will please come to this city and report to Major-General Franklin, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., February 20, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER IN CHARGE OF STEAM-BOAT DOVE,
Jacksonport, Ark.:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to inform you that our train, consisting of thirty-five wagons, was captured by the enemy two days ago, and that owing to lack of transportation and the long distance we have to travel to obtain forage for the command it is not possible for him to send teams to transport the goods now on the boat. It requires all our limited transportation to supply forage for the command, and nearly all the troops to guard the transportation.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., February 20, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER IN CHARGE OF STEAM-BOAT DOVE,
Jacksonport:

SIR: The colonel commanding directs me to inform you that the rebels in force have crossed Black River at a point 12 miles above Jacksonport, and he advises you to be very careful about the movements of your boat.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FEBRUARY 20, 1864.

Colonel LIVINGSTON:

SIR: I send Captain Mankin, under flag of truce, with a watch belonging to Captain Castle, of the Eleventh Missouri Regiment, U. S. troops, now under your command. Captain Castle was mortally wounded in an encounter between your forces and those under my command yesterday, and thought he would die. He requested me to send his effects to his wife, who lives near Saint Joseph, Mo. His horse was not captured, but ran off or was killed in action. His watch and pencil-case were taken from him, the latter of which I have not succeeded in obtaining, but if I ever get it will send it to you, and you will confer a favor by forwarding it to his family.

Captain Castle captured my brother and treated him gentlemanly, and I feel under obligations to him. He requested me to inform his wife that he died as brave men only die. I captured 42 of your men, and would like to exchange all but those who are deserters from the C. S. Army, which I am ordered to retain and send to headquarters, which I will do. If you will exchange please inform me. I wish to exchange for my brother, James Rutherford, who is a regular soldier of the C. S. Army, and if you have not sent him off you will confer an especial favor by retaining him. Your dead were left on the field unburied, as I had no tools to bury with. A burial party sent out under a flag of truce will not be molested.

Respectfully,

G. W. RUTHERFORD,
Captain, Commanding First Arkansas Cavalry.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have procured Captain Castle's pen and case, which will be handed you by Captain Mankin.

G. W. R.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., February 20, 1864.

Capt. G. W. RUTHERFORD,
Commanding First Arkansas Cavalry, C. S. Army:

SIR: Your communication of this date is received, and in reply to that part of it which refers to exchange of prisoners the colonel commanding directs me to say that he has now in confinement a large number of prisoners of war belonging to the C. S. Army, and he expects you will return him all the prisoners captured by your forces on the 19th instant, for which he is willing to give in exchange, according to the cartel, an equal number. No reservation of prisoners can be recognized. For those retained by you he will select, in such an event, prominent officers of the C. S. Army now here, and treat them precisely as the circumstances attending your treatment of any withheld U. S. soldier may direct.

Your brother is now at Little Rock, Ark. There are two of your men here, Carter and Lancaster, both wounded. The colonel commanding directs me to thank you for sending the watch and pencil-case of Captain Castle, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, but desires me to state that $60 in U. S. currency was taken from him, which has not been returned. Captain Castle stated on his dying bed that he was shot after he surrendered and fell by one of your men, and that

that shot was the fatal one. Such unsoldierly conduct serves only to stir up the worst passions of soldiers and is reprehensible in the last degree. No more cowardly act can be performed than that of maiming or killing a disabled foe, and that foe a gallant soldier.

I remain, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., February 20, 1864.

Capt. H. H. RIBBLE,
Company I, First Nebraska Cavalry:

CAPTAIN: You have been assigned to the command of 100 men of the First Nebraska, and Captain Kauffman, of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, will report to you with 40 men of his regiment. Two ambulances will be reported to you at daylight to-morrow. With this command you will proceed to Jacksonport, Ark., and escort Paymaster Bailey to this point. The colonel commanding directs me to state that the ambulances will only be used to bring the paymaster and his assistants and the mail. There are some parties aboard the steamer who will be anxious to avail themselves of the opportunity for transportation to Batesville, Ark., but the orders are imperative and none will be allowed to come. You will move with your command at daylight. Use every precaution to guard against surprise. The rebels have crossed Black River about 12 miles above Jacksonport, and you must be vigilant.

I remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 20, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

Will the law provide that the pay of colored troops shall be the same as for other? Will the families of these men be made free? It is important and just that they should be so. Will you give me Colonel Sanderson? I beg an early reply.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 20, 1864.

J. A. GARFIELD,
Washington, D. C.:

Will the pay of colored soldiers be made equal to that of white soldiers, and will their families be made free by law by virtue of enlistment? Please answer each inquiry.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., ARSENAL,
February 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I respectfully submit to your consideration the following rough plan to prevent further disturbances by bushwhackers, &c., to the population of the State of Missouri:

First. To advise and assist in forming an organization of loyal inhabitants for mutual protection (similar to those against horse-thieves), in each township or two, according the geographical location, throughout the whole State; the members of each organization to be divided in seven squads, each to serve one day during the week for the purpose of patrolling their district, visiting localities, houses, &c., most likely to serve as hiding places, discovering suspicious characters, and watching the actions of persons of doubtful loyalty.

Second. To select a suitable rendezvous as near the center of the township as practicable, barricade the same by means of fence rails or other material (almost any house may serve for that purpose), and surround the same with a simple ditch, about as here: *

A number of arms, with ammunition, to be kept therein in readiness, and a signal to be agreed upon by the inhabitants of the township or district to meet at the rendezvous in case of any emergency. Some horses to be kept there, if possible, for forwarding information to the adjacent townships and giving alarm if large bodies of bushwhackers are discovered or are observed to have passed from one township to another. Depopulated counties that have not a sufficient number of men may be protected by the State militia cavalry, and thus the whole State made a network, out of which no intruder against the quiet and peace of the inhabitants may possibly effect his escape. The plan as suggested before may have at least the advantage that every farmer or business man may do his work during five days in the week, and be not longer absent from his home than one day and one night. It would also remove the fears of many that power would finally be taken from the people and our affairs end in military despotism.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. DE WERTHERN,
Capt. and Adjt. 24th Regt. E. Mo. Militia (Arsenal Regt.).

LIBERTY, MO., *February* 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

SIR: Inclosed you will find a copy of a letter addressed to the major-general [commanding] the Department of the Missouri, the original being here in the hands of Colonel Moss. From an indorsement on the original by the adjutant-general, the matter was referred to General Guitar, by him to Colonel Williams, and by Colonel Williams to Colonel Moss. Under date of our letter to you of February 11, we asked that you appoint an officer of known and decided loyalty to conduct the investigation, and that as some persons were not willing to testify without some military protection,

* Diagram omitted.

requested that a force should be sent to preserve order and prevent any interference. To that letter we have yet no reply. We feel perfectly confident of making good every specification in the inclosed letter, and invite, rather than shun, an investigation. Whilst we are willing to obey any order from General Guitar, Colonel Williams, Colonel Moss, or any other officer, we have protested in a note to Colonel Moss against proceeding with the investigation until we have a reply to our letter to you of the 11th, above referred to.

Very respectfully,

EDWARD M. SAMUEL.
W. T. REYNOLDS.
JAMES M. JONES.
W. E. RHEA.
WM. G. GARTH.
G. BIRD.

[Inclosure.]

LIBERTY, MO., *December* 26, 1863.

To the Major-General Commanding
Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: We, the undersigned, represent that our loyalty to the Government of the United States rests upon no conditions, and therefore we have the right to ask, indeed to demand, that as long as it is considered necessary to have soldiers in the service in this State (and we believe they will be needed until the war closes, for sympathy for the South is as strong here as it ever was) they should be only composed of loyal men, those who have been so all the while, or have become so by experience and repentance (of which class there are precious few).

We beg leave, therefore, respectfully and earnestly, to ask:

First. That authority should be given to raise a regiment of loyal men in the counties of Clay, Platte, and Clinton. For this important position we recommend Maj. John R. Green, whom we know to be an honorable man and of unquestionable loyalty for colonel. So far as we know or believe there is not a truly loyal company in either county. The Paw Paws have unlimited sway in all these counties. In Clay County eight or ten companies have been raised of that militia—Paw Paws. In the worst and darkest period of the rebellion in Missouri we could only get three or four companies of loyal troops to keep the rebels off us. Now, when it is said by the friends of the Paw Paws that all is peace and quiet, we have eight or ten, all, we suppose, supported by the Government.

Second. We take the broad ground that if there be but 150 loyal men in the county (and this is the highest number we ever had, including passive sympathizers), they are entitled to ample protection by the Government of the United States.

Third. We take the ground that whilst the Paw Paws may be said to have kept the peace and quiet of the county, it has been at the expense of the loyal sentiment of the county, and the most full and ample utterance of disloyal sentiments has become the practice. That among this new militia and their Southern friends, all men who are unconditionally for the Union are denounced daily and hourly as radicals and enemies.

Fourth. We recommend the disbanding of the Paw Paws and the disarming them, and that the arms of the State and the military

organizations of the State be placed in the hands of loyal men and loyal officers only. If there be such as have become sick of the rebellion, and are willing in heart and soul to serve the country among loyal men, we say by all means let them be admitted. What we protest against is this: Against putting guns, ammunition, and military power in the hands of men, many of whom openly say, "We are willing to fight Red Legs and Kansas thieves and jayhawkers, but won't fight against our Southern brethren." That this is the general feeling among the Paw Paws we do most sincerely believe, and hence if rebel raids of sufficient force are made upon us the Union men will be sacrificed, and in the spring, "when the leaves come out, the Union men must give in or else go out." This is our firm conviction.

Fifth. And now, sir, pledging our lives, fortunes, and honors that our only object is to preserve the peace of the State, of our county, and adjacent counties (alluded to in first paragraph), to have the laws faithfully executed, to put down all kinds of lawlessness, thieving, robbery, no matter by whom or from what quarter committed, and believing that no permanent peace can be secured without the people come to the principle of unconditional allegiance, and that the military organization known as the Paw Paws is not loyal; that it is offensive to loyal men, a great wrong to them, and is calculated to suppress and in no sense to promote loyalty, we ask that no unnecessary delay take place in carrying out what is asked for in first and fourth.

We are, general, very respectfully,

W. T. REYNOLDS.
[And 7 others.]

[Indorsement.]

General ROSECRANS:

Mr. Samuel is one of the best of men. Lieutenant-Colonel Jacobson will visit Liberty.

FISK,
Brigadier-General.

IN THE FIELD, FORT SCOTT, KANS., *February* 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

DEAR GENERAL: I have been making a reconnaissance of the southern portion of my department, extending to Fort Gibson and Fort Smith, and returning through Van Buren, Fayetteville, Pineville, Neosho, and Carthage, to this place, intruding a little on your dominion, to procure forage for my troops and ascertain the relations of our outposts to each other. The mountain and river passes in Western Arkansas, especially in the vicinity of Van Buren and Fort Smith, are equally important to our commands, as it is through Western Arkansas and the Indian country rebel forces have heretofore kept up a communication with belligerent sneaks (the only expression suited to such foes), who infest the counties of Fayette, Jackson, &c., to make war on the peaceable citizens of both Kansas and Missouri. All the posts below us, in that region, are outposts

covering our commands, and they should properly report to us. But if that be not allowed we must try to keep up the most friendly intercourse with them and ourselves to avoid surprise and disaster. I shall therefore constantly try to keep you advised of whatever I may learn of interest to your command, and hope you will as far as convenient reciprocate my advances.

I have sent out scouts and troops on both sides of the Arkansas, and only find the enemy in force near the Red River. Price crossed with his force south of Red River a few days ago, and Colonel Phillips drove some of Cooper's forces beyond the Canadian last Saturday.

On this side of the Arkansas small bands from 3 to 50 are occasionally found; several such bands are near Fayetteville, Ark., where the First Arkansas Cavalry hold a very loose and scattered command. I also hear of bushwhackers in the Sni Hills, about 60 miles south of Kansas City, which of course you have also heard of. The country below this point to the Arkansas is almost destitute of forage and depopulated of all sorts of people, white, Indian, and black. Even a rebel raid must wait till grass grows before they can make much of a movement in force against us. Cattle are in considerable numbers both sides of department lines, and in Pineville the women of rebel officers and soldiers have quiet command of the neighborhood.

I found a company of your troops at Neosho, under Major Burch and Lieutenant Kelso, good officers for the border service, cordially co-operating with my pickets at Dry Wood, about 70 miles this side. At Carthage I found Captain Walker with a company of provisional troops, who seems anxious to do his duty, but is a stranger in the neighborhood, and finds it difficult to discriminate where all pretend to be friends.

North of Carthage and east of this place I have pickets near the line on my side, but I wish you could increase the force on yours, with instructions to keep up intercourse with mine.

I left a scout at Carthage with Captain Walker, at his request, to give him a better knowledge of matters in that region, my scout having been raised in the neighborhood, and well acquainted with the people and with my pickets. I have thus given you such general facts as may interest you concerning our mutual interests, and hope you will receive them as they are intended, with my most sincere and hearty desire for your success and the welfare of our unhappy country.

I go from here west through the border settlements and Sac and Fox Nations, returning to Leavenworth via Topeka and Lawrence. If you find it convenient to visit Saint Joseph and Kansas City, important places in your command, I hope you will take Leavenworth in your route, when I would be glad to confer with you personally in relation to border difficulties between Kansas and Missouri, which you and I must try to extinguish. In all matters, general, that I can serve you I hope you will give me early notice, and expect me to cordially embrace the opportunity.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant and fellow-soldier,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *February* 20, 1864.

General FISK:

Captain Montgomery dispatches that his men killed 1 guerrilla of some prominence, and would have captured the whole party of 15 but for the treachery of a citizen.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

ROLLA, MO., *February* 20, 1864.

Col. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I have investigated the rescue affair of Major Brown's battalion, and send you by to-morrow's mail detailed statement of the officers, which will enable you to judge where the culpability should attach. When received give me instructions by telegraph. I have one of the men in close confinement.

WM. D. WOOD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General GUITAR,
Macon City, Mo.:

The general commanding learns from Dr. Colegrove that the militia commander at Missouri City was taken prisoner and robbed by a gang of robbers, also a store-house robbed by same party. He directs that a thorough investigation be made of this matter, with a report, giving the character of the robbery.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 20, 1864.

General BROWN,
Warrensburg, via Sedalia, Mo.:

The general commanding learns from Dr. Colegrove that the militia commander at Missouri City was taken prisoner and robbed by a gang of robbers, who pillaged a store-house at the same time. He has telegraphed this information to General Guitar, asking for a report. He desires to hear from you on the subject.

J. P. DROUILLARD,
Captain and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 20, 1864.

Lieut. Col. B. F. LAZEAR,
First Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Jefferson City, Mo.:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs me to express the gratification he feels for the faithful manner in which you have discharged the duties imposed on you as commanding officer of the

Sixth and Seventh Sub-Districts of Central Missouri, and also for the able and energetic manner in which you conducted the advance and fought the enemy under command of Brigadier-General Shelby during the raid in October last. The general desires me to say that to you and the troops under your command the country is indebted for the important services you have rendered, and which contributed largely toward his (the enemy's) final defeat and dispersion at Marshall. The efficient manner in which you discharged your duty in the delicate position of commander of the border receives his special commendation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *February* 20, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

The only troops of my command occupying a permanent post in Arkansas are the First Arkansas Cavalry and First Arkansas Battery at Fayetteville.

The headquarters of the Second Arkansas Cavalry is at Cassville, although the troops operate mostly in Arkansas. All the troops that I have in Arkansas are enrolled militia, the State militia being on their way out to shoe their horses and clothe the men. Yellville is held by the enrolled militia. An abandonment of that place will no doubt result in the murder of nearly all the Union citizens there (of whom there are many, they having come out and operated with us) by the guerrillas, and these troops cannot be placed under General Steele. When the Second Arkansas is organized, which will be in a day or two, it could be stationed at these posts in Arkansas, and the Missouri troops released and the organizations so kept together in the respective departments. I have written the general to-day fully in regard to this matter. The only point on which I would like a suggestion or order is whether or not I had better send more rations at once to Yellville, the command there now being out of rations.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. U. S. FORCES IN WESTERN LA.,
No. 51. } *Franklin, February* 21, 1864.

1. The Twenty-ninth Maine Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in pursuance to orders from headquarters department, is hereby temporarily assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division. The commanding officer will report to Brigadier-General McMillan.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Emory:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *February* 21, 1864—10 a. m.
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

A foraging party of Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry returned last night from the Grossetete, via Indian Village and Plaquemine. Of 200 cattle captured but 50 were in a condition to stand march. Three prisoners were taken, with about 30 horses and mules. On Friday night the party had a skirmish, with the bayou between, suffering no loss except a few horses killed and wounded. It is thought that the enemy suffered severely, as he was silenced.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., February 21, 1864.

Lieut. G. O. SOKALSKI,
A. A. A. G., Army of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark.:

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to state that, from the most reliable information I have received through reconnaissances and friends in the country, the enemy are concentrating with a view of attacking this station. I know that they can muster 2,000 men, and they may obtain more through sources unknown to me. I shall do my duty in the event that an attack is made, but would feel thankful for reenforcements if they can be spared. If they attack it will be within ten days. I am very badly hampered by the enemy in my efforts to obtain forage.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Regt. Nebr. Cav., Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, February 21, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

I have just received the following telegram from the outpost at Patterson:

I learn from below that the rebels are concentrating to make a raid on Bloomfield. Do not be mistaken; they can concentrate near 1,000 men. This may only be to throw me off my guard. Their condition is growing desperate; they are bound to strike somewhere. I will keep a good lookout for them, but I think their intention is to move on Bloomfield.

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain.

I am quite satisfied that McRae and Freeman are combining their strength for a strike somewhere, and Bloomfield is probably the point. You will make such disposition of your force as to give the invaders a warm reception. Take steps promptly to secure information from the south of Bloomfield, and keep me posted. Put everything on a war footing. We shall not wait for an attack a great while, but will go out after the rascals.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *February* 21, 1864.

General FISK:

I have sent out scouts from Bloomfield to guard ferry and fords. They cannot well reach Dallas without Leeper's knowing it. I will notify Montgomery soon as possible. We shall be glad if they will honor us by calling. We will go through them like a dose of salts.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, February 21, 1864.

Col. R. G. WOODSON,
Pilot Knob:

Intelligence from below indicates that we may expect an early movement on some one of our outposts by the combined guerrilla hordes in Northeast Arkansas. Let prompt and thorough preparations be made to move every available man. Every outpost must be vigilant and constantly on the alert. How many men can you concentrate for a quick march by Pocahontas?

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 21, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to respectfully suggest, for the consideration of the commanding general, the situation of the Pacific Railroad Company, its importance as an influential mode of adjusting the border difficulties and resettling the devastated country, and the difficulties that will embarrass the company in their effort to build it from this post to Kansas City. By a recent act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri the company has been placed in a situation whereby the money can be procured to complete the western portion of the road from Dresden to Kansas City. The road-bed has been nearly completed to this place, so that it can be put in order for running by the 1st to the 15th of May next. I am advised that the iron has been purchased and is being delivered for the line sufficient to lay the track 10 miles beyond this post toward Kansas City, and that the iron for the entire line will be purchased immediately, together with the chairs and spikes. The cross-ties will be delivered by the time the road-bed can be got ready for laying the iron.

With this road completed, and an interchange of business and social relations established between Missouri and Kansas through its agency and through that of the road from Kansas City to the west, which is rapidly progressing toward completion, the border difficulties would be settled, the country through which the road passes would be repopulated by an immigration of law-abiding citizens, and the further use of troops would soon become unnecessary, as the influence of the acts of peace would be sufficiently powerful to control the bad men of the country with a very little assistance from the military power. Until this change can be effected at least two

regiments of mounted troops will be required in the counties that would be under the salutary influence of the revival of business through the means above alluded to. This cost to the Government would be more than the cost of the incomplete portion of the line.

The great difficulty that will stand in the way of an early completion of this line of road will be the liability to its interruption by guerrilla bands and the scarcity of labor. The first, I think, can be entirely prevented by keeping up a line of mounted patrol along the work, and by organizing the laborers into companies of a semi-military character, with a portion of them armed and drilled sufficiently for the purpose of fighting bushwhackers. This can be done by having the usual roll-calls, marches to and from their work as soldiers, and an hour or two each week the laborers can be drilled by competent non-commissioned officers detailed for the duty. The scarcity of labor in the country is an almost insurmountable obstacle. It is not necessary to point to the causes. They are patent to every man in the country. Under the circumstances I would respectfully suggest that if it become necessary in order to insure the finishing of this work, that one or more regiments of colored troops, enlisted from this State, be moved onto the line and put to work building this road under such an arrangement as will be mutually beneficial to the company and the Government. The expenditure for the payment and subsistence of the troops may be paid directly by the company, in money or in transportation, as may be agreed upon. Without the assistance of the Government it is very certain that the railroad company will not be able to complete the road in the next year; with it, the work can be speedily done, this portion of the line being far from heavy rock cutting. The importance of building this road, as a means of establishing peaceful relations on the border, repopulating the country, and relieving it from the necessity of being protected by troops, will, I hope, be sufficient apology for the length of this communication.

I am, major, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,

Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, February 21, 1864.

WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri:

GOVERNOR: Your communication of the 8th instant was handed to me last evening by the member of the Legislature from Barton County. I had previously ordered one squadron of the Seventh Provisional Regiment to Leema [Lamar] or some point near there where it could obtain forage, thus anticipating the wishes of the people in this case. There are twenty counties and three parts of counties of Missouri in district. From the force I now have I can spare one squadron of cavalry for each county, and retain sufficient force upon our line of communication to protect it. There are some five counties in which I think we shall not be able to obtain forage for our animals until the grass grows, viz, Taney, Ozark, Douglas, McDonald, and Wright; but I will furnish military protection to all these counties as soon as horses can be supported in them. There

have been no bands of guerrillas or rebels in that portion of my district lying in Missouri for the past nine weeks, and law and order has prevailed in all parts of this portion.

My impression is that it would be of great advantage to this portion of the State for you to announce these facts in a proclamation, and guarantee military protection, and recommend all who have deserted their lands and farms to return to them at once and raise a crop this current year. It is of vast importance to all Southern Missouri that Missouri troops be permitted to operate and scout in the northern tier of counties in Arkansas, which are made the base of all guerrilla and robbing operations that go on in the State, unless General Steele shall keep a good force in each one of those counties. You should have an understanding with General Steele or the Secretary of War in regard to this matter. I have written to General Rosecrans in relation to it. Nearly all my operations previous to the change of departments were confined to this region, and the result was that Missouri was kept clear of enemies, and we obtained a large portion of our forage from enemies of Arkansas.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
No. 69. } *Washington, February 22, 1864.*

The following proclamation is published for the information of all concerned:

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas by my proclamation of the 19th of April, 1861, the ports of the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas were, for reasons therein set forth, placed under blockade; and whereas the port of Brownsville, in the District of Brazos Santiago, in the State of Texas, has since been blockaded, but as the blockade of said port may now be safely relaxed with advantage to the interests of commerce:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, pursuant to the authority in me vested by the fifth section of the act of Congress approved on the 13th of July, 1861, entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," do hereby declare that the blockade of the said port of Brownsville shall so far cease and determine from and after this date that commercial intercourse with said port, except as to persons, things, and information hereinafter specified, may, from this date, be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and, until the rebellion shall have been suppressed, to such orders as may be promulgated by the general commanding the department, or by an officer duly authorized by him and commanding at said port. This proclamation does not authorize or allow the shipment or conveyance of persons in or intending to enter the service of the insurgents, or of things or information intended for their use, or for

their aid or comfort, nor, except upon the permission of the Secretary of War or of some officer duly authorized by him, of the following prohibited articles, namely: Cannon, mortars, fire-arms, pistols, bombs, grenades, powder, saltpeter, sulphur, balls, bullets, pikes, swords, boarding-caps (always excepting the quantity of the said articles which may be necessary for the defense of the ship and those who compose the crew), saddles, bridles, cartridge-bag material, percussion and other caps, clothing adapted for uniforms, sail cloth of all kinds, hemp and cordage, intoxicating drinks, other than beer and light native wines.

To vessels clearing from foreign ports and destined to the port of Brownsville, opened by this proclamation, licenses will be granted by consuls of the United States, upon satisfactory evidence that the vessels so licensed will convey no persons, property, or information excepted or prohibited above, either to or from the said port, which licenses shall be exhibited to the collector of said port immediately on arrival, and, if required, to any officer in charge of the blockade; and, on leaving said port, every vessel will be required to have a clearance from the collector of the customs according to law, showing no violations of the conditions of the license. Any violations of said conditions will involve the forfeiture and condemnation of the vessel and cargo, and the exclusion of all parties concerned from any further privilege of entering the United States during the war for any purpose whatever.

In all respects, except as herein specified, the existing blockade remains in full force and effect as hitherto established and maintained, nor is it relaxed by this proclamation except in regard to the port to which relaxation is or has been expressly applied.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 18th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

[SEAL.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., February* 22, 1864.

1. The squadron of the Eighteenth New York Cavalry under command of Major Byrne, lately arrived from the North on the steamer Empire City, will be reported to Brigadier-General Lee, chief of cavalry.

2. The Fourth Iowa Battery, Capt. P. H. Goode, just arrived from the North on the steamer Illinois will be reported to Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS CORPS D'AFRIQUE,
Port Hudson, La., February 22, 1864

Lieut. Col. R. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post of the Fourth Regiment Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, Maj. W. E. Nye commanding.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Post.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *February 22, 1864*—9 a. m.
(Received 9.20 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Col. W. O. Fiske telegraphs a slight skirmish on Bayou Grossetete between Colonel Sheldon's cavalry and Confederates. A Confederate was captured on this bayou last evening; supposed to be a spy. Everything quiet and prepared for the election.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

FORT JACKSON, *February 22, 1864*—2.20 p. m.

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Chief of Artillery:

We arrived in the night and landed at sunrise. I have assumed command. There is much to do in the way of dirt and filth. The place is in bad condition. I shall take pleasure in doing the best I can.

J. TARBELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
February 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. A. MCCLERNAND,
No. 47 Union Street, New Orleans, La.:

SIR: Per Special Orders, No. 46, headquarters of this department, you are directed to relieve me in command of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

I am informed that it is the direction of the department commander that offices be closed and transaction of public business suspended to-day. I will be glad to see you at these headquarters to-morrow between 9 and 10 a. m., so that I can be relieved.

I am, sir, yours, &c.,

E. O. C. ORD,
Major-General of Volunteers.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *February* 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General THAYER:

By authority from the War Department the town of Fort Smith is included in the Department of Arkansas. You will designate your command the District of the Frontier. You can take your choice between the towns of Fort Smith and Van Buren for your headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

GEO. O. SOKALSKI,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER, *Fort Smith, Ark., February* 22, 1864.

In compliance with the foregoing orders from Major-General Steele, commanding Department of Arkansas, the undersigned hereby assumes command of all troops heretofore belonging to the District of the Frontier, and now in the Department of Arkansas, including the town of Fort Smith, with the troops in and around it, with headquarters in the town of Fort Smith. Commanders of posts, brigades, and detachments will report to these headquarters.

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. O. FEMME OSAGE, MO., *February* 22, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

RESPECTED SIR: In compliance with your request and my promise I will undertake to lay before you my views of the condition and the necessities of our State, with the candor and impartiality of which I am capable, remarking that I have never asked from those in power a personal favor, but always taken a lively interest in the public welfare, in the cause of freedom, humanity, and progress. Missouri was, under the severest struggle, admitted as a slave State, though by her geographical position she ought to have ranked with the free States. From this cause our 20,000 slave-owners watched over their favorite institution even with a more jealous eye than the people in the more Southern States used to do, and domineered over the State with a ruthless hand.

When the rebellion broke out, Missouri would have been wrested from the Union had not the numerous German population, loyal to the core and naturally opposed to the African system, most vigorously resisted. In my own county (Warren) at that time, not a dozen loyal citizens of American descent could be found, and I was for a time in constant danger of being forcibly expelled or murdered. After the Camp Jackson affair a party sprung up and got into power averse to secession, unwilling to get into conflict with the Federal Government, but rather favoring an independent position for our State, and resolved to preserve the institution of slavery at any hazard. A majority of the members of our State convention and the provisional government erected by them belonged to that party.

Meanwhile, events progressed rapidly. Many portions of the State were devastated by raids and the bloody deeds of guerrillas

and bushwhackers, whereby a change of public opinion was brought about. Most of those who had suffered by the rebellion began to dislike, and then most strenuously opposed, an institution that had been the source of all their trials. Thus, when in the fall of 1862 the said convention ordained the election of a new Legislature, a majority of emancipationists were chosen to both houses. Till then Governor Gamble had declared, and by his actions shown, himself inimical to all attempts at emancipation. The loyal people submitted to his administration as a matter of course; but many complained of the unnecessary prolongation of this provisional government, contending that together with the new Legislature also the State officers might and should have been elected by the people. I will not deny that in some of our public papers such harsh words as usurpation, disregard of the people's rights, &c., were used, although a resort to violent resistance was seriously contemplated by no one.

The effects of all this were twofold. Governor Gamble, a naturally timid man, yielded somewhat to the demands of the progressive party and came out in his message to the new General Assembly as an advocate of gradual and compensated emancipation, while at the same time he threw a strong dislike and full distrust upon that same party, representing them to the Federal Government as a faction of revolutionists, removing unceremoniously the so-called radicals from all offices within his gift and replacing them by men of his own way of thinking, in many cases by former disloyalists who had succeeded in ingratiating themselves with him. The best and most energetic officers of the enrolled and State militia, the ablest provost-marshals, &c., were dismissed to make room for men whom the loyal mass neither liked nor confided in. This was a sad mistake, the more to be pitied as also General Schofield appears to have taken the same view, carrying out the same policy. It may truly be said that the sympathizers had all their own way in Missouri all the while.

The General Assembly, willing to comply with the recommendations of Governor Gamble, tried to agree on some plan of emancipation, but all in vain, partly because Congress failed to make the necessary appropriation for compensating the slave-owners, partly because the friends of a very gradual emancipation, reaching beyond the limits of the present century, united with the pro-slavery men in defeating all measures of a more speedy settlement of the question, which, however, the condition of the State and the already complete demoralization of the institution seemed to demand. Thereupon Governor Gamble and his friends determined to take the matter into their own hands; the old convention was convoked again, and the influence of the administration was strong enough to bring about two principal measures—first, to secure to slavery a continuance of thirteen years and more, called gradual emancipation; and, second, to prolong the provisional government to the end of 1864, though in November last an election for judges of the supreme court was to [be] held, and thus again an opportunity given to the people to elect also a regular State government.

Not long after a mass meeting was held at Jefferson City (in last September), in which the action of the said convention and of the provisional government was strongly reprobated and a committee appointed to inform President Lincoln of the actual condition of Missouri, and to desire the removal of General Schofield (the Lawrence horrors were then quite new). What President Lincoln did not then see he found to be true afterward. The November election

came on, and the friends of Governor Gamble united with the worst copperheads and such rebels and sympathizers as dared to take the prescribed oath to defeat what they called the "faction of the radical Jacobins" (who were, however, the original loyalists, those that had suffered and sacrificed most for the Union cause), but would have remained in the minority had all the soldiers' votes been duly counted, thus claiming a majority of a few hundred votes for their candidates. Now, then, President Lincoln changed his mind, as though confessing that he had been deluded, and gave us Rosecrans for Schofield, and be he blessed for it.

Governor Gamble died, lamented as a man of uncommon abilities and of an amiable character, but in his advanced age, and in consequence of long-cherished predilections not quite the proper man for the great difficulties of the time and circumstances. His successor is a man of high qualifications, inclining from his earliest associations perhaps even more to the pro-slavery sentiment than his predecessor; at least it so appears to me. It cannot be questioned that slavery is a doomed institution in Missouri; her wounds cannot be healed, peace and mutual good feeling cannot be restored, immigration cannot be revived, &c., unless by speedy emancipation, and he is no true friend of our downtrodden State who would hereafter oppose it. Both houses of our Legislature have passed an act for the convocation of a new convention to meet in next January and remodel our State constitution, and Governor Hall has signed that act. This should satisfy all, whether they are immediate or gradual emancipationists or no emancipationists at all. Violent party spirit should cease to prevent the restoration of peace and order, and all of us should be willing to assist those in whose hands our future fate is placed in their honest efforts to accomplish that end.

Perhaps it would be best to enroll all our able-bodied negroes into our army. As yet all the suffering and sacrificing has fallen on those who were loyal and dutiful from the beginning, while the sympathizers, after having sent their deluded tools to Price's army, remained at home and enriched themselves, enjoying the protection of the Paw Paw militia. To evade the draft many of them will for a while pass over the State line and dig for gold in Colorado or Idaho, leaving all the risk of life and property to the Jacobins, whom they formerly persecuted for their loyalty and now denounce as ultraists. I will say no more. I have written the above not in the spirit of a party politician, but of an impartial historian. Modesty prevents me from offering any suggestions as to what should be done.

Accept, sir, the assurance of my highest regard.

FREDERICK MÜNCH,
Senator, First District.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *February* 22, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding:

I started forage train for Bloomfield early this morning. I cannot send re-enforcements there, until actually necessary, on account of having no forage. The scouts sent out from Bloomfield have returned and report no movement on foot. Others will be sent.

JOHN B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST HOUSTON,
Houston, Mo., February 22, 1864.

Capt. J. LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Rolla, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report for the week ending February 21, 1864: On the 16th instant I sent a small scout of 6 men in the direction of Mountain Store, who returned yesterday. They report that several trails made recently were discovered, together with several camping-places in the vicinity and on this side of Mountain Store. The spy sent out by you went out with this squad, and, when near the Mountain Store, he left the scout for the purpose of going farther south, and if possible ascertaining the locality and intentions of the force under Colonel Freeman. He was captured the day he left the scout by a squad of 30 bushwhackers, but managed to make his escape and reached this post yesterday.

He ascertained that this squad of 30 were sent out as a scout from Freeman's command, and that their place of operation was to be between Lebanon and Waynesville, robbing the mail and trains. There will also be another squad of about the same size sent up in a short time for the same purpose. Freeman is encamped on White River and has a force of about 450 men in camp. No raid into this district is yet contemplated.

I send out a small squad of from 5 to 10 men each day in a southern direction. I will start 2 spies to-morrow whom I can depend upon and whom I am very confident will bring a correct report of Freeman's whereabouts and the strength of his forces. There are a great many bushwhackers at present in this country, as I can hear of them in small squads in every direction. Their intentions seem to be to prey upon trains between Rolla and Springfield. They avoid this place in passing north, generally going about 20 miles east or west.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
RICHARD MURPHY,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Commanding Central District, Warrensburg, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your indorsement upon letter of Richard H. Melton, esq., relative to the destitute families of rebels in Benton County.

In reply I am directed to instruct you that in cases where the families of rebels within our lines are suffering for want of food, &c., they will be sent to their natural protectors beyond our lines if practicable. There may be cases in which humanity would dictate a different course of action. You are authorized to use your discretion in all such cases.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 22, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: The citizens of Kansas City and other towns on the border are under apprehension of danger to the peace of that district of country from the Fifteenth Kansas (Jennison's regiment), if it should be stationed near the line. They state that many of the old Red Leg organization are in this regiment. I do not know whether this is so, but I respectfully suggest to the consideration of the commanding general that in order to allay as far as possible any cause for apprehension, that some other troops stationed in that district of country would have a good effect. I presume that General Curtis will recognize the importance of this arrangement.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

ROOMS GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL,
Jefferson City, February 22, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Central District of Missouri:

CAPTAIN: Your communication of 20th instant received, for which the general commanding has my grateful thanks. I am proud to know that my conduct as an officer has been such as to meet the unqualified approval of my commanding officer. I shall take great pleasure in communicating to the brave troops under my command the very complimentary notice paid them by their commanding general, and in future I only desire that my conduct as an officer and the conduct of such troops as I may have the honor to command may be such as to always meet the approval and call forth the commendation of our commanding general.

Very respectfully,

B. F. LAZEAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 22, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Send rations to Yellville. Further orders will be sent you soon.

By order of General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, February 22, 1864.

Col. JOHN E. PHELPS,
Cassville, Mo.:

A train with 12,000 rations is on the road from Springfield to Berryville, by way of Galena, with an escort of 18 men. Send some force from Berryville to White River to meet the train and escort it

in. Have 3,000 of the rations from this train left at Berryville and send the train on to Yellville with the balance of the rations, with a sufficient and strong escort from Berryville.

The commanding officer at Yellville will send the train to Springfield by way of Forsyth, furnishing a proper escort for that purpose. A portion of your command, probably, better remain in the vicinity of Yellville and Rolling Prairie after escorting through the train. Human says Freeman is below Jacksonport, on White River.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Send copy of this dispatch to Berryville and Yellville.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, February 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of February 12 is received. It contains our latest information from Generals Sherman and Steele. It is hoped that your arrangements for the co-operation of these generals may prove successful. The communication with them from these headquarters is so difficult that it is not possible to give them other than very general instructions. Several additional regiments are ready for transportation to your command, but are delayed for want of suitable vessels. I hope, however, to get them off in the course of a few days.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans, Present:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that General McGinnis' (Third, Thirteenth Army Corps) divison be immediately and as quietly as practicable withdrawn from Madisonville to this city, preparatory to taking the field in another direction.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 23, 1864.
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE:

Colonel Fonda, of the cavalry, went with his force to Bayou Sara yesterday. He received one shell from the gun-boats before they discovered what his force was. Captured a rebel colonel. No considerable force of the enemy to be heard of in any direction.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
February 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: In obedience to your order of February 20, I have resumed the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and propose to publish the accompanying order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } DEPT. OF THE GULF, HDQRS. 13TH A. C.,
No. 14. } *New Orleans, La., February* 23, 1864.

I. The undersigned hereby resumes command of the Thirteenth Army Corps, in obedience to the following order:

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 46. } *New Orleans, La., February* 20, 1864.

* * * * * * *

14. By direction of the President, Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, U. S. Volunteers, will relieve Maj. Gen. E. O. C. Ord in the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

II. All officers on staff duty at these headquarters, except Major-General Ord's personal staff, will continue in the discharge of their present duties until otherwise ordered.

III. Comrades, in thus renewing our former relations, I cannot forbear the expression of my gratification at so welcome an event. The memories of our common trials and successes in the service of our beloved country have endeared you to me. I never will cease to admire your heroism and applaud your virtues. Arkansas Post, Richmond, New Carthage, Port Gibson, Grand Gulf, Champion's Hill, and Big Black are so many testimonials of your gallantry and good conduct. These rapid and brilliant victories, together with the triumph of Major-General Banks in reducing the stronghold of Port Hudson, reopened the Mississippi River to the pining commerce of the grateful millions who inhabit its valley. Your assaults of the 19th and 22d of May on the defenses of Vicksburg will ever justly rank among the prodigies of military daring and constancy. All that I claimed for you in that and other respects in my congratulatory order of the 30th of last May stands unshaken by time and official scrutiny.* Indeed, as the plain and simple truth, the contents of that order have become a part of the authentic history of this war. That I was not permitted to share in the consummation of the Mississippi campaign, by leading you into Vicksburg, is my misfortune rather than my fault. My non-participation in that memorable event was involuntary and constrained, and is deeply deplored on my part.

*See Vol. XXIV, Part I, p. 159.

I am profoundly thankful to the President that he has interposed to restore us to each other after a separation that has been so long and painful to me. Your service, mean time, in this department is unfamiliar to me, but I doubt not that it is worthy of your own antecedents, of the character of the distinguished commander whom I now succeed, and of the fame of the able and successful chief of this important department. Comrades, new fields of duty and peril are before us. Let us hasten to make them historic with the valor and success of American arms. Our cause is a just one, approved, as we trust, by God and the civilized world. Our countrymen are spectators of our conduct. Their hearts throb in unison with our ardor, our courage, and devotion. Let us not disappoint their just expectations.

JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Indianola, Tex., February 23, 1864.

Capt. H. G. BROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, U. S. Forces:

CAPTAIN: I send you inclosed Capt. W. Wingett's report* of a scout made yesterday by the provost guard of this division under his command, and which through his bad management and disobedience of orders resulted unfortunately in the capture by the enemy of several of his men. My instructions to the captain, given to him in person, were for him to proceed 8 or 10 miles on the Lavaca road, keeping a good lookout for the enemy and using every precaution against surprise. Instead, however, of obeying my orders, he pushed on as far as Chicolet Bayou, 3 miles above Port Lavaca and 18 miles from here, and this, too, notwithstanding the fact that he met the enemy's pickets within 6 miles of this place, and was constantly admonished by the presence of small squads at different points on the prairie, retreating as he advanced, that he was in the vicinity of the main rebel force, which common sense should have taught him was larger than his own.

On arriving at Foster's house, he halted and professed, as I am informed by his men, to take dinner, although assured by Mr. Foster that the rebel camp was close at hand. While delaying here, he was notified by his picket that the enemy, apprised no doubt by their scouts of the smallness of his force, were advancing on him with near 100 cavalry. On receipt of this intelligence, the captain, not allowing his men to fire even a single volley, immediately ordered a hasty retreat, himself being among the first to get away toward camp. No effort appears to have been made on his part to conduct his retreat in good order; the men were left to take care of themselves and were strung out according to the speed of their horses for a mile and a half on the road; but what is still more mortifying, although the enemy's force diminished as they drew near this point, their fire, which had been kept up at intervals during the pursuit, was not returned, as I am informed it might have been with good effect. Captain Wingett's conduct under the circumstances is inexplicable. I have relieved him from the command of the provost guards, in which position I found

*Not found; but see Dana's report, Part I, p. 150.

him when I assumed control of the division, and have returned him to his regiment for the action of the major-general commanding in his case.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—I am informed by Private W. J. Bailey, Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers, who was one of the party, that he discovered what appeared to be extensive rebel works on the other side of Chicolet Bayou and a force of infantry, in his estimation, 1,000 strong. I send Bailey down for examination.

W. P. BENTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., February 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. E. O. C. ORD,
Commanding Corps:

GENERAL: Matters here remain about the same as at the time of your visit. Colonel Ford has reached Fort Ewell, where he has established headquarters, with a depot for supplies, and is making desperate efforts to raise force sufficient to warrant him in attacking this place. He is receiving aid from all the cotton factors at Matamoras, who, of course, are deeply interested in his success. If the spring season was a little further advanced, so that horses could pick up grass, I would favor a movement against him with the cavalry, but as it is our horses at present could never live to get over the sand. The last two steamers, Crescent and Clinton, brought us forage, so that soon we shall be all right. In accordance with your instructions, I have ordered a sixty days' supply of everything needed at this post.

Captain McFarland went over with you for the quartermaster's department, and by this boat I send a representative of the medical department and my chief of artillery and ordnance officer. The articles called for in requisitions will not come forward without some one to look after them personally. These officers will report upon their arrival at your headquarters, and exhibit their requisitions and instructions. Will you please instruct your chiefs of staff departments to aid them in procuring what is necessary and getting it forwarded? The supply of medicines for the last three months has never come to hand, and no attention has been paid to urgent calls for vaccine matter. I have been compelled, therefore, to purchase largely of some kinds of medicines. The agent who goes over now carries with him a duplicate of the last requisition and a requisition for the next three months.

Captain Welfley, chief of artillery, has requisitions for guns for the works here and at Brazos. He understands loading and unloading heavy artillery, and if the guns could be procured so that he could load them at once it would be well. Major Hamilton is at work on Fort Brown, and will push it to completion with the greatest rapidity. The force is engaged at present on the outer works, near each end of the lagoon. The health of our men is improving; both in the post and the small-pox hospitals the number of patients

has been decreasing. Among the citizens I cannot see any abatement of small-pox. I have, however, adopted such plans as will prevent its further spread. The policing of the town has also been much improved. The Twenty-sixth Indiana and one of the batteries have re-enlisted and will go forward by next steamer.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Bay, Tex., February 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN,
Commanding at Indianola:

I have just received your dispatches of to-day relating to the disgraceful affair of Captain Benter's. Such scrapes are very much to be regretted, and ought to be carefully avoided, as in addition to the losses and mortification they lay on us they give great encouragement to the enemy. This must have resulted from gross carelessness, and I have ordered Captain Benter to report back again to you, as I presume from the tone of your letter you will wish to order his immediate trial. I ordered General Benton to try Captain Wingett. I wish you would report the decision and sentence in his case. Captain Benter reports that the enemy called his name, and appeared to know that he would be out there, and that refugees and deserters report that our affairs in Indianola are known in the interior. How can this be? Is it possible there are escapes at night or at any time through the picket-lines? The enemy will of course have spies in your camp, if there are modes of communicating information.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *February 23*, 1864.
(Received 8.30 p. m., 24th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

GENERAL: I am informed that General Davidson is going straight to Washington for the purpose of political intrigue. I hope he will not be allowed to go there. He has been endeavoring to induce the same state of affairs here that existed in Missouri under Schofield. He had a hand in that, too. He is unscrupulous in regard to truth.

Respectfully,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 23, 1864.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

Can you occupy Pocahontas with adequate force to close that route into Missouri; if not, will you permit me to do it? Best regards and wishes.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, ETC., *Little Rock, Ark., February* 23, 1864.

The duty of collecting and organizing fugitive and all other able-bodied negroes in this department capable of performing military duty is assigned to Col. A. Cummings, Nineteenth Pennsylvania [Cavalry] Volunteers, and superintendent of troops of African descent for the State of Arkansas. Commanders of posts and detachments are directed to furnish Colonel Cummings, or officers acting under his orders, every possible facility for the execution of this important duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SEVENTH ARMY CORPS AND DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, February 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD,
Commanding District of Eastern Arkansas:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of 15th instant is received. I hasten to express to you my entire confidence in your desire to do that which shall be for the best interest of the service, and doubt not whatever you may do will be done with a view to the enforcement of the laws and the speedy suppression of the rebellion. I deem it the province of the military to punish all infractions of the laws, and to bring to justice all who are working for the overthrow of our Government, either as soldiers in the rebel Army or by supplying rebels with clothing and sustenance.

At the same time I consider it the duty of the military to protect and encourage trade in conformity with the trade laws established by the Treasury Department. I have confidence in the integrity of General Ross, whom you mention in your letter, as a loyal citizen and a gentleman and one who has filled a position of honor and trust under our Government with credit to himself. In accordance with the spirit and tenor of the Treasury regulations, and especially the additional rules numbered, respectively, LI to LVI, inclusive, I desire every facility given to duly authorized traders and lawful trade to be encouraged and protected. I also desire that all engaged in illegal traffic with the enemy be dealt with most summarily.

I have the honor to be, very truly, yours,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 23, 1864.

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with the verbal instructions of the major-general commanding, I have the honor respectfully to state that in my opinion one assistant provost-marshal for each of the following sub-districts and stations (in addition to one district provost-marshal

at the headquarters of each district except Saint Louis) will be sufficient for the proper administration of martial law in this department:

DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI.

First Sub-District: Macon, Chariton, Linn, Sullivan, Putnam, Schuyler, and Adair Counties; headquarters at Macon City; district provost-marshal.

Second Sub-District: Marion, Shelby, Knox, Lewis, Clark, Scotland, and Ralls Counties; headquarters at Hannibal, Mo.

Third Sub-District: Audrain, Boone, Howard, Randolph, Monroe, and Pike Counties; headquarters at Mexico, Mo.

Fourth Sub-District: Saint Charles, Lincoln, Warren, Pike, and Montgomery Counties; headquarters at Troy, Mo.

Fifth Sub-District: Livingston, Grundy, Mercer, Carroll, Ray, Caldwell, Daviess, and Harrison Counties; headquarters at Chillicothe, Mo.

Sixth Sub-District: Buchanan, Andrew, Holt Atchison, Gentry, De Kalb, and Clinton Counties; headquarters at Saint Joseph, Mo.

Seventh Sub-District: Clay and Platte Counties; headquarters at Liberty, Mo.

Eighth Sub-District: Callaway and part of Boone County; headquarters at Fulton, Mo.

CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI.

First Sub-District: Osage, Cole, Miller, Camden, and that part of the district east of those counties; headquarters at Jefferson City, Mo.

Second Sub-District: Morgan, Moniteau, and Cooper Counties; headquarters at Tipton, Mo.

Third Sub-District: Saline, Pettis, Benton, and Hickory Counties; headquarters at Sedalia, Mo.

Fourth Sub-District: Johnson and La Fayette Counties; headquarters at Warrensburg; district provost-marshal.

Fifth Sub-District: Jackson and Cass Counties; headquarters at Kansas City.

Sixth Sub-District: Henry, Bates, and Saint Clair Counties; headquarters at Clinton, Mo.

DISTRICT OF ROLLA, MO.

Rolla, headquarters district provost-marshal; Houston, office of assistant provost-marshal.

DISTRICT OF SAINT LOUIS.

Saint Louis, office of provost-marshal; Cape Girardeau, office assistant provost-marshal.

Making 18 assistant and 4 district provost-marshals.

There are now on duty as district provost-marshals 3, and as assistant provost-marshals 16 officers of the U. S. service and 3 officers of the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Of the 28 assistant provost-marshals, whose jurisdiction extends only to the recruiting colored volunteers, all but 3 are either citizens or officers of the Enrolled Missouri Militia not in service. I would urgently recommend that as soon as practicable officers of the U. S. service be detailed to relieve the 3

officers of the Enrolled Missouri Militia, and that intelligent and trustworthy non-commissioned officers of the volunteer forces be detailed to relieve all the citizens and Enrolled Missouri Militia provost-marshals now on duty recruiting colored volunteers.

I have the honor to be, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. W. MARSH,
Acting Provost-Marshal-General.

[Indorsement.]

Adjutant-general will prepare rough draught of an order establishing these districts and sub-districts and find officers to replace Missouri State Militia and Enrolled Missouri Militia now on provost duty.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Comdg. District of Central Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

GENERAL: The inclosed papers* were duly received and laid before the general commanding. There is no necessity for forwarding cases like this without your own action in the premises, unless, indeed, Captain Greene has assumed command of your district and is executing what we Kansas men call "political justice" instead of the acts of Congress.

There are no political considerations involved in the matter; it is purely a military question, and should be so treated. An officer of the army is a sworn servant of the Government; that is law. Now, did this officer act under the law, either civil or military, or is his conduct justifiable by military necessity? If not, he has stepped beyond the power delegated to him as an officer of the Government, and must be arrested and punished. The moment the military authority of this country overrides the civil without the justification of necessity, that moment free institutions become impossible. Hence you should watch carefully all attempts in the border to act beyond the law. Act promptly and fearlessly and you will be sustained by the full power of the department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

INDEPENDENCE, *February 23, 1864.*

General E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

MY DEAR SIR: I trust you will excuse a perhaps unwarrantable liberty in addressing you. Since the control of the border counties has been intrusted to you there has been much desire on the part of those who were required to vacate their farms last fall to return this spring and again occupy them. They had confidence in you, and felt that they would be dealt with in moderation and

*Not found.

not in a spirit of harshness. The time is now immediately at hand when they must determine upon their arrangements for the coming season. Many of them within the last fortnight have come back from the various points to which they have been scattered, in much doubt whether to rent land where they have been or not, but all uniformly desirous to come to their homes if not at too great personal hazard. Since the commandant here, Major Smith, has made known the conditions of return, they have been thrown all aback by reason of the manifest difficulty of complying with them; and I may say to you that I do not know of a single person who is willing to take the initiative in resettling the waste places.

The obstacle is in the fact that the requisite number of persons to constitute an organized company cannot get in a close and contiguous neighborhood and thus be the mutual protection to each other which is designed to be accomplished by thus embodying in companies. Some of them would necessarily be remote and isolated, and would be a certain and easy prey to a bushwhacking force, for they know that the bushwhackers would be more enraged against them and would more certainly apply their vengeance and retaliation upon them than the regular soldiery. Many of them say that if they have to act as soldiers it would be better for them to go into regular service, and others that they cannot raise crops and be on constant duty, and unless they were they could never consider themselves safe one moment. Such undoubtedly would be the fact to a great extent, for if guerrillas were in the country no man belonging to the organization would be safe in passing upon the highway or sleeping at home or anywhere if outside of the immediately guarded limits.

My impression is that all of those who would return would cheerfully, actively, and loyally co-operate with the military forces in repelling any regular Confederate enemy, or any systematically organized raid; but thus circumstanced they are afraid to engage in hunting bushwhackers, for they are afraid of the after consequences. It would seem that if, coming anew under loyal obligations, they would go to their homes and faithfully adhere to their obligations and give what aid they could safely do in furnishing information and discountenancing the guerrillas, that the work of destroying them or expelling them might be left to the regular soldiery. That this has not been done heretofore I have long been satisfied was not solely, as has been so persistently alleged, on account of the active sympathy shown them by the people, but more on account of the modes in which the military attempted it. Two or three days of pursuit and then abandonment of it until some fresh outbreak occurred was about the usual programme, and hence the so often unaccomplished results.

I cannot but think, general, that some more feasible plan could be adopted which would meet all the wants of the case and open up the country for settlement by a people who, notwithstanding the undoubted disloyalty manifested by some, are by no means to be included in one general sweep of destruction on account of the faithlessness of a part. Surely it can be done and ought to be done at once, for I assure you the people are in a state of anxious and painful solicitude. A personal visit from you to this portion of your district would give you much more accurate understanding of the condition of affairs.

I remain, yours, very truly, &c.,

WILLIAM McCOY.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 23, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Commanding Fourth Sub-District:

COLONEL: By direction of the general commanding I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, and to state that at present no infantry can be spared you. Your attention is specially directed to the first paragraph of a communication written you by the commanding general, dated 14th instant, and the necessity of constant activity on the part of your command in the vicinity of the headwaters of the Blues, Fire Creek, and the Snibar Hills, is again urged upon you, as by this means alone can the enemy be prevented from concentrating and making a sudden and perhaps successful movement into Kansas.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 23, 1864.

I. Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby directed to resume command of so much of the District of the Frontier as is included within the boundaries of the Department of Kansas.

II. The following circular from the Provost-Marshal-General's Office is republished for the information and guidance of all concerned:

CIRCULAR, No. 99. WAR DEPARTMENT, PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, November 4, 1863.

I. Special agents employed in accordance with paragraph 12 of the regulations for the government of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau will not hereafter be paid the reward of $30 for the apprehension and delivery of deserters unless they elect to relinquish their monthly pay and receive in future only the reward.

II. All deserters arrested must be delivered to the provost-marshal of the district in which the arrest is made, in order that the necessary investigation may be had and proper action taken. No rewards for arrest of deserters will be paid unless the person arrested is so delivered and the fact of delivery certified to by the provost-marshal who receives him.

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost-Marshal-General.

III. In order to a better understanding of the rules which govern in the arrest of deserters, the following extract from a letter written by direction of the General-in-Chief is published, and especial attention to its terms required:

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 19, 1863.

* * * * * * *

The notification from the Provost-Marshal-General that a person is a deserter must be taken by the department commander as prima facie evidence that the man is a deserter and to be sent to his regiment for trial accordingly. The notification of the provost-marshals of the enrollment districts that the person whom they deliver for safe-keeping and to be returned to his regiment is a deserter must be taken as proper evidence that the man is to be so held and returned, without question as to the propriety of the charges, unless in a manifest case of wrong, which should be brought to the notice of this Department. Deserters arrested in other

ways than through the agents of the Provost-Marshal-General, and who have not been reported as such to provost-marshals of enrollment districts, are, of course, proper subjects for the action of the department commanders.

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

[JOHN WILLANS,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 24, 1864.

Capt. W. B. ARMSTRONG,
Assistant Quartermaster:

SIR: As soon as possible you will send forward the trains of the Thirteenth Corps to the Teche, 7 miles beyond the crossing at Brashear. The teams should be lightly loaded with forage and quartermaster's stores. Two hundred wagons will thus be sent forward. The trains now ready must start immediately. Report when the first leave, and daily all that get away afterward.

By command of Major-General Banks:

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 49. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 24, 1864.

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10. Two squadrons of the Eighteenth New York Cavalry will proceed to Pass Cavallo, Tex., and report to Major-General Dana for duty. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, February 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

I have the honor to inclose herewith the accompanying copy of a dispatch from Major-General Dana, for the information of the general commanding the department.* Understanding that the positions occupied by General Dana's forces on Matagorda Bay were designated by the general commanding the department, I deem it proper that I should abstain from interfering with them except under his direction. I venture to suggest the importance of early sending a strong battalion of cavalry to General Dana, for picket duty, for scouting, for protecting parties bringing wood and water, and other needful purposes.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See Dana to Ord, February 15, p. 335.

HEADQUARTERS DETACHMENT U. S. FORCES,
Indianola, Tex., February 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Comdg. District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 15th of February, and would inform you that I am not in command of the U. S. forces, and that a reply to your communication must be furnished by Major-General Dana, to whom it will be immediately forwarded.

To the character of the reply I can give no opinion. I will venture, however, to say that nothing in the policy of our commanding officer, nor in the actual treatment of prisoners of war, has there been the slightest ground for even a suspicion that any soldier or officers regularly in the Confederate service would be placed on any other footing than that demanded by the comity of war, and recognized by the usages of humanity and civilization.

I was in command of the forces occupying Lavaca, and know that no person having legitimate authority as commander ever uttered such a threat.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
FITZ HENRY WARREN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Bay, Tex., February 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN,
Commanding at Indianola:

Your letter of to-day, inclosing Magruder's dispatch, is just received.

His pretense for sending in a flag is altogether frivolous and a trick. He merely wishes to reconnoiter. The date of his letter being so old (February 15) makes it still more suspicious. That party probably is a part of the same one which [made] the capture of prisoners. It is convenient for them to be near our lines armed with such a dispatch as this one; then if they meet a force larger than their own they display their flag; if they meet a small one, they attack. Magruder is a very tricky fellow.

The greatest care must be taken that none of their parties come near enough to observe the works we are throwing up, or even near enough to ascertain that we are throwing up any, if it can be prevented.

They should be met as this one was, a long way out. As I have some letters for some prisoners, which have been sent here from the office of the provost-marshal at New Orleans, and which have laid here a long time, I have replied to Magruder, and herewith also inclose the package of letters. You may either send out a flag till you meet their outer pickets and deliver them, or wait till Magruder attempts another trick of this sort, when you can send them by his flag.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Bay, Tex., February 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding Forces in Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona:

Your communication of the 15th instant, by flag of truce, was received only to-day. I have to state in reply that the information therein contained relating to Colonel Duff and two of his companies is new at these headquarters, and has no foundation in any idea ever entertained or announcement ever made by any person having any authority.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *February* 24, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of Missouri:

The pay of colored soldiers will no doubt be raised considerably. Am now certain that it will be made equal to pay of white soldiers, which will also be raised. Freedom of families by law more doubtful; still I think something of the kind will be done.

J. A. GARFIELD.

SAINT JAMES, MO., *February* 24, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

SIR: On my way home I have been detained at this place a few days on business. While here I have had a good opportunity of learning something in regard to the state of affairs south of here in this State. I find a great many refugees here from the southern part of the State, a number of whom are from my own county (Wright), and they still come. Not a day, nay, scarcely an hour passes, but some miserable refugee or family arrives at this place. The universal cry is, "We have no protection." Warm weather is here and thieves and guerrillas have already commenced their desolating and alarming occupation, which is causing the citizens to flee to the interior for protection and safety. They say they are exposed alike to the depredations of guerrillas and scouts of our own troops. My opinion is, from all I have been able to learn, that nothing short of a removal of the troops at Rolla, Waynesville, Lebanon, Houston, Salem, and other posts of the Southwest, and placing sober law-and-order men in their stead, will secure peace and quiet to the people of the southern counties.

If this is done immediately, and a few posts established near the southern boundary of the State, and a company or two of good men at Mountain Grove Academy, in Wright County (which last point all from that quarter agree would give security and protection to a greater extent of country than any point that could be selected in that quarter), hundreds of families would in ten days return to their homes and prepare for a crop; otherwise the entire country south of the road leading from Rolla to Springfield will be almost depopulated.

We of Wright County only ask a few companies (probably one would be sufficient if a post is established at West Plains, in Howell County), commanded by officers who are in favor of law and order, and who

are willing to aid and assist the civil officers in the discharge of their official duties in the enforcement of the civil law, and extend protection to all classes of citizens who are loyal. The citizens of Wright County say they are perfectly willing to divide the last bushel of grain with troops who will protect them, and rely themselves on beef and wild meats until they can raise grain. I have never, in all my life, seen people so anxious to return to their homes, not only those who have been Union men from the beginning, but all appear both willing and anxious to do all in their power to restore peace and quiet.

I am informed this morning by one who knows that a number of citizens in the county of Wright and other counties have been recently killed by troops stationed at Lebanon and Waynesville, for what cause I did not learn. My friends here advise me that it would be unsafe for me to try to stay at home until times change there. They think that owing to the drunkenness and general demoralization of the troops at Lebanon, that I would be in danger from that quarter. I hope they are mistaken in that. You will excuse me for calling your attention to the liquor trade in the Southwest. While dealers in the article are permitted to ship it to the various military posts, military order, however stringent, will not prevent its excessive use amongst the officers and soldiers. At this time, at the little town of Lebanon, there are no less than eight liquor establishments, all, I am informed, doing a lucrative business. The owners of these establishments are growing rich, while families of citizens and soldiers in that vicinity are destitute of the commonest necessaries of life. Not only so, [but] the demoralization of the troops and the many depredations they have committed against persons and property is easily traceable to that cause. For instance, a scout is sent out, both officers and soldiers manage to get a supply of liquor, a few potations, and they are ready to take vengeance on any whom they may choose to look on as personal or political enemies; soon become unmanageable and insubordinate. These are facts that are patent to every one who is at all observant.

I cannot see any good reason why we cannot have peace and quiet in this part of the State if troops are placed at the proper points and do their duty. I am doing all I can to encourage the people to wait with patience for assistance; that the department commander must necessarily have time to learn the true state of affairs necessary to that end. Now, general, permit me to say in conclusion that if I can be of any service to you, in extending protection and restoring peace and quiet to that portion of the country, I will take great pleasure in doing so. We want law, order, peace, and quiet. I shall leave on the evening train for Lebanon. Would be much pleased to be enabled, by receiving a line there from you, to encourage the people who have not yet left to remain, and those who have left to return to their homes. I will write again when I arrive at Lebanon and look around awhile.

Forage in the Southwest is scarce, but as I said before the people are willing to divide the last bushel and live on rabbits and turkeys rather than not have protection. I would suggest that a few guns placed in the hands of the people of my county would be a good thing, as all were disarmed, and their guns never have been destroyed and not returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

R. B. PALMER,

Colonel Seventy-third Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 26, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. O. Guitar, commanding District of North Missouri.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, March 5, 1864.

In the absence of General Guitar, this communication is respectfully returned, as it relates to the condition of affairs in the District of Rolla, but dated at Saint Joseph, Mo.

J. RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 10, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieut. Col. J. A. Eppstein, commanding District of Rolla.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., March 13, 1864.

Respectfully returned, and attention called to accompanying communication.

JOS. A. EPPSTEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ROLLA,
Rolla, Mo., March 13, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
A. A. G., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: In reply to communication of R. B. Palmer, Seventy-third Enrolled Missouri Militia, dated February 24, 1864, I have the honor to make the following report, viz:

The deplorable condition in regard to protection of life and property in many parts of this district are facts which cannot be denied, but the causes of their existence have, in some instances, been wrongfully construed in the above-mentioned communication. My reasons for the present state of affairs in this district have, in a former communication to you, been stated, and are still the same, namely, the insufficiency of troops. We need in this district at least 1,000 effective mounted troops, in addition to those already serving here,

which should be well supplied by the Government with forage and rations, as far as practicable, to prevent foraging from the poor inhabitants, who have very little to spare and, in many instances, not the necessary subsistence to maintain their families. If those troops were judiciously stationed throughout the best farming districts, so as to enable two or three stations to be within supporting distance, under command of a good officer, with instructions that half of the command of each station should continually be kept out scouting, then, I believe, bushwhacking and guerrilla warfare would be brought to an end in this district.

If anything more can be done for the district, in the way of an addition of troops, it should be done at once, to encourage farmers to make preparations for the crops of the coming season.

In answer to the representations of Colonel Palmer as regards the utility, character, and usefulness of troops now stationed in this district, I have to state that he is incorrect and wrongly informed. I have been serving nearly two years in this district, and have had ample opportunity to judge [of] military matters and all troops who have served during that time here. There were never any better troops serving here before, and I think it would be a difficult matter to get any better hereafter, than those now serving. I feel somewhat delicate in making this statement, as the majority of the troops now serving in the district belong to my regiment; I therefore refer you to Col. R. B. Marcy, Inspector-General U. S. Army, who has lately inspected this district, or any other impartial military authority you might assign to investigate these matters. I do not think we can be held responsible for the conduct of the troops at Hartville and Lebanon, they not serving in our district.

The allusions made in the foregoing-named communication as regards the killing of some citizens from Wright and adjoining counties, for which the writer does not know of any reason, I refer you to report of Lieutenant Bates, by Major Fischer, where he surprised a party of marauders, who had robbed a train previously and in whose possession a part of the goods stolen were found; also to one or two other reports, where our scouting parties fell in with those knights of the woods while they were in the act of arresting Union men and deliberating about their disposal, whether to hang or shoot them. No one needs to expect that many ceremonies are made when our troops come in collision with such characters. Their war cry is, "Extermination to bushwhackers," and they, becoming aware of this determination from our side, have subsided for a few weeks, leaving the road and country unmolested; but my information and other signs lead me to believe that we will be much annoyed by this class of men as soon as the woods get green. I very much regret that such complaints are made during my temporary command of this district, but can assure you that I have made the best use of the means of defense placed under my command that possibly could be made, and shall continue to do so hereafter till I am relieved, which I hope will be very soon, and if the general commanding should deem it best to assign my regiment to duty in some other district, he would confer a favor on the same.

Hoping that the explanations within given are satisfactory, I have the honor to be, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOS. A. EPPSTEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding District of Rolla.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 24, 1864.

H. K. DAVIS, Esq.,
Lexington:

MY DEAR DAVIS: Yours of the 22d has been received. I have not thought of making any change in the command at Lexington, and do not intend to do so if the troops and people are satisfied with each other. There are a few bushwhackers in the western borders of La Fayette County, but I shall make it too warm for them. I have letters from the border stating that there is a persistent effort making to have those counties back into Kansas District. It is probably the work of a few malcontents, and I do not think it will result in anything. Probably the land speculators and robbers are at the bottom of it. They desire an opportunity to purchase cheap farms and plunder the west tier of counties. I shall go to Cass County to-morrow.

I am, very truly, yours,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

NEW ORLEANS, *February 25, 1864.*

To the President of the United States:

* * * * * * *

On the 5th of March I expect to move in co-operation with Generals Steele and Sherman, or as soon as they may be ready, one or both. My own force is not sufficient to execute the orders of the War Department without the assistance of one or both. We are ready and impatient, expecting daily the word of command from either General Steele or General Sherman.

A considerable number of troops have arrived here, fully enough to compensate for the loss we sustain by furloughs for veteran regiments. Our campaign will be decisive and successful.*

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of February 4 is received. My allusion to the expectations entertained of instructions from Washington, to which it refers, relates to the paragraph of your dispatch of January 4, which says that—

> So long as your plans are not positively decided upon no definite instructions can be given to Generals Sherman and Steele.

I replied immediately upon receiving this dispatch that I would be ready to move in conjunction with Generals Sherman and Steele

* This letter relates mainly to the election in Louisiana, February 22, and will be published in full in Series III.

on the 1st of March, or as soon as they could move or navigation would permit the movement. I immediately put myself in communication with General Sherman and General Steele, receiving from them dispatches, the substance of which has been transmitted to you, and stating that they would be ready to co-operate with me in the movement up the Red River by the 1st of March. I had informed them that I would be ready to move at that time, and have sent an officer to communicate with General Sherman, if he can be found, or General Steele and Admiral Porter, upon the same subject, and to the same effect. I am ready to move the moment I can hear from either of these officers. If General Steele alone can co-operate with me I shall move my column by the 5th of March. I am daily expecting dispatches from him upon this subject.

General Sherman appears to have gone to the east, and as far as public rumor indicates the direction of his movement, it is toward Mobile. In compliance with his request Admiral Farragut made a demonstration upon the coast in the vicinity of Mobile, as indicating a purpose of attack, in order to draw off any troops that might be sent from Mobile to intercept the movement of his column.

He expected, as I have heretofore informed you, to return to the Mississippi by the 1st of March, and to be ready to co-operate with me. Since that I have not heard from him. I am very greatly embarrassed and depressed by the demand which Admiral Farragut makes upon me for troops to assist him in a movement against Mobile, and also by the idea impressed upon the public mind that I am to co-operate with General Sherman against the same point. This would be my desire if it were consistent with my orders from the Government, but I understand that I am to move against Shreveport, and am unable to divide my command by any demonstration against Mobile, which must take some weeks before I could get them to this point again, and which would effectually defeat the operations which I have contemplated under your orders.

If General Steele replies, in conformity with his last dispatch, that he can move by the first week in March in the direction of Shreveport, I shall start my column, with as near 15,000 men as I can make it, at the same time. It will be impossible for me to go into that country alone as I have not a sufficient force to make myself secure against the concentrated force of the enemy, which is much stronger than mine. I do not expect instructions from Washington beyond what I have received except it relate to the movements of General Sherman or General Steele. If either of these will co-operate with me I shall move at once. I have been in constant preparation for this enterprise since the receipt of your dispatch upon this subject. There is but 32 inches of water above Alexandria. Navigation to Alexandria is practicable. There is not water enough in the Atchafalaya to enable us to communicate at any point south of the Red River, and therefore all our water communication must be by the Mississippi and Red Rivers. I can be at Alexandria or Natchitoches on the 15th of March, if either of the other commands shall co-operate with me in time.

The election in this State on the 22d February was conducted with great spirit and propriety. The aggregate vote will reach nearly 12,000, which is equal to an ordinary average vote of the same portions of the State for the past ten years. All the voters took the oath prescribed by the President in his proclamation of the 8th of December. In my judgment it constitutes as sound a basis for a

government as as any other portion of the country. The officers that are elected are men, beyond any possible question, faithful to the Government of the United States and the administration. On the acceptance of the constitution the vote will reach 20,000, which will be a full vote of the State for the territory we occupy. I regard the change which has taken place in this State since January, 1863, as without parallel in history.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
No. 50. } *New Orleans, La., February* 25, 1864.

* * * * * * *

15. The Sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, instead of proceeding to Franklin, La., as heretofore ordered, will remain at Algiers, and be reported to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding the Defenses of New Orleans, for the purpose of completing its re-enlistment as a veteran regiment.

* * * * * * *

21. I. Battery E, Second Illinois Artillery, will proceed from Baton Rouge to Plaquemine, and be reported to the commanding officer for duty, to relieve the Second Ohio Battery.

II. The Second Ohio Battery, on being relieved by Battery E, Second Illinois Artillery, will proceed to Algiers and be reported for duty to the commander of the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

III. The Second Connecticut Battery will proceed to Brashear City, and be reported to the commanding officer to relieve the First Vermont Battery.

IV. The First Vermont Battery, on being relieved by the Second Connecticut Battery, will proceed to Franklin, La., and be reported for duty to the major-general commanding the Nineteenth Army Corps.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT JACKSON, *February* 25, 1864.
(Received 1 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. R. ARNOLD,
Chief of Artillery:

The work of mounting guns and repairs in the fortifications progresses rapidly, but the rubbish is so deep and universal I scarcely know where to begin. Ten days or two weeks, however, will suffice to change the entire aspect of everything.

J. TARBELL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps, New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your letter of yesterday's date, covering letter from Major-General Dana of 15th instant, is this day received, and has been submitted to the major-general commanding, who instructs me to desire you to inform General Dana that he is not, and has not been, expected to hold positions on the mainland of Texas, or to operate against the enemy in the interior with his insufficient force. He is expected to hold Pass Cavallo securely, and the force at his command is sufficient, if properly intrenched, for that purpose. To place the occupation of that important position beyond question in security, you will please instruct General Dana to withdraw from Indianola the force now there, and not to attempt to hold any position on the mainland, until such time as he shall be sufficiently re-enforced to fully justify it. A small force of cavalry for picket duty was ordered yesterday to Pass Cavallo to report to Major-General Dana.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., February 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. B. IRWIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Your communication of yesterday, calling my attention to the fact that the tri-monthly report of this command for the 10th instant fails to account for the entire corps, has been very seriously considered. Upon examining the files and records at these headquarters in order to correct the errors pointed out by you, and to prevent their recurrence, I find that the Thirteenth Army Corps as originally constituted is much disorganized. To illustrate this I transmit herewith a tabular statement of its organization on the 31st of August, 1863, and of its present organization, so far as I can understand it. The cavalry of the corps was separated from it by Special Orders, No. 230, from department headquarters, dated September 15, 1863, and appears to have been dropped from our reports since that time. The Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry and the Eighty-seventh and One hundred and eighteenth Regiments Illinois Infantry, all mounted, have also been dropped.

It would seem that the rest of the corps has been reported regularly and with as much precision as was attainable by its different commanders. That portion of the First Division (General Warren) stationed at Plaquemine and Baton Rouge has never been reported to these headquarters since it was sent there, although no order separating it from the corps can be found. Only partial and irregular reports have been received from the Third Division (General McGinnis) since December last. The First U. S. Infantry ceased to report to its proper headquarters in October, 1863. The Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Infantry, of the Second Brigade, Fourth Division, has also failed to report since October, 1863. The reports

and returns forwarded to you have been made up, as I am informed, from the latest data received here, but this method cannot fail to give an incorrect showing of the condition of the command. The reports used here as a basis for reports to you are in some instances many weeks and even months old.

The frequent and urgent calls made upon these detached troops for their regular reports have been disregarded under color of authority from department headquarters. I desire, therefore, to be specifically informed whether I am to consider the organizations mentioned above as only temporarily separated from the corps, and whether or not I shall enforce the rendition of their regular reports and returns. As an additional illustration of the embarrassments under which we labor, I inclose a copy of a communication received this day from Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler. It is desirable that all orders changing the organization of the corps, detaching or separating troops from it, or changing the station of any part of it should be made through the headquarters, so that I may be enabled to keep the run of it in these respects. The tri-monthly for the 10th instant has been corrected by Major-General Ord, and is herewith inclosed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Organization of the Thirteenth Army Corps August 31, 1863.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.

8th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
18th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
33d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
99th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
1st Indiana Battery.

Second Brigade.

11th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
22d Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
23d Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
Peoria Battery.

Third Brigade.

49th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
69th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
118th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
120th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
7th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
7th Michigan Battery.

Fourth Brigade.

16th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
22d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
42d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
54th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
114th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
1st Wisconsin Battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade.

20th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
34th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
38th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
26th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
37th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
Company E, First Missouri Light Artillery.
Company F, First Missouri Light Artillery.

Second Brigade.

94th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
91st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
20th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
19th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
Company B, First Missouri Light Artillery.

THIRD DIVISION.

First Brigade.

11th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
24th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
34th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
46th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
29th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

47th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
24th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
87th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Artillery.

16th Ohio Battery.
Company E, 2d Illinois Artillery.
Company A, 1st Missouri Artillery.
2d Ohio Battery.

FOURTH DIVISION.

First Brigade.

60th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
16th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
96th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
83d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
67th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
23d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
17th Ohio Battery.

Second Brigade.

19th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
77th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
97th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
130th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
1st U. S. Infantry.
Chicago Mercantile Battery.

CAVALRY BRIGADE.

2d Illinois Cavalry.
6th Missouri Cavalry.
3d Illinois Cavalry.
15th Illinois Cavalry.
Company A, 36th Illinois Cavalry.
Company C, 1st Indiana Cavalry.
Company C, 4th Indiana Cavalry.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Present state of the Thirteenth Army Corps.

FIRST DIVISION.

First Brigade.

8th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
18th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
33d Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
99th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

11th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
22d Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
23d Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Third Brigade.

49th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
69th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
16th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
114th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Artillery.

7th Michigan Battery.
Company A, 2d Illinois Artillery.
1st Wisconsin Battery.
1st Indiana Battery.
16th Ohio Battery.

Regiments and batteries at Plaquemine belonging to First Division and detached from division.

42d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
120th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
7th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
22d Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
Company E, 2d Illinois Artillery.
2d Ohio Battery.

SECOND DIVISION.

First Brigade.

37th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
91st Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
38th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
26th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

94th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
20th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
19th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.

Artillery.

Company B, 1st Missouri Light Artillery.
Company E, 1st Missouri Light Artillery.

Unattached.

20th Iowa, stationed at Aransas Pass, detached from division.

THIRD DIVISION.

First Brigade.

11th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
24th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
34th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
46th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
29th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

47th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
24th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
28th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
56th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
83d Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
Company A, 1st Missouri Light Artillery.

FOURTH DIVISION.

First Brigade.

19th Kentucky Volunteer Infantry.
60th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
67th Indiana Volunteer Infantry.
23d Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.
77th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
96th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Second Brigade.

34th Iowa Volunteer Infantry.
130th Illinois Volunteer Infantry.
48th Ohio Volunteer Infantry.
1st U. S. Infantry.

Artillery.

Company F, First Missouri Light Artillery.
Chicago Mercantile Battery.
17th Ohio Battery.

Engineers.

1st Kentucky Pioneer Corps [Patterson's Company].

UNATTACHED TROOPS.

1st Texas Cavalry.
2d Texas Cavalry.
U. S. Signal Corps.

CORPS D'AFRIQUE.

1st Louisiana Engineers.
2d Louisiana Engineers.
3d Pontoon Train.
16th Louisiana Infantry.
14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *February* 25, 1864.

Capt. S. CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I learned on yesterday p. m., from a captain of the Seventh Kentucky, that the two regiments stationed at Baton Rouge do not report to Colonel Sheldon, but, *contra*, reports to some brigade commander at Baton Rouge. This being the case, either subdivision would be only the semblance of a brigade. I should also have to report to General Cooke as well as corps headquarters. I shall proceed to Matagorda by the first steamer, my present order being sufficient unless the general commanding directs otherwise.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. K. LAWLER,
Brigadier-General Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Bay, Tex., February 25, 1864.

Capt. A. B. SHARPE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Army Corps:

I inclose a copy of a dispatch* received from T. P. McManus, at Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass. I think it is a mistake about Kirby Smith being at San Antonio. McManus is a most reliable and valuable man; he ought to have authority to raise a battalion and means to equip it; he would do most valuable service. I gave him merely permission to go to the vicinity where he now is and to do what he could. He has had no assistance and can get no army, but Texas refugees believe in him, and he has now with him near 200 good and determined men. He left Brownsville about the middle of December, and when I left there early in January, being of the belief that I would be at once permitted to commence active operations, I requested him to send spies and scouts, if possible, to find me on this coast. These two men who have brought this dispatch are the first who have reached me; they are splendid men. I recommend that General Herron be instructed to communicate with him through the consul at Monterey, who can always find him, and to supply him with arms, ammunition, and equipments. He should have carbines and revolvers; he is a most determined and desperate man and could do most valuable service.

Very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, February 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: I sent you a copy of a letter† to General Banks for the reason that it contained as good an account of the situation of affairs here as I could give at that time. If the rebels had any intention of

*See p. 316. †See p. 246.

attacking at Pine Bluff or any other point on the line of the Arkansas Sherman's movement down the Mississippi caused them to change their plans. It was believed in the rebel camp that the expedition was going up Red River, and they commenced immediately to move west. Price moved to Spring Hill, about 25 miles from Washington. Part of his troops have crossed Red River. They have a pontoon bridge at Fulton. All the rebel troops along the Ouachita now are mounted. I can hear of none except Fagan's brigade of mounted infantry and Shelby's cavalry, in all, perhaps, 3,000 men.

One of my regiments of cavalry has just returned from a scout between the Saline and Ouachita Rivers. They could hear of no force above Princeton except guerrillas. Part of Fagan's command is at that place and the balance at Camden. I have ordered a reconnaissance by cavalry in considerable force, which will probably stampede what is left of the rebels on the Ouachita. From all that I can learn they intend to fall back to the other side of Red River whenever we advance upon them. They say they will hold the line of the Red from Alexandria up. I doubt whether they will make a very obstinate resistance. I am confident that Arkansas will be free from rebel troops as soon as we can advance in the spring. My only apprehension now is a want of cavalry horses and means of transportation. Owing to the severity of the weather and a want of long forage our loss in animals has been very heavy, but we shall make every effort to overcome these difficulties.

The recruiting service in Arkansas is doing well. A very fine regiment has been raised here by Captain Ryan, of my staff, and others will soon be full. Prominent citizens, who fled on our approach, are coming in daily and taking the amnesty oath. The civil department will soon be off my hands. It is believed that there will be votes enough cast in the District of Little Rock to bring the State back, but the largest vote will be cast in the District of the Frontier. The fort is ready for defense, and the armament—20-pounder Parrotts—will be here in a few days. I hope the veteran regiments that have gone home will be sent back as soon as they can be organized, in order to give the rest an opportunity of going.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 25, 1864.

Lieut. ROBERT CROCKETT,
Company L, Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry:

You will proceed to-morrow morning with 30 men of your company, supplied with 40 rounds of ammunition each and six days' rations, to McDonald County, Mo., to ascertain whether sufficient forage can be obtained in the vicinity of Pineville, or any other portion of that county, to supply a company of cavalry; also to ascertain whether any bands of guerrillas are committing depredations or occupying that county, and, if so, to capture and destroy them or drive them from the State. You will also ascertain and report the condition of the people of that county and their proposed action in regard to raising crops this coming season. Having performed this duty you will return to these headquarters and submit your

report to the general commanding the district. In case your rations are exhausted before you can return, which is very probable, you are authorized to demand of the commanding officer of any station or post west of Springfield necessary rations for your men, giving him receipt for the same, in order that he may draw the same amount from the commissary of subsistence at Springfield, Mo.

By direction of the general commanding the district:

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Vicksburg, February 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I arrived here to-day to meet General Sherman, who promised to be here on the 25th. I had no idea he would be here. I am prepared when he comes to ascend the Red River with a large fleet of gun-boats, and if he fails to get here shall be prepared to co-operate with you at any time when the water is high enough. I do not think General Steele will be able to move unless his quarter-masters show more energy. At present half his supplies are blocked up in Arkansas River, with low water, and some of his transports sunk on snags. So much for going into a river when I informed them the navigation was impracticable.

The prospects for high water are poor just now, but by the latter part of March we must have rains above, and there is deep snow on the mountains. I should be happy to hear from you when convenient. The rebels have fortified Fort De Russy with one 9-inch, three 32-pounders, and one 60-pounder rifle, which can be taken from the rear. I have such a force that I don't think any of the Red River forts can stand it long when it comes to a bombardment.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

P. S.—When last heard from General Sherman was at Enterprise.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *February* 26, 1864—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing of importance to report this evening. The enemy seem to have nearly abandoned this vicinity at present.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 51. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., February 26, 1864.

1. Lieut. Col. S. W. Stryker, Eighteenth New York Cavalry, having reported at these headquarters with 420 men of his regiment, will report to Brigadier-General Lee, chief of cavalry.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., February 26, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Seeing that the enemy hold Sabine Pass, Galveston Bay, and the mouth of Brazos River, intermediately between our positions on the Mississippi River and on the Gulf coast of Texas, and learning from Major-General Ord's report of inspection that detachments of the Thirteenth Army Corps are stationed at Brownsville, Point Isabel, on the inlets to Corpus Christi Bay, and on Matagorda Bay, it has occurred to me that the efficiency and comfort of these troops, and the importance of speedy and certain communication between the latter remote positions and headquarters at this city, require that a regular line of steamers should be established between New Orleans and Point Isabel.

Inquiring of Captain Armstrong, assistant quartermaster, on duty with this corps, for information upon this subject, he states that the United States has ten steamers employed in service along the coast between here and the Rio Grande, viz, the Clinton, Saint Mary's, Crescent, Fairhaven, Corinthian, Sophia, George Peabody, Alabama, Alliance, and Exact. Five of this number, if assigned to this service, would, upon the assumption that the round trip would occupy ten days, be enough to supply a boat to start every other day from New Orleans, and allow reasonable time for loading and unloading at different points. This arrangement, besides securing the objects named and releasing five boats from this field of service, would avoid any confusion and delay resulting from irregular communications, and the arriving and unloading of several vessels at the same wharf at the same time.

The detachment now at Indianola, when removed to Pass Cavallo, will be deprived of house timber, their main resource for fuel at present, and will be left to rely on supplies of fuel and lumber to be sent from this place. At least such is my inference, from the fact that information is this moment brought that the quartermaster at Indianola is asking for such supplies to be sent from here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, February 26, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
A. A. G., Seventh Army Corps and Dept. of Arkansas:

MAJOR: In reply to your letter of 23d instant, I have the honor to state that the detachment Eleventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers ordered by Major-General Schofield to concentrate at Salem, Ark., from Rolla and Springfield, Mo., have not yet reached here, and my scouts from Salem, Ark., state that nothing had been heard from them up to 23d instant. I am firmly of the opinion that troops ought to occupy Searcy and Jacksonport, in this State.

The proper way is to keep these three points as rallying points held by infantry and permit the mounted troops to scour the country. In this manner infinite good would result to the country and the

numerous bands of the enemy be either captured or driven out. Jacksonport is important to me as a depot, and should be occupied by infantry, supported by a battalion of cavalry, which I can furnish from the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, provided the infantry could be obtained.

Searcy is only important from the fact that it would facilitate communication with Little Rock, and at the same time be an excellent point from which to strike the bands of the enemy conscripting the inhabitants along Red River, and in preventing communication across White River. You can asure the major-general commanding that I will never surrender Batesville. My own regiment will die to a man before we suffer disgrace. I have no confidence in the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry or Fourth Arkansas Infantry. They have not been under fire enough to stand the burning of villainous saltpeter. I have made a series of demonstrations since my last, compelling the enemy to fall back across Black River. I have cleaned out the country immediately west of me, and now hold the enemy across Black River and in neighborhood of Devil's Fork, on Red River, to which latter point I sent a force last night consisting of 200 Fourth Arkansas, under command of Col. E. Baxter. I have succeeded in recapturing 16 of the wagons captured by the enemy, and hope by the middle of next week to retake the greater portion of my mules.

This command has no rest whatever; I keep them so constantly busy that the horses are breaking down and I am compelled to press horses into service, always endeavoring to take them from the prominently disloyal, and even in their cases leaving stock enough to work their farms. I am very anxious that Jacksonport be occupied, and if the major-general commanding could send a battalion of infantry to that point, I will send a battalion of cavalry there and use it as a depot of supplies. White River is fordable at nearly all the old fords between here and Jacksonport, and unless we have rains soon it will be lower than it is. My commissary stores will carry me to the 1st of April next, and if the detachment Eleventh Missouri Cavalry ordered to join me has not received counter orders from General Rosecrans, I shall have to put the men down to short rations on its arrival here. Rest perfectly easy about me. I will hold this place until relieved by orders of my superiors. The only difficulty I experience is in being compelled to keep my forces out of this station for foraging purposes, but I am equal to the emergency now and all the time.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel, Commanding District.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., February 26, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., 7th A. C., Dept. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to request that permission be granted me to exchange prisoners with the enemy in this district. When my men are captured by the enemy he invariably returns them very promptly, and under the instructions of Major-General Schofield, wherein considerable latitude was allowed my judgment, owing to

being in a great measure thrown on my own resources, I have exchanged with him, in accordance with the cartel published in General Orders, No. 142, series 1862, War Department. I now have 6 of my men under parole to be exchanged for Captain Rutherford, sent to you on the steamer Dove on 10th instant. I promised Capt. George W. Rutherford that I would apply for the exchange of his brother James, now your prisoner, but did not assure him of his release. If the major-general commanding deems it best I will try and capture enough of the enemy before long to get even. I now owe the enemy 27 privates. One good raid on him will more than balance our exchange account.

If I am permitted to pursue this plan it will restore my men to duty infinitely more promptly than by waiting for a formal exchange through the commissioners. I keep a detailed record of all matters of this kind, having a regular debit and credit account. Have the kindness to represent this matter to the major-general commanding and inform me of his decision, and also whether he will return Capt. James Rutherford to the enemy or not.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Commanding District.

CAIRO, ILL., *February* 26, 1864.
(Received 5.10 p. m.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President United States:

I desire to come to Washington. I have facts to lay before the Judge-Advocate-General. I have been relieved of a command I had formed, and no reason assigned known to me.

I have to send you the following telegram from Governor Murphy. I did not send it from Little Rock because I did not wish to add to your anxiety about the discords there:

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *February* 15, 1864.

A. LINCOLN,
President United States:

General Davidson is a true man and soldier, a patriot whom the unconditional Union men of Arkansas trust with unlimited confidence. Any action against him will be against the Union element here and against your own policy; this an investigation will show.

ISAAC MURPHY,
Provisional Governor of Arkansas.

I cannot do duty with honor until this question of the insult put upon me by General Steele be investigated.

With high respect,

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers.

CAIRO, ILL., *February* 26, 1864.
(Received 5.20 p. m.)

CHIEF OF CAVALRY BUREAU,
Washington, D. C.:

I report as per order of General-in-Chief of January 30. I want to come to Washington. I cannot do duty with honor until the

matter between myself and General Steele is settled by the War Department. See my telegram to Secretary of War. I also have important matters to say to you about the Western cavalry.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 26, 1864.

Messrs. W. T. REYNOLDS and others,
Liberty, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of February 20, 1864, inclosing copy of one dated December 26th, ultimo, addressed to the department commander, are received and the matters therein set forth have been carefully considered. While I appreciate the feelings and sentiments of loyalty which animate you, and assure you they shall receive all the attention and respect to which they are entitled, I must urge upon you and all unconditional men such wise and considerate policy toward all who are willing to obey the laws that none can fail of protection who act properly. The enemies of our country and local peace and quiet endeavor to damage the national cause and to keep the country in continual hot water by stirring up ill-blood between you and those who with a little care, watching, and kind, but firm, treatment will do well and return to industry and practical citizenship.

I also request you to furnish names and facts going to prove the "Paw Paws" disloyal and only willing to protect their own homes against robbers, while they would do nothing against the common enemies of our nation and State. If these suggestions are carried out in a spirit of magnanimity and justice, it will greatly aid me in my endeavors to attain the object of your wishes. I want also assurance from you that the asperities and hatreds engendered against rebels and rebel sympathizers shall not be carried to disturb the peace, as the "Paw Paw" advocates say they will be if they are left to the mercies of our embittered Union men.

While we must hold all former rebels and their sympathizers bound to respect the laws and feelings of loyal men, we ought to leave those who behave rightfully in peace, notwithstanding their former conduct may have been hostile to the Government. All we ought to ask of them is sincere repentance and modest reserve.

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 26, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Continue to occupy those posts in Arkansas by temporary garrisons or scouting parties as heretofore, using your best judgment, on which I rely. Open communications with the commands of the

troops adjacent to your district in the Department of Kansas and Arkansas. Give and secure from them full co-operation in all plans for the common weal. Let me hear from you often and fully.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN:

GENERAL: I am much gratified with your report and thank you for the vigorous and well-timed movements by which you have broken up the enemy's bands, and wish you to give my compliments to General Holland and Lieut. John E. Phelps for the vigor they have displayed in these movements. Write me how you carry your supplies on these expeditions. Would not a well-organized pack-mule train be of great use in those rough countries? Give me also an exact description of your mode of foraging on the country; what orders are given about taking, and what evidence of indebtedness or payment is given to owners or claimants of what is thus taken.

Would it not be practicable to have grain, &c., brought to important points on our lines and routes of operations with the assurance that compensation for the same would be made in cash? Inform me also if where our scouting parties go out they are directed as much as possible to avoid the main traveled roads, and give your utmost attention, impressing on all officers and men the necessity of adopting this plan, which will fill the hearts of those bandits who now look from the surrounding hill-tops on our columns passing on the regular roads with terror. It seems to me that by using the pack train, which gives no indication of your strength, and which can go by obscure and unfrequented routes, you will add much to the power and vigor of operations against the kind of the enemy you have to combat. Please take up these inquiries and suggestions and let me have your views on them.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *February 27*, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 19th instant, in regard to the arrival of re-enforcements, is received, and your remarks in regard to cavalry horses have been copied and transmitted to the Quartermaster-General. Much anxiety is felt here lest your operations may be delayed till the season for a winter campaign is entirely over. Every effort has been made to send you troops. A part of a New York cavalry regiment has embarked with their horses at this place, and the remainder will follow as soon as transports arrive. The Fourteenth New Hampshire Regiment will leave New York about the 12th of March, if transportation should be ready. The passage of the draft bill has greatly stimulated recruiting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copies of dispatches received from Generals Sherman and Steele, in relation to their movements, the substance of which I have stated before, and to which my dispatch of the 25th February refers.* I am in daily expectation of receiving communications either from one or both of these officers, through Captain Dunham, of my staff, who is now on his way to their headquarters for this purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., January 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

DEAR GENERAL: I arrived here yesterday from Chattanooga, having come via Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati, Cairo, and Memphis. En route a letter from General Halleck overtook me, directing me to inquire into certain seizures here and at Natchez of horses, stores, &c., destined to you from Saint Louis, and to make such orders as would prevent a recurrence. I have already directed a minute report of all the facts by General McPherson, and have received verbal explanation that satisfies me your chief quartermaster, Colonel Holabird, has much exaggerated the facts and indulged in unwarranted criminations. His assertion that he can protect his stores *in transitu* against the guerrillas but not against our own officers is hardly the province of a quartermaster, however bellicose. But I assure you that both courtesy and a sense of right will cause me to make such orders as will prevent any of your stores being disturbed *in transitu*, and furthermore I assure you we will gladly share with you anything we possess.

Corn and forage are very scarce now above. There was a partial failure of the corn crop, and the severe winter has closed up all the water channels. I left Cairo in floating ice, and it was with infinite difficulty we forced our way through it. Navigation above Memphis is impossible, and below Memphis most difficult. We are compelled to hunt for corn and fodder wherever it can be found, and I doubt if you will receive anything by the river for a month to come. I must return to the army in the field in all February, but propose to avail myself of the short time allowed me here in the department to strike a blow at Meridian and Demopolis. I think I can do it, and the destruction of the railroad east and west, north and south, of Meridian will close the doors of rapid travel and conveyance of stores between Mississippi and the Confederacy east that will make us all less liable to the incursions of the enemy toward the Mississippi River. In order to raise the necessary force I must strip some

*For Steele to Banks see p. 246.

of my posts and lines, but the objects aimed at are so important as to justify the risk. I will return to Memphis to-morrow, start a cavalry force down the Mobile and Ohio Road, bring down to Vicksburg certain troops now preparing at Memphis, and aim to leave Vicksburg for Jackson, Brandon, and Meridian about the 25th instant, and hope to be at or near Meridian February 8–10. Now the sudden movement of troops in this "object" will threaten Mobile.

I know not what you are doing in that quarter, but if you could have boats maneuvering about the mouth of Pascagoula and near the passage between Fort Gaines and the main shore about that time, it would keep up the delusion and prevent the enemy drawing from Mobile a force to strengthen the points aimed at by me. A feint kept up there for a week might be most useful, for if we destroy Meridian and its railroad connections, as I did those of Jackson last summer, effectually, so as not to admit of repair in six months, Mobile would have no communication to the interior save by the Alabama River, and would to that extent be weakened. You know that the Memphis and Charleston Road is either ruined or in our hands, and that the single track from Meridian to Selma is the only link that unites Mississippi to Alabama and Georgia, and will agree with me that its destruction will do more to isolate the State of Mississippi than any single act; therefore I shall attempt it and think I shall surely succeed if General Polk is not too heavily reenforced from Mobile and Atlanta. Of course I want to preserve the utmost secrecy, which I can do unless the "free press" steal it from some of our clerks, who derive their knowledge from letters placed in their hands for record.

I think this movement and one similar on Shreveport, as soon as the Red River rises, would pretty well settle the main question in the Southwest, and I would like nothing better than to unite with you in such a movement, but I expect soon to be required by General Grant to hasten back to Huntsville, where I left the Army of the Tennessee. In this department I pay but little attention to guerrillas. They have never attacked any place of note, and are chiefly engaged in harassing their own people, who merit little at our hands. These will in time beg us to save them from their own irregular soldiery, and even then it will be well to let them continue to suffer the protection of Jeff. Davis—the protection the wolf gives the lamb.

Inasmuch as I must be absent from the department a good deal of my time, I beg you will correspond directly with General McPherson, who has my entire confidence, and whom I clothe with all my power in this part of my command. I left General Grant about Christmas at Nashville, but he was about starting for Knoxville. He seems to think that Lee, in Virginia, may push the repairs of the Virginia Valley Railroad down to Longstreet, re-enforce him, and make East Tennessee the scene of the next great battle. I left my own troops busy patching up the railroad from Nashville to Decatur, and from Decatur to Stevenson, with a view to complete the circuit, so that stores could be accumulated along the line of the Tennessee, the base of operations for the next grand campaign. I should like much to hear from you as early as the 24th, by which time I hope to be here again.

Your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Commanding Nineteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth Maine Regiments are to be assigned to the Nineteenth Army Corps. Let both be temporarily attached to the First Division.

By command of Major-General Banks:

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

U. S. IRON-CLAD RAM EASTPORT,
February 27, 1864.

Major-General STEELE, U. S. Army,
Comdg. Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

GENERAL: I have arranged that there shall be three gun-boats to convoy steamers in White River and two in the Arkansas. Captain Prichett is specially charged with directing this service, and has orders whenever there is water in the Arkansas to push transports up it, and always to hold vessels in readiness for this service, as well as to convoy foraging vessels, and, when not conflicting with public service, private ones. When gun-boats are disabled or taken for other purposes he will send the transports up White River on their regular trips without convoy, as this no doubt may be done at times with safety, when it would be exceedingly unsafe to do it habitually.

I could capture the best boat ever on the river any trip she might make, without artillery, with a dozen determined men, well provided, and we should look to such enterprises on the part of the enemy. The narrow and crooked character of the river affords great facilities for such undertakings. With this detail of gun-boats (and more will be provided if necessary in a short time), it is believed that boats may leave the "mouth" and the "bluff" with regularity every other day. I shall be glad to hear from you whenever there is any additional force required, or a change would be beneficial, or any kind of co-operation necessary to further your designs. One cause of irregularity and delay, arising from broken-down steamers, will now be obviated, as a regular line of staunch vessels is established to run to the bluff.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. L. PHELPS,
Lieut. Comdr., Comdg. Sixth Div., Mississippi Squadron.

HEADQUARTERS COMMAND OF NORTHERN ARKANSAS,
Jackson County, Ark., February 27, 1864.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Commanding U. S. Forces, Northeastern Arkansas:

COLONEL: I learn through some of my men lately exchanged by you that you have some of the men belonging to Captain Little's company, to wit, John Roder and others, now prisoners in your hands, sentenced to death as bushwhackers. Captain Little's com-

pany is a regular company, and has been since October last acting under my orders, and therefore he and his men are entitled to be treated as prisoners of war.

In no case have I encouraged what is termed bushwhacking by citizens or lawless bands of marauders, but have and am making every effort to suppress those lawless bands of robbers with which this country is now cursed. There is nothing I more deprecate than to carry on war other than as a civilized people, but if regular soldiers of the Confederate States, when captured, are put to death as outlaws, I will, as far as lies in my power, retaliate. Trusting that you have been acting under a misapprehension as to Captain Little, and that his men now in your hands will receive the treatment due them as prisoners of war,

I remain, respectfully,

D. McRAE,
Brig. Gen., Comdg. C. S. Forces, Northern Arkansas.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 27, 1864—11.04 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON;
Cairo:

Your application to the President, not sent through the proper channels, to come to Washington is not granted.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

CAIRO, *February* 27, 1864.
(Received 2.30 a. m., 28th.)

General HALLECK:

My dispatch was sent to the President direct because it contained a special telegram to him from the Provisional Governor of Arkansas. Have you seen Steele's personal letter in the papers, in violation of paragraph 220? Don't condemn me unheard, when I have checked my desire for private redress.

J. W. DAVIDSON,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 27, 1864.

In accordance with telegraphic instructions from the War Department, it is hereby ordered that no more recruits for the Missouri State Militia be mustered into U. S. service. All officers and enlisted men on recruiting service for this force are hereby relieved from such duty, and will rejoin their commands without delay. Immediately upon receipt of this order the commanding officer of each regiment of the Missouri State Militia will report, through his military superior, to these headquarters, the names of all officers and men of his regiment on recruiting service and their stations.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., February 27, 1864.*

As frequent applications are made to these headquarters by merchants and others for permission to keep fire-arms and ammunition for sale to loyal citizens, and the major-general commanding being advised that certain parties have been engaged in importing them into the department for sale, without due authority for the same, and selling them without restrictions as to persons purchasing, it is deemed advisable to adopt the following regulations under which the trade may be carried on, viz:

I. Merchants desiring to keep fire-arms and ammunition for sale to loyal citizens or soldiers in the service of the United States will apply for permission to the district commander, who is authorized to grant the said permission, provided he is perfectly satisfied of the loyalty and reliability of the applicant. If the applicant has not already taken and conformed to the oath of allegiance, he will be required to take and subscribe to said oath.

II. Having satisfied himself of the loyalty and reliability of the applicant, the district commander will then require him to give bond in the sum of $2,000, with two good loyal sureties, for the faithful performance of the following condition, viz: That he will not sell fire-arms or ammunition except to persons having written permission from the provost-marshal of the district to purchase. This permit to be authenticated by the signature of the provost-marshal and the district commander.

III. Permission to purchase will be given only to loyal citizens or soldiers who permanently reside within the district or are actually employed therein, and for such arms and ammunition as are reasonable and proper for the defense of family and property.

IV. District provost-marshals will be required to keep a book, in which will be recorded the names of all persons to whom permission has been given to keep fire-arms and ammunition for sale; also the name, age, and residence of all persons to whom permission to purchase has been given. The latter will be required to sign in this book a contract, binding themselves to keep the arms they are permitted to purchase for their own defense and that of the Federal Union, and that they will not dispose of them under any circumstances until peace is restored throughout the United States.

V. District commanders and provost-marshals are charged with the execution of the foregoing, and will take immediate cognizance of all infractions of, or irregularities occurring under, the order. Purchases and sales not in accordance herewith are illegal, and will be punished as military offenses. In and for the district of Saint Louis, the provost-marshal-general of the department will perform the duties required hereinbefore to be performed by the district provost-marshal.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 27, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE, U. S. Army,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Missouri:

MAJOR: I have the honor to return rolls, &c., of negroes employed at Pilot Knob, Mo., for building fortifications at that place. The

work done by the negroes is a regular hexagon redoubt of 140 feet for one front, consequently with a fire-line of 840 feet; the whole mass of earth (rather a little rocky) dug out and filled up is about 150,000 cubic feet. It will take a regular organized force of 220 men (the number of negroes employed and accounted for on the rolls) about twenty days to finish the redoubt, while the negroes, according to the rolls, have been working about seventy days in average. But considering all other circumstances, erecting a rifle-pit of 750 feet in length, excavating a well of 50 feet depth, digging a large powder magazine, erecting an extensive stockade around the prison, &c., I think it just to pay the negroes so usefully and advantageously employed. I never received any reports as to the employment of the negroes; only the fact that a fort had been erected at Pilot Knob was known to me, and therefore I cannot approve and testify any of these rolls.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

WM. HOELCKE,
Capt. and Add. Aide-de-Camp, Chief Eng., Dept. of the Mo.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *February* 27, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding:

J. M. McGuire has shipped to this post 5 kegs powder and a large lot of whisky to take out to Jackson for sale. He says, in answer to my inquiry as to who granted permit, that he was told in Saint Louis no permits were necessary. Is this so? What shall be done in the case? I have retained the powder. I do not think it safe to allow powder to come into this country, where there is no military post to control sales.

JOHN B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, February 27, 1864.

Col. JOHN B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau:

Who sold the powder to go to Jackson? You will have to put the screws on tight, or we shall soon have a rebel arsenal and magazine in Southeast Missouri.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, *February* 27, 1864.

General FISK:

McGuire bought the powder from Moody, Mitchell & Co., Saint Louis. Cannot you prevent such shipments or permits there by an order? It will be bad if it is not soon and efficiently stopped. I have seized the powder.

JOHN B. ROGERS,
Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *February* 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Commanding Saint Louis District, Mo.:

GENERAL: In obedience to Special Orders, No. 38, issued from headquarters post of Saint Louis, Mo., dated February 24, 1864, I proceeded to Cuba, Crawford County, Mo., to investigate the present state of affairs there, and to discover if, in the present condition of things and the coming draft, any troops should be sent in that section. The said order was based upon an letter from Mr. Evans, provost-marshal of that county, to Captain Manwaring, which said letter I herewith annex to this my report. I would respectfully submit, general, that I found the facts set out in said letter true. The murders therein spoken of were committed near Rolla, Mo., and the murderers were pursued and 1 at least of them killed by troops from Rolla, Mo. There have been no depredations committed in Crawford County by guerrillas. Their cruelties have for a long time been confined to the region about Rolla.

Cuba is distant but 30 miles from Rolla, at which latter place there are, I am informed, six companies of troops—a force, I think, amply sufficient for the protection of that vicinity. There are copperheads and a number of rebels lately returned from General Price's rebel army in Crawford County. These generally congregate in the whisky shops of the neighborhood and there do considerable disloyal talking, I have no doubt, but I do not think this is more usual in that county than any other western county, and not so much so as in some. There may be difficulty in the execution of the draft, but I doubt it. Mr. Evans himself could not say that he really apprehended it, and further said that he thought 20 soldiers would do to assist him in arresting deserters, &c. In conclusion, general, I could not recommend the establishment of a force at the point named, unless there are forces at other points where they are not needed. The force at Rolla can give assistance to Crawford County whenever necessary.

I have the honor, general, to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES M. McKELVY,
Captain Company I, Seventh Regt. Minnesota Volunteers.

[Inclosure.]

CUBA, MO., *February* 13, 1864.

Capt. C. C. MANWARING,
Provost-Marshal:

SIR: Up to this time I have never asked for a guard or armed assistance, but do you not think that it would be well to have a few soldiers in this county now, for a few weeks, until the draft fever subsides? In these parts there is considerable feeling against conscripting, and much anxiety among sympathizers, who are numerous in a scope of country surrounding me, and there are no soldiers in this county. The bushwhackers are now putting in their best licks. They said to old man Wade, whom they shot a few days ago (now dead), that their army could not come back to Missouri and that they were going to have revenge on Union citizens. This week 12 guerrillas rode up to Mr. Faulks' farm, 8 miles from Rolla, and shot Mr. Faulks dead. The old man had never been in the service nor interfered much in the strife going on. Now, I am no alarmist. I voted for Lincoln here, have been a Radical from the beginning, and have done my utmost for the cause of the Union and freedom, but have

never gone to a post for protection, nor have been safe, except at intervals when soldiers have visited the neighborhood where I live, and you know that I am more unsafe afterward than before. I have accepted the office which you kindly asked me to take. I have worked as though I were guarded by bayonets. I have advertised for recruits all over this county, have hunted deserters and spies, have acted the special agent of Treasury Department, chief of commissioners to look after violated bonds, &c. Then I have been told that I was well threatened in Dixie. What I now suggest is that we have a few soldiers in this county until the scare of the draft is over; else give me leave to move my office to Rolla.

E. G. EVANS.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS BOARD OF ENROLLMENT,
SECOND DISTRICT MISSOURI.

Respectfully referred to Col. E. B. Alexander, acting assistant provost-marshal-general, U. S. Army, with the request to have from 40 to 50 soldiers stationed at Cuba, Crawford County, Mo.

C. C. MANWARING,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Second Dist. Missouri.

[Second indorsement.]

HDQRS. ACTG. ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, February 15, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the department, with remark that I think from the condition of things reported at this place it will be necessary to station troops there at once, and request that it may be done if in his judgment it is deemed advisable.

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Col., U. S. A., A. A. P. M. G., Supt. Recruit. Serv., Mo. Vols.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, February 17, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, commanding District of Saint Louis, for examination and action if it be necessary.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 24, 1864.

Respectfully referred to post commandant, Saint Louis, who will detail a trusty officer to proceed to Cuba, investigate the matters herein complained of, and report at earliest practicable moment.

By order of Brigadier-General Fisk:

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAYNESVILLE, MO., *February* 27, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel EPPSTEIN,
Commanding District of Rolla:

I detained both stages until 6 o'clock here. Sent some men last night to the Piney to strengthen the escort. Was fired into both going and coming. One passenger slightly wounded, and 1 horse of the Wisconsin cavalry badly wounded. The stage should go only by daytime.

W. FISCHER,
Major, Commanding Post, Waynesville.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., February 27, 1864.

All general orders issued from headquarters District of the Border are hereby revoked.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., February 27, 1864.

Colonel PHELPS:

We have a very great difficulty in procuring forage for our animals, and for this reason I think it better to order all your command, except the few to garrison Cassville, to Rolling Prairie and Berryville, and send the rations there. I expect the officers recommended by you will receive their appointments to-morrow and can muster. If they do not they can remain until they do receive them. If the appointments come to-morrow I will order you up immediately, and all can be mustered before the troops move, but it will not do to keep the horses here many days. Do you know what time the train loaded with rations left Berryville for Yellville?

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, February 27, 1864.

Hon. S. H. BOYD,
Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: Your wife informed me a few evenings since that you had written to me before she left Washington. I have not received any letter from you since you left; hence I do not know what you wrote about, and of course cannot answer. I received from you a copy of General McClellan's report, for which you will accept my thanks. There are one or two items of public interest to this State, and particularly to your district, to which I desire to call your attention. You are probably aware that no troops are now serving in Southwest Missouri except Missouri troops, viz, the Sixth and Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry and the Sixth and Sev-

enth Enrolled Missouri Militia Provisional Cavalry, and that while the Missouri State Militia troops are provided for and paid by the U. S. Government, the Enrolled Missouri Militia troops, which perform an equal amount of service, and equally hard service, and with whose services the Government cannot at present dispense, are not paid at all, and are poorly provided for, except in those articles which are furnished by the United States, viz, subsistence and camp and garrison equipage.

The State has paid most of the enlisted men of these regiments up to the 1st of October last, but many, and I think nearly all, the officers have not been paid at all, although having served, many of them, for some eighteen or twenty months, and the State has exhausted all its appropriations made in this behalf, and officers have not been paid and the men have no hope. Having been in the army, you know better than I could describe the condition that troops are in who are thus treated. It is impossible to keep up the morale of the troops; depredations are committed that would not be if the troops were paid or had the hope of pay. Their duties are not performed with that alacrity and zeal that the exigencies of the service require; and in addition to all this we are kept in the constant fear that the troops will abandon all organization and go home; and what is worse, their homes having been destroyed by the enemy and their property exhausted in the service, themselves turn into the very bushwhackers and robbers that they have been destroying.

I have now reduced all the squadrons of the Enrolled Missouri Militia Cavalry in active service in my district to 50 men each, retiring those who had homes and were living at such places as would enable them to cultivate their farms. The troops of this class retained in service, as well as those retired, should be paid and provided for while in service, in the same manner as U. S. troops. The interest of the General Government as well as the State requires this, and this must be done or this class of troops retired and some regiments of volunteers sent here, or this section again overrun by guerrillas. Feeling that this matter demands the immediate and candid consideration of the officers of the State and of the General Government, I communicate the facts and condition to you. Peace and order have prevailed in the Missouri portion of the district for the past ten weeks.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, February 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier, Fort Smith:

I sent your telegram to Dr. Maynard, and he said he would communicate by telegraph with Fort Smith. I am anxious to learn the boundaries of the northern districts in Arkansas, that I may communicate with the commanders at an early day. Can you inform me whose district Yellville and Berryville and Burrowsville, in Searcy County, are in? These northern districts and my own are so connected that co-operation in all military movements is essential to success. I am informed that a large number of men, armed and un

armed, have been passing across the road near Cross Hollow nightly, and in bands of 4 or 5, for the last ten days. I am endeavoring to ascertain who they are and where they are going. I suggest that it would be well to call Colonel Bishop's attention to the matter. They may be bushwhackers and may be emigrating to the gold mines west.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MACON, MO., *February* 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Since my return home I have made much inquiry of the loyal people as to the condition and necessities of North Missouri. The opinion is general that but few troops are needed. There is also but one voice as to the district commander. Send us John McNeil, Fisk, or some other good man, who has at least as much sympathy for unconditional Union men as for the pro-slavery sympathizer. Such is the sentiment of North Missouri. This change should be made at once, and this military inquisition, called a military commission, organized by Guitar, dissolved at once. To huzza for James H. Lane is a crime up here; nay, more, to criticise the acts and doings of the provisional government is also a crime. These are punished by imprisonment in cold, miserable shanties, called guard-houses. When will this tyranny and oppression cease? We hope to see its end soon.

Your friend,

A. L. GILSTRAP.

MACON, MO., *February* 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: In pursuance of the promise made to you in Saint Louis, I proceed to the discharge of the duty incumbent upon me.

A rebellion exists in nearly all the slave States of the Union, and has assumed the dignity of a belligerent power—a *de facto* government—of which Missouri is claimed by that government to be an integral part of the Confederate States. Missouri is represented in the Confederate Congress, and all citizens of the State who adhere to the cause of the rebellion are recognized as citizens of that *de facto* government by the Executive thereof.

The Federal Government has the military possession of the State, and the people of Missouri, as a political community, have refused from first to last to go into that *de facto* government. But the Federal Government in various ways, and properly so, has admitted the existence of the Confederate Government *de facto*, and has conceded to citizens of Missouri, in arms against it within the State, the rights and treatment of prisoners of war of the *de facto* Confederate States. From these facts the following propositions arise in pursuance of the laws of this country:

First. The Federal Government has the legal right to declare in force the law martial within the State, and to enforce it against all

the adherents and supporters of the Confederate States. This law martial is nothing more nor less than the laws and usages of war, as established by the law of nations, modified to suit the particular service (military necessity) by the Commander-in-Chief of the nation.

Second. Missouri, as a political community, not having gone into rebellion against the Federal Government, the loyal citizens thereof are not subject to the law martial, as in the belligerent States. The loyal citizens of Missouri are entitled to all the constitutional guaranties and protection secured to citizens of the United States by the Constitution and laws of the Federal Government; and for all offenses against law which do not change their character to insurgents against the Government, they should be, and of right ought to be, tried by the civil laws of the land and before the civil courts. Wherefore, the loyal people of Missouri, so long as they shall remain loyal, who may be charged with offenses against the laws, should be remitted and turned over to the civil courts having the proper jurisdiction. And I suggest that an order to that effect would do much to relieve the loyal people from oppression and intolerance of which they justly complain, and relieve the commander of the department from one of the causes of former complaints.

Third. Those who are disloyal and commit crimes in the character of insurgents, marauders, or guerrillas should be recognized as public enemies violating the laws of war, and punished by sentence of military commission. I use the term public enemy because it has a defined meaning, and fixes the character of those to whom it is applied. This contest is a civil war. For three years the Confederate States have maintained their declaration of independence by force of arms; although they have met with sad defeats, they are a belligerent power. The great powers of Europe have acknowledged them such, and what is still more, we have acknowledged them as belligerents ourselves. We have blockaded their ports, a right which we can only exercise against a foreign nation or a belligerent. We have treated their captive soldiers as prisoners of war, not as rebels. We have exchanged prisoners with them, and we have sent and received flags of truce.

What is the effect of all this? Before the war the parties were bound together by a compact, a treaty obligation, which constituted them, perpetually, one government and one people, called the "Constitution." The war has cut asunder, *de facto*, all these obligations. When a republican nation is divided into two opposite factions, and both sides take up arms, this is called a civil war. The sovereign, indeed, never fails to bestow the appellation of rebels on all such of his subjects as openly resist him; but when the latter have acquired sufficient strength to give him effectual opposition, and oblige him to carry on the war against them according to the established rules, he must necessarily submit to the use of the term "civil war."

On earth they have no common tribunal; they stand precisely in the same predicament as two nations who engage in a contest, and being unable to come to an agreement, have recourse to arms. (Vattel, pp. 424, 425.)

The convention, the treaties made with a nation, are broken or annulled by a war arising between the contending parties. (*Ibid.*, B. 3, ch. 10, sec. 125.)

As a general rule, the obligation of treaties are dissipated by hostilities, &c. (1 Kent, 175, 176.)

The parties belligerent in a public war are independent nations, for all the purposes of the war. (Judge Grier.)

It is no loose, unorganized insurrection, having no defined boundaries or possession. It has a boundary marked by lines of bayonets, and which can be crossed

only by force. South of this line is enemies' territory, because it is claimed and held in possession by an organized, hostile, and belligerent power. (Our own prize courts.)

England said of India, and so acted:

That their engagements had been canceled by the rebellion, and all landed estates confiscated to the British Government.

Now, as before stated, the Confederate States being a belligerent power, claiming Missouri as a part of her territory, partisan bands, insurgents, and guerrillas adhering to the cause of the Confederate States are a part of that belligerent power, should be so regarded, and hence are public enemies. If this position be not true, then the law martial cannot apply to them. They are individual criminals, and every one punished without trial by jury is a violation of the Constitution and laws of our country, for they have the right to such a trial. But the violation of constitutional right is much more apparent still when the law martial is applied to loyal Union men.

Fourteen loyal citizens of Linn County, Mo., under the mild régime of General Guitar, are now being tried in my own town by military commission for the offense of going to the rescue of a wounded soldier. It turns out that the soldier had no business there; but these citizens did not know anything of that. Many difficulties have occurred in various parts of the State between Union men and the marauders and their friends, because of the many murders and robberies perpetrated upon defenseless Union men. In Linn County last fall Union men in Bucklin were robbed. At Saint Catherine a store was robbed, and at Mooresville, in Livingston County, the store of S. A. Brock was robbed, himself and one other man murdered by the marauders. Any number of such cases could be enumerated. None of these marauders were caught, nor was there any effort, in any effective manner, made to do so.

These outrages will beget retaliation, and in every such case, so far as I know, where one of these marauders has been killed by Union men, most every sympathizer in the land became very much aroused, and never failed to establish the fact that the party killed was certainly one of the most peaceable law-and-order men in the whole community. The term "law and order," in Missouri, means the protection of rebels and their friends and the punishment of Union men. Since the military influence of the State has been given a party turn, the prosecution and punishment of Union men has been the chief occupation of the military in North Missouri. Leading men in this movement were busy during last fall in fomenting discord by denouncing the soldiers and unconditional Union men as cut-throats, negro thieves, and revolutionists, and publicly, oftentimes, declared all the radicals must be put down. This term was applied to all men who supported the immediate abolition of slavery.

Now, there must be something or other existing as the cause of all this, which is necessary to understand, as it should have influence in an administrative point of view. I affirm that the institution of slavery is the cause and support of the rebellion; that it is the binding cord and sympathetic nerve that attaches every man who is in principle pro-slavery *per se* to the cause of the rebellious States. When the conflict of arms commenced there were a number of men in this State, men of property and influence, who differed with the rebels as to the policy of Missouri. They argued that because of the geographical position of the State, the divided sentiment of her peo-

ple, and her importance to the old Union, it was ruinous, if not impossible, for her to succeed by force of arms. For these reasons they opposed it and acted with the unconditional Union men; but in sentiment and feeling and sympathy they were with their Southern brethren, as they called the rebels. We went on harmoniously together for a time; but so soon as it became the policy of the administration to weaken the South by wresting from her the slaves under her control and to strike down the institution as the cause of the war, these men condemned and opposed the measure, while the unconditional Union men, now called Radicals, supported it heartily. These pro-slavery Unionists soon became conservative, devised every means possible to save the institution, and commenced a system of political pandering to the disloyal element of the State, and to this succeeded their persecution and abuse, not yet ceased.

Briefly, thus you have the inciting causes of our chief difficulties, which for the last twelve months have beset us. A little faction called Claybank, office-holders and office-seekers, acted with these pro-slavery Unionists, and, by a system of pandering to the prejudices and passions of the whole Southern element in the State, attempted to secure a party triumph together. They were defeated, thanks to the loyal people. This is not only a political war, for all wars are political, but it is a party war between slavery and freedom, aristocracy and labor, because of the fact that slavery and its concomitant aristocracy is the cause of the war. Therefore the one great question of freedom against slavery at issue in this contest cannot be safely ignored in the administrative affairs of this department. Conservatism can, and should be, ignored, not only in Missouri, but everywhere else. Let me ask a question here. Cast your eye over the map of the Union. What would have been the condition of the Republic without the aid of the unconditional Union men of the slave States? And again, can the administration at Washington afford to sacrifice them to appease the unprincipled Moloch of conservatism?

Your friend and obedient servant,

A. L. GILSTRAP,
Senator, Seventh District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 27, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have returned from a reconnaissance of the country down the Missouri border to Van Buren and Fort Smith, and west as far up the Arkansas as Fort Gibson, returning by Humboldt, Topeka, and Lawrence. The outrages which have been committed against the towns and people of Kansas by our common foes exceed any atrocities committed by Sepoy or savage warfare. Towns, houses, and settlements sacked repeatedly. One hundred and fifty murdered at Lawrence and 96 at Baxter Springs at the last Quantrill raid.

The people are everywhere in great state of anxious fear of the same sort of secret foes that real and apprehended danger connects with the eastern and southern lines of my command. True, there is no organized forces that can be found on the borders, but such has always been the character of the foes that have devastated Kansas. They are disguised as citizens, and recent discoveries of small bands

on the border in Cass and Bates Counties, Mo., and in the border counties of Arkansas, I confess the public apprehension of danger is well founded. Besides, only a few days since, Captain Coleman, of the Ninth Kansas, fought about 100 of these bushwhackers in the Sni Hills, where Quantrill rallied the forces which made the last raid.

I have passed over ruined towns, and the ravaged and ruined country, heard the story of Kansas suffering, and witnessed the sighs and tears of the people. I have seen much of the havoc of war, but nothing so cruel and horrible as the devastations here. See the printed presentation of one neighborhood, which is no doubt true: First. Gardner sacked by guerrillas and about $10,000 worth of property taken away. Second. Olathe taken by Quantrill with about 200 men; property to the amount of $25,000 taken away or destroyed and 16 of her best citizens cruelly murdered. Third. Shawnee sacked; sixteen business houses burned, and 6 men killed. Fourth. Springfield sacked; amount of damages unknown. Fifth. Shawnee retaken; eleven houses burned, property to a large amount carried away, and 2 men killed.

It is sickening and painful. The people are devoted, innocent, patient lovers of our institutions, and they have turned out and fought bravely, as I can attest, on many battle-fields. But they have been denounced, distrusted, and, I say it with sorrow and shame, they have been cruelly neglected. The atrocities which have been committed have not been so avenged as to discourage a repetition, but the villains who have perpetrated the horrid crimes against all civilized and savage warfare have escaped with such success as to invite repetition. I know irregularities have occurred among Kansas troops and Kansas organizations, and I suppose these things have caused indifference or even hostility where earnest sympathy should never weary, but I hope and pray, Mr. Secretary, that your active sympathies for this people may secure them against further disasters. I make this appeal in the face of two orders which I here present:

FORT SMITH, *February* 23, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS:

I have received the following orders from Major-General Steele:

"LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *February* 22, 1864.

"Brigadier-General THAYER,
"*Commanding District of the Frontier:*

"By authority from the War Department the town of Fort Smith is included in the Department of Arkansas. You will designate your command the District of the Frontier. You can take your choice between the towns of Fort Smith and Van Buren for your headquarters.

"By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

"GEO. O. SOKALSKI,
"*Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.*"

J. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 81. } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, February* 18, 1864.

* * * * * * *

I. The Ninth Kansas Cavalry will be placed en route to join the Department of Arkansas, Major-General Steele, U. S. Volunteers, commanding. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Halleck:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The first, which is from General Steele, takes all or nearly all the troops about Fort Smith, which have been under Blunt and McNiel, holding a check against raids on Kansas and the Indian country, but at present for convenience of forage and outposts stationed outside of Fort Smith. There are no soldiers in the "200 feet square" stone-wall inclosure at Fort Smith, as it is no fort and no place for troops.

If, as stated, you have so decided that the town of Fort Smith is in the Department of Arkansas and turned all the troops over, surely this department should be relieved of the responsibility of the little inclosure, which, when I was there, only contained the officers' quarters and some 6-pounders. The second order removing the Ninth Kansas takes away the companies distributed along the Missouri border, including Captain Coleman, who is the best posted and best fighter of bushwhackers in that vicinity. I do not see how I can supply their places. I am thus stripped of all possible means of resisting raids and preventing new robber organizations such as threaten and frighten the people of Kansas.

There remains under my command only the Indian Home Guards below Fort Scott. The little force distributed in the interior seems no more than absolutely necessary to guard stores and towns that tremble with apprehension of immediate danger. I am sure you do not desire this. Your kind dispatch of the 15th instant in reply to mine from Fort Smith assures me that you desire to sustain my efforts, and I therefore present matters which seem to me of vital importance to my command. Not only Fort Smith, but all my department south of the 38th degree of latitude, is by these orders supported only by these dismounted, decimated, half-starved, and undisciplined Indians that tremble with terrified women and children within a few miles of Fort Gibson.

You will see, therefore, the necessity of giving me the command of the troops that took the country at Fort Smith and now hold the enemy in check below, or immediately send other troops to supply the place of these, which by construction and accident seem to be diverted beyond my command. The refugee Indians now in Kansas and those that have gathered around Fort Gibson should be defended in their own territories, and the rebels that now occupy the country and are in force on Red River should receive a blow that will drive them through Texas.

The prairie country west of Arkansas is favorable to military movement, and with a small army corps I could throw forward your extreme right so as to secure the Indian country and flank the rebels in Texas. The facilities and economy of a movement on the prairies west of the Ozark and Boston Mountains, where cattle and grass supply food for men and horses, were illustrated by me personally in my recent reconnaissance, when in midwinter I traveled from 35 to 65 miles a day, through country mostly uninhabited, and after 600 miles marching my troops and horses were in good health and condition.

If, therefore, I am given a proper force, I feel confident I can use it to much greater advantage west of Missouri and Arkansas than I did a similar force in the mountains and timbered country of those States in 1861–'62. The interior route to the Rio Grande is on the prairies west of Missouri and Arkansas, where your right flank rests on uninhabited prairies, and no mountains or timber encumber your way, and the rebels congregated in Texas are harassed and turned

on their left flank. Having visited the southern portion of my department, and after 800 miles of travel returned to my headquarters, I thus briefly present my views of matters essentially important to a complete organization and support of my command.

I have the honor to be, Mr. Secretary, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

GENERAL: I was ordered to this command on the 1st of January last, and immediately wrote the Secretary of War concerning arms which I desired might be immediately forwarded to the new arsenal at this place for delivery, just as arms are deposited in other localities for delivery on proper requisitions. I want siege guns to put in the fort already erected at Fort Gibson, forts commenced at Fort Smith, one which I have directed to be located on the Arkansas, about 40 miles above Fort Gibson, and at several places which I design to fortify on the route to Fort Gibson. I want field batteries for a company partly mustered (70 men) at this place, and for other companies which may be raised for service in this department.

I want mountain howitzers, as stated in the requisition, for use with cavalry regiments, to use at block-houses, which are being constructed for the use of steam-boats that run on the Missouri, and to guard depots and towns against Indians and other irregular enemies. I suppose I was the first to introduce mountain howitzers in this war in my campaign through Missouri against Price, and their great convenience in mountains and prairies has induced their general use in the West. I procured many while commanding the Department of the Missouri, but I would like to have six for every cavalry regiment in my command, two for each battalion.

I want cavalry carbines and revolvers to arm cavalry regiments which are mustered, and have been for months almost useless for want of arms, and also for accidental losses. I want infantry arms to supply accidents and losses, and in case of great emergency to be used by the militia to repel the terrible raids that have been made against the towns and people of this region of country. There is a safe and convenient depot for arms to accommodate extraordinary emergencies which may and have arisen in the region of the Missouri and Arkansas, and the supply formerly held at this place has been entirely exhausted. Arms, especially cannon, are much needed at many points, where a hundred men with a square redoubt and two small siege guns can do more to save stores or a town than a thousand men could otherwise perform.

If I delay asking till forts are made I cannot secure my defenses before the grass and leaves will accommodate rebel raids. I can build a field-work while a gun would be moving to the Neosho, the Grande, or the Arkansas Rivers, and my troops would not like to work at forts when they were not sure guns were near enough to be made available. I do therefore hope, general, that the requisition of my chief of ordnance, Major McNutt, may be immediately filled. He is a capable and efficient officer, and I do assure you I need the arms to strengthen my defenses and enhance the power of my troops.

Much of my cavalry must act far from settlements, where supplies are scarce and very dear. Every man and every regiment used should therefore have the very best arms and all the arms they can use to any advantage. I hope, therefore, you will not ask for regimental or company or special requisitions. The consequent delay will defeat my plan of early defenses. Large depot buildings have been erected near the new arsenal, the Government has ample room, and I beg of you that you will fill the requisition of Major McNutt from the Eastern depots, where they are not needed half so much as they are here.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 27, 1864.

His Excellency Governor CARNEY:

GOVERNOR: A scout that has been out in the east part of the State and near the Grand River found some signs of bushwhackers, and also heard that Dick Yeager and 5 others have gone out west to attack the Santa Fé road. He was seen, it is said, at a Mr. Lewis', on the Santa Fé road, about 20 miles from Lawrence. I wish your adjutant-general would put the citizen soldiers on their guard, and also on the lookout for mischief in that quarter. I shall also direct the officer at Lawrence to look after the rascals.

I am sorry to find an inclination seems to prevail at Washington to construe the words Fort Smith in my department order to mean only a stone inclosure at that place, thereby throwing nearly all the troops of that region beyond my command. I also find an order from General Halleck removing the Ninth Kansas to General Steele. You will perceive, Governor, that this construction and order weakens my force just when I think danger may be apprehended, and if you have any influence at Washington I wish you would use it to strengthen us on the eastern borders.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 27, 1864.

I. Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, U. S. Volunteers, is hereby directed to resume command of so much of the District of the Frontier as is included within the boundaries of the Department of Kansas.

II. The following officers are announced as on the staff of the major-general commanding, and will be addressed and obeyed accordingly:

Maj. T. J. Weed, additional aide-de-camp, commissary of musters.

Maj. B. S. Henning, Third Wisconsin Cavalry, chief of cavalry.

Maj. H. H. Heath, Seventh Iowa Cavalry, provost-marshal-general.

Capt. J. McNutt, U. S. Army, chief of ordnance.
Capt. M. H. Insley, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, chief quartermaster.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 27, 1864.

Capt. E. G. Ross,
Eleventh Kansas Cavalry, Comdg. at Lawrence:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by General Curtis to inform you that one Dick Yeager was seen with 5 or 6 companions about 20 miles south of Lawrence at the house of a man named Lewis, en route west, with the intention of attacking and robbing the Santa Fé mail coach. This occurred about a week since. The general directs that you inquire into the matter, and, if possible, arrest the parties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Acting Judge-Advocate.

[FEBRUARY 28, 1864.—For Sherman to Buckland, Hurlbut, and McPherson, see Vol. XXXII, Part II, pp. 491, 493.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., February 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: When my letter to you was written, I did not anticipate being called upon to move at so early a day as that named in your dispatch; while the obstacles with which I should have to contend, there alluded to, still exist, in addition to others which have since arisen. Several of my veteran regiments are on furlough and several others demand that the promises under which they enlisted shall be fulfilled. An election for State officers is ordered for the 14th proximo, and the President is very anxious it should be a success. Without the assistance of the troops to distribute the poll-books, with the oath of allegiance, and to protect the voters at the polls, it cannot succeed.

It is reported already that the rebels contemplate making a dash for the purpose of breaking up the election. They have a large mounted force, and their horses are represented to be in fine condition. They have just received a re-enforcement to their stock from Texas. I could not now concentrate anything like the force named in my former letter; and if I should move by way of Monroe, with the principal part of my command, it would leave Missouri open to another cavalry raid, and I think the rebels would certainly take advantage of it. They supposed that Sherman's expedition was projected against them, and it caused quite a stampede among them.

All their troops, except the cavalry and mounted infantry, were moved to Red River, and part of Price's division crossed at Duley's Ferry. They have a pontoon bridge at Fulton now. Quite a large infantry force is reported to be at Spring Hill, about 25 miles from Washington. The newspaper printed at the latter place informs the people that General Smith is going to hold the line of Red River.

It is my opinion that if you and Sherman move up Red with what force you can muster, and I make a demonstration to turn their other flank (supposing Red River to be their line of defense) from here and Fort Smith, they will run to Texas. It seems that they are prepared for some such movement, for their principal supplies have been sent in that direction. The rebel troops are becoming more demoralized every day than they were the day previous. Their officers have no confidence in them, and I believe they will desert to us by the thousand the first opportunity. I have ordered out a cavalry scouting party in considerable force, with orders to distribute 3,000 copies of the amnesty proclamation among them. I would send all my effective cavalry from here to get onto the Fort Smith road by way of Hot Springs. The cavalry from Fort Smith would join, and the whole move to Red River, which they would reach at some main crossing above Fulton.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

MARCH 4—4 p. m.

Read by me. I will write to General Steele to push straight for Shreveport with all he has. The civil election is as nothing compared with the fruits of military success. I will also advise Steele to send you word at Alexandria by the 17th of his movement. I will see Admiral Porter to-night and agree with him as to all details up to the time of his meeting you at Alexandria, March 17; after which I leave all details to your sole and exclusive orders. I would like to go along, but think best to send my quota to you under a good subordinate.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *February* 28, 1864.
(Received 5.40 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

All quiet in this district. I have heard recently that a division of cavalry and train are to pass through this district by military road. I respectfully ask if such is the case, that I may hurry on repairs to the bridge at this point, which I think is unsafe for heavy loads.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *February* 28, 1864.
(Received 7 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE:

The transportation of the Fourth Brigade Cavalry arrived here this evening. They are on their way to Bayou Teche. They intended to take the Brashear cut-off, but found it impassable. Will leave here to-morrow morning for Thibodeaux. All quiet here and at Plaquemine.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES IN WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Franklin, La., February 28, 1864.

The fast riding of Government horses in this command is a serious evil and must be corrected. Commanding officers of cavalry and artillery will adopt stringent measures to put a stop to this practice. No mounted enlisted man will be permitted to leave his camp without written permission from his division commander or from the chief of artillery if an artilleryman, or from his brigade commander if a cavalryman. No riding will be permitted in the town of Franklin at a pace faster than a walk, and none upon the road between Franklin and the cavalry camp at a pace faster than a trot.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carr, One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, commanding town, will station a mounted picket during the day at the lower end of the town to examine all passes and to enforce these orders. Colonel Lucas, Sixteenth Indiana Mounted Infantry, commanding cavalry, will detail a trustworthy sergeant and 6 men to report to Lieutenant-Colonel Carr for this duty. Colonel Lucas will also station a chain of sentries along the road between his camp and the town of Franklin, with orders to prevent all riding at a pace faster than a trot. General officers, general staff officers on duty, and orderlies bearing dispatches are alone excepted from these orders.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
February 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. B. IRWIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Brigadier-General Ransom, by telegraph from Berwick City, February 28, reports as follows:

My division is all here except two regiments to arrive by the steamer Alabama. I have no land transportation, and have reported this to Brigadier-General Stone, as ordered.

I have sent the following telegram in answer:

I understand that land transportation is being sent you from this city, by direction of Brigadier-General Stone.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. E. G. RANSOM,
Comdg. Fourth Div., Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Report by telegraph your presence, number, and condition to Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding troops in Western Louisiana, at Franklin, and receive his orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Matagorda Island, Tex., February 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

This command being now reduced to less than a division, although composed of several detachments, and the troops now here being mostly for fatigue and garrison duty and to hold this island, and there being now present with them two competent general officers, besides myself, viz, Generals Warren and Lawler, and as Major-General Washburn, the permanent commander of the First Division, which composes the greater part of this command, is daily expected, according to private letters received here from him, and also General Benton, who also belongs to this command, being soon due, I desire, as I cannot be of much further use here, to ask to be relieved from duty in the Thirteenth Corps and ordered to report at the headquarters of the department. It is my wish, on reporting at the headquarters of the department, to ask for orders to report elsewhere for duty, to take an active command, preferably farther to the north.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN TEXAS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., February 28, 1864.

* * * * * * *

4. Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, having reported for duty at these headquarters, will report to Brigadier-General Warren, commanding First Division.

By order of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

HUGH G. BROWN,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION,
Indianola, Tex., February 28, 1864.

I. The Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Col. H. D. Washburn commanding, will be held in readiness to move, with all their camp and garrison equipage complete, at six hours' notice.

II. Brig. Gen. M. K. Lawler, having reported at these headquarters for duty, is hereby assigned to command of the Third Brigade, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps.

III. Sergt. S. Metzler, Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, is hereby detailed for special duty, and will report to Captain ———, chief commissary of subsistence at Matagorda Island, immediately.

By command of Brigadier-General Warren:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
February 28, 1864—11.50 a. m.

Brig. Gen. J. W. DAVIDSON,
Cairo:

I know nothing of private difficulties between yourself and General Steele. You were applied for by General Stoneman several months ago to take charge of a Western cavalry depot. You were ordered to report from Cairo, because at that time it was proposed to move the depot from Saint Louis to some point in Illinois or Indiana. I have seen no published letter of General Steele.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 28, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: On the 12th of the present month the Rev. Bishop Ames presented at these headquarters a circular letter from War Department, dated November 30, 1863, copy of which is hereto annexed, marked A,* directing that—

> All houses of worship belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church South, in which a loyal minister appointed by a loyal bishop of said church does not now officiate, are placed at the disposal of the Right Rev. Bishop Ames—

and asked that an order be issued in conformity thereto. I immediately issued a circular to commanding officers of troops of the department (copy of which is herewith inclosed, marked B†), directing that "they furnish Bishop Ames every facility and assistance compatible with the interests of the service" under the order mentioned. Saturday, Mr. John Hogan called with a letter dated February 13, 1864 (copy inclosed, marked C*), bearing the official signature of James A. Hardie, assistant adjutant-general, directed to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri, with an indorsement in the handwriting and bearing the signature of the President of the United States, intended, as he (Hogan) claimed, to abrogate entirely in this State the circular order printed by Bishop Ames. As no official copy of the letter to me of the 13th February has been received at these headquarters, and as there is a doubt in my mind as to the policy the War Department intends to adopt as regards church property in this State, which the circular

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*Not found. †See p. 311.

and the letter from the Department does not make perfectly clear, I would respectfully request that more definite instructions be furnished to enable me to carry out the views and intentions of the Government.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MO., OFFICE CHIEF OF CAV.,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 28, 1864.

[Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS]:

In comparing the expense of mounting cavalry on private or U. S. horses it is impossible to select any two regiments as representations of the two systems. The service of regiments has been so different that the result would depend entirely upon the two regiments selected. Comparing, for instance, the First Arkansas Cavalry, which has received 2,600 horses in eighteen months, with some of the Missouri State Militia, the result would be much in favor of adopting the system of allowing men to furnish their own horses. The reports I now receive monthly have not as yet given me data sufficient to decide so important a question; besides, if I compare the volunteer and militia cavalry in the department, the result is still accidental, for many of the regiments combine the two systems, and these have all the disadvantages of both with but little of the good, the U. S. horses doing most of the work and receiving but little care.

For the services of a regiment of 1,000 men, for the use and risk of horse and equipments, Government pays in three years $438,000. This, at the average price of horse and equipment, would purchase a remount and new equipment every year. Admitting that a regiment of volunteer cavalry costs as much in remounts, at the end of three years, Government has to foot another bill. Two thousand private horses have been killed or died in service, and the United States has not been able to furnish full forage, consequently $300,000 more has to be paid to the regiment which furnished its own horses. That is, a regiment can be remounted every six months at the cost now paid by Government for a regiment of private horses. Taking the Missouri State Militia, and supposing three-quarters of them re-enlist, the 6,600 re-enlisted men are worth more than the 8,800 new in service. It will cost $850,000 to mount them, which they will refund to Government in eleven months, at 40 cents per day for use of horse.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN V. DU BOIS,
Colonel and Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
New Madrid, Mo., February 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CLINTON B. FISK,
Commanding Saint Louis District:

SIR: Last evening Lieutenant Ralph, Company M, First Missouri Cavalry, returned from a scout through Pemiscot County to the Arkansas line. He has with him 25 men of the same regiment. He

heard of a body of rebels, under Colonel Kitchen, who were reported to have been at Osceola on or about the 23d instant. Citizens report them to number from 200 to 300. I suppose from 100 to 150 would be about the number. It seems to have been a concentration of guerrilla bands for the purpose of conscripting.

They crossed New River at Hornersville, in the southern part of Dunklin County, and were last heard from at that point. Colonel Kitchen is reported to have relieved General McRae. The command of Lieutenant Ralph could not cross the swamp and New and Little Rivers without wading and swimming 12 miles, therefore he thought it unadvisable to attempt it. This band could be broken up by an expedition from Cape Girardeau or Bloomfield. From the fact that our cavalry force is now reduced to 53 men for duty, no successful move can be made from this point. This and Pemiscot Counties are not at present troubled with guerrillas.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. RABB,

Major, Second Missouri Artillery, Commanding Post.

HDQRS. DETACH. FIFTH MO. STATE MIL. CAV.,
Salem, Mo., February 28, 1864.

Capt. J. LOVELL,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Rolla District, Rolla, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with orders received from district headquarters of Rolla, I have the honor to transmit to you the following report of scouts and escort: On the 25th instant I sent Sergeant Stossberg and 6 men of Company C and 9 men of Company M to Rolla, Mo., to escort train of commissary to this post. They returned to this post on 27th instant, reporting everything quiet along the road, traveling a distance of 50 miles.

On the 27th instant I sent Sergeant Picker and 5 men of Company M out on Dry Fork, to ascertain all particulars about the York case; and scouting all over that neighborhood, returned to camp, traveling a distance of 40 miles, reporting all quiet. On the 26th instant sent Lieutenant Fisher and 7 men of Company C and 8 of Company M on scout in the direction of Current River; proceeded down the Gladden Valley, hearing or seeing no signs of any bushwhackers or guerrilla bands; proceeding on down, struck Current River, and scouting all over the country up and down the river, learning no information of any rebel movement, returned to camp on the 28th instant, traveling a distance of 80 miles, reporting all quiet.

Captain, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI E. WHYBARK,

Captain, Commanding Detachment.

HDQRS. DETACH. MO. STATE MIL. CAV.,
Houston, Mo., February 28, 1864.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to submit the following as my report, required by General Orders, No. 23, from headquarters District of Rolla, for the week ending February 28, 1864. On the 23d, Sergeant Rothgeb, Company B, with 10 men, started on a scout in the direc-

tion of Thomasville. They returned on the 26th, having marched about 80 miles; discovered nothing worthy of note. Also, on the same day, Lieutenant Yates, Company K, with 15 men, started in a southwesterly direction toward the Mountain Store, and after traveling about 80 miles, returned to this place on the 27th, without discovering anything worthy of attention excepting the certainty of 15 or 20 bushwhackers being on the Springfield road. Also, Sergeant McDowell, with 15 men, went north in the direction of Waynesville and scouted through the country a distance of about 100 miles and got information that a squad of guerrillas had gone westward on the Springfield road with the intention of capturing trains. Also Sergeant Lowe, with a squad of 6 men, reconnoitered in a southerly direction about 20 miles and saw no signs of an enemy.

Lieutenant Hillerich, Company G, returned from Rolla with a supply train on the 26th with 23 men. Captain Bracher and Lieutenant Dugan, Company G, left this post in charge of supply train, returning to Rolla on the 27th with 20 men. Captain, it is impossible to keep scouts out over twenty-four hours from this post in any direction, as the country is completely bare of forage until you near the Arkansas line.

I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

R. MURPHY,
Captain, Commanding Detachment.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. CENTRAL MISSOURI,
February 28, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Inclosed I have the honor to transmit to your headquarters copies of instructions given to Maj. J. N. Smith, commanding station at Independence, Mo., Maj. J. L. Pritchard, commanding station at Harrisonville, Mo., and Captain Green, commanding station at Westport, Mo.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH SUB-DISTRICT,
Kansas City, Mo., February 23, 1864.

Maj. J. N. SMITH,
Commanding Station, Independence, Mo.:

First. The towns and populous districts will be expected to afford their own protection, being organized into companies and armed; small guards at those points will be given in addition to this.

Second. The cavalry or any other troops will be as much as possible on the move, scouting the more hilly portions of the district, more especially the hilly country about the head of Blue, Fire Creek, the Sni, and Hickman Mills; daily scouts and excursions should be made, dismounted cavalry and infantry used to scour the more inaccessible and bushy parts of the country. Citizens, guides, and scouts to be attached to each squadron, so as to be able to move at any hour, and advise of all guerrilla movements.

Third. All possible protection to be given to workmen, &c., who are or who may hereafter be employed on the Pacific Railroad, small guards to protect quarters of operators and the railroad property, points where heavy work is done to be made stations from which patrols, &c., will be sent out.

Fourth. Resettlements of the country and restoration of civil law will be the especial care of the sub-district commander. The civil officers shall be encouraged to perform their duties efficiently; the troops to assist them in every case. General Orders, No. 63, series 1863, gives the necessary instructions when the officers of the civil law will be interfered with.

Fifth. The passions of the people on the border must be allayed; the people of Kansas must be protected by preventing the organization of guerrilla bands in the border counties, for the purpose of making raids into Kansas, by keeping the country constantly patrolled; this can be done. The people in the country must be treated with kindness consistent with the efficient discharge of their duties by officers and men.

Sixth. In an energetic discharge of your duties a severe course will have to be taken toward the robbers and bushwhackers and guerrillas who infest the country. The orders of the War Department, Department of Missouri, and District of Central Missouri headquarters are sufficient guides for action. A few examples will correct the evils that exist in the border counties.

The above paragraphs are taken from the written instructions of the general commanding the District of Central Missouri; but in addition to them the colonel commanding the Fourth Sub-District enjoins upon all commanders of stations, squadrons, companies, scouts, or patrols to maintain strict and just discipline among the men, to forbid and effectually prevent plundering or pilfering in any shape whatever, and the wanton or indiscriminate seizure or destruction of property by illegal processes or without the authority of competent commanding officers.

The regimental orders on the proper conduct of officers and men in their frequent and continued intercourse with the different sections of the district will be strictly enforced. Commanding officers of squadrons and stations will see that the cavalry horses and equipments are well cared for and kept up to the maximum of efficiency. In the arduous and continued service to which men and horses will necessarily be subject on the border increased vigilance is necessary for both officers and men to maintain their horses in good condition, upon which their usefulness depends. The patrolling from the different posts will be done under a regular and systematic plan, so that the more inaccessible portions of the country may be successively examined and constantly patrolled, taking care, however, in not always traveling by exactly the same points, and thus in the brush decreasing the chances of ambush from guerrilla parties. The commanders of stations will take particular care that they and their subordinates acquire a perfect knowledge of the country, its resources in forage, its covers, forests, hiding places for marauding parties, fords, and in particular the roads from each station.

They should pay special attention to the home-guard militia when organized at their stations, that good and efficient arms and loyal men alone are so enrolled; that they do a share of the defense of their homes and property at the different villages. The employment of guides, spies, and scouts from among citizens must be made with great care, as in some instances the fate of the commands under their guidance is dependent upon them. When employed for scouts, spies, or guides their compensation will be made in accordance with the directions of Major-General Brown, who will prescribe their payment and rate of compensation.

The patrolling and scouting from your station of Independence will be mainly directed toward the north, northeast, and east part of Jackson County, from the Blue eastward, and to Sibley, &c. The patrolling of the county from Hickman Mills toward Independence will be mostly done from that point, unless you have cause to sus-

pect anything, or have information of the presence of bushwhackers or rebels between that post and Independence.

The Sni Hills are a notorious place of rendezvous for guerrilla parties, where they frequently congregate in large force, and to be able to do efficient service, will require men who are well acquainted with that part of the country.

By order Col. James H. Ford, commanding Fourth Sub-District:

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Kansas City, Mo., February 23, 1864.

Maj. J. L. PRITCHARD,
Commanding Station, Harrisonville, Mo.:

MAJOR: The following instructions from Col. James H. Ford, commanding, are sent for your guidance while in command:

* * * * * * *

The above paragraphs* are taken from the written instructions of the general commanding the District of Central Missouri, but in addition to them the colonel commanding the Fourth Sub-District enjoins upon all commanders of stations, squadrons, companies, scouts, or patrols to maintain strict and just discipline among the men, to forbid and effectively prevent plundering or pilfering in any shape whatever, and the wanton or indiscriminate seizure or destruction of property by illegal processes or without the authority of competent commanding officers.

The regimental orders on the proper conduct of officers and men in their frequent and continued intercourse with the different sections of the district will be strictly enforced. Commanding officers of squadrons and stations will see that the cavalry horses and equipments are well cared for and kept up to the maximum of efficiency. In the arduous and continued service to which men and horses will necessarily be subject on the border, increased vigilance is necessary for both officers and men to maintain their horses in good condition, upon which their usefulness depends. The patrolling from the different posts will be done under a regular and systematic plan, so that the more inaccessible portions of the country may be successfully examined and constantly patrolled, taking care, however, in not always traveling by exactly the same points, and thus in the brush decreasing the chances of ambush from guerrilla parties. The commanders of stations will take particular care that they and their subordinates acquire a perfect knowledge of the country, its resources in forage, its covers, forests, hiding places for marauding parties, and in particular the roads from each station.

In forwarding you these instructions, brief and imperfect as they are, the colonel commanding expects that every officer will do everything that is possible to aid in the accomplishment of the objects of the instructions of Brigadier-General Brown. You should keep your portion of the Fourth Sub-District well and sufficiently patrolled, and in such a systematic manner that you will be perfectly informed of all the movements in Cass, Bates, and part of Vernon Counties. The commanders of Independence and Hickman Mills stations have

*See Berthoud to Smith, p. 455.

been instructed to patrol and scout from Independence to the Missouri River, Sibley, Napoleon, and the county of Jackson, west of Independence. From Hickman Mills it will be toward Independence and to near Little Santa Fé and south toward Harrisonville. From Harrisonville and Pleasant Hill you will scout more particularly toward the west, south, and east. You will be particular, when sending out scouting parties from your station to leave with the troops at Hickman Mills and Pleasant Hill a correct and complete system of countersigns, to be changed not less than every three days.

By this and some preconcerted signal when still afar off, and by some particular motion of a squadron guidon, a particular wave of the cap, sword, &c., you can never make the mistake of attacking other scouting parties, for the guerrilla and bushwhacking parties all have [more or] less clothing and uniform on, and very serious consequences might occur by an accidental encounter without recognizing friends from foes. You will also see that the home-guard militia at Harrisonville, and when elsewhere organized in your part of the district, have efficient arms, and loyal men in it. You will see that they all do a share toward the protection of their homes, always leaving, however, at the station a squad of your own men with a faithful officer, so as to maintain proper and efficient guard over property and life when you are absent from the station in an emergency. Relying upon the intelligence and zeal which you always have evinced for the arduous undertaking, the colonel commanding warns you that you must never be caught off your guard; the season is becoming propitious for raids, and it already begins to swarm with disaffected men.

Eternal vigilance must be your motto.

By order of Col. James H. Ford, commanding Fourth Sub-District, District Central Missouri:

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
First Lieutenant, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Kansas City, Mo., February 24, 1864.

Capt. WILLIAM H. GREENE,
Commanding Station, Westport, Mo.:

SIR: The following instructions from Col. James H. Ford, commanding, are sent for your future guidance:

* * * * * * *

The above paragraphs* are taken from the written instructions of the general commanding the District of Central Missouri. But in addition to them the colonel commanding the Fourth Sub-District enjoins upon all commanders of stations, squadrons, companies, scouts, or patrols to maintain strict and just discipline among the men, to forbid and effectually prevent plundering or pilfering in any shape whatever, and the wanton and indiscriminate seizure or destruction of property by illegal processes or without the authority of competent commanding officers.

The regimental orders on the proper conduct of officers and men in their frequent and continued intercourse with the different sections of the district will be strictly enforced. Commanding officers

*See Berthoud to Smith, p. 455.

of squadrons and stations will see that the cavalry horses and equipments are well cared for and kept up to the maximum of efficiency. In the arduous and continued service to which men and horses will necessarily be subject on this border, increased vigilance is necessary for both officers and men to maintain their horses in good condition, upon which their usefulness depends. The patrolling from the different posts will be done under a regular and systematic plan, so that the more inaccessible portions of the country may be successively examined and constantly patrolled, taking care, however, in not always traveling by exactly the same points, and thus in the brush decreasing the chances of ambush from guerrilla parties.

The commanders of stations will take particular care that they and their subordinates acquire a perfect knowledge of the country, its resources in forage, its covers, forests, hiding places for marauding parties, fords, and in particular the roads from each station.

While in command at Westport the colonel commanding wishes that you would direct your patrolling more especially toward Hickman Mills and the Kansas boundary and on the Blue, toward Independence. Captain Hall having been instructed more particularly to scout toward Independence and south, southeast, and southwest from Hickman Mills, you will at your earliest opportunity arrange with Captain Hall, Major Pritchard, and Major Smith signals and countersigns for the mutual recognition of scouting parties of the several stations of this sub-district, these, if possible, to be changed every three or more days. Relying upon your zeal and the discipline and energy of yourself and command to attend to these responsible duties, the colonel commanding trusts that the commanding general's instructions will be fully obeyed and carried out.

By order of Col. James H. Ford, commanding Fourth Sub-District:

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDEPENDENCE STATION, MO.,
February 28, 1864.

Col. J. H. FORD,
Comdg. Fourth Sub-Dist., Central Mo., Kansas City:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that last night, about 9.30 o'clock, a woman (Irish) came in and stated that a party of bushwhackers had visited her house, about 1½ or 2 miles east from town, and carried away her husband, robbed the house, &c. I at once made such disposition of the men of this command as I thought judicious, viz, I sent parties on foot to quietly patrol in the outskirts of the town, also some mounted men to find the trail of the party, the rest of the men lying on their arms. All remained quiet during the night, and at daybreak this morning I visited the house, and found the woman's statement to be correct, but the man had escaped and returned to his home.

I found that the party had taken a negro from his house, about half a mile east, and carried him some 8 miles in an easterly direction, where they shot him in four places and left him for dead, but he afterward revived and returned home, but is not expected to recover. The number of the party is reported as from 7 to 20, but their trail shows no more than 5 or 6. Their object appeared to be to ascertain the number of troops at this post, whether any scouting parties were out, &c.

Your telegram is received. Colonel Marcy goes to Pleasant Hill instead of Hickman Mills. He takes the responsibility of ordering Lieutenant Gooding to accompany him with 7 men from this post in addition. Colonel M. advises me not to weaken this garrison by pursuing the guerrillas any great distance. Hoping that my action in this matter may meet with your approval,

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WEST,

Captain, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,

Fort Leavenworth, February 28, 1864.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,

President of the United States:

When in 1861 I had penetrated Western Arkansas so as to command the Indian country on my right flank, you telegraphed me to give such protection to the loyal portion as I could.

Knowing the attitude taken soon after my movements by John Ross and the Penn Society, I carefully avoided entering the Indian country because I knew my troops were exasperated after some barbarities committed by the Indians at Pea Ridge, and because I could not remain and protect them for want of supplies, which I soon exhausted in the country. But I have always borne your injunctions in memory, and in subsequent movements of troops through this Indian country and beyond, favored by every means in my power the wisdom and humanity of your prescribed policy.

In a recent reconnaissance which I have made to ascertain the position of foes and the resources of my command, I have traversed a large portion of the Indian country, and personally inspected the Indian troops and the refugee camps of negroes and Indians that are gathered around our commands, and knowing their interests are still pressed upon you, I present to Your Excellency such crude ideas as seem important to them and my command. The route traversed by me was from Fort Gibson down the Arkansas River to Van Buren, back to Fort Scott, and from thence west to Humboldt and north to Topeka. I thus traversed and skirted most of the Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Osage, Sac and Fox territories. All the country abounds in rich prairie lands, well timbered, watered, and gently rolling meadows. Fine coal and great salt springs abound, cattle and hogs run wild, and my troops killed them for our subsistence, and the meat was fat and good at this season of a closing hard winter.

But the Indians have entirely abandoned their widely scattered farms and there is no other food in the country. From the limit of white settlements, about 15 miles below Fort Scott, to Fort Gibson, 150 miles, not a human being was found and hardly a track, and everywhere, except close by our posts or in and adjoining white settlements, the Indians have deserted their homes. They are therefore massed as refugees about Fort Scott, Fort Gibson, and in the Sac and Fox Nations, about 40 miles south of Topeka. The Indian Department is furnishing breadstuffs to a considerable extent, but down on the Arkansas I found them at their meals generally eating only meat. These refugees have miserable hovels made of bark, old tents, and sometimes hides. Many told me that they had left comfortable homes and cultivated farms to which they are exceedingly anxious to return.

Vegetation is starting and they want to plant, hoping thereby to procure bread next year, and they eagerly inquire as to their probable protection. Their rebel foes, partly Indians, but led by whites, are on the Red River, where three brigades under Cooper were reported. Beyond Cooper's forces the rebel army is in winter quarters. The Sac and Fox Indians have sold, and with the refugees about them desire to go to their new lands south. The people of Kansas, too, are very anxious they shall go, but in view of such a plan, which I understand the honorable the Commissioner proposes and everybody favors, two matters are especially presented:

First. The necessity of a large depot of provision at or near Fort Smith. As such a depot will invite rebel raids, it becomes necessary for me to look to the location of such depot and its defensive arrangement. Either Fort Gibson or Van Buren, on the north side of the Arkansas, would be safest, as I have written to the War Department.

Second. The requisite number of troops to defend the Indians and the depot. The Indians are and will be in this department, but as the department orders are construed the troops are in another department. Just as you advance the Indians and their supplies farther south more force is needed to defend them, and Your Excellency will perceive the magnitude of the difficulty by noticing the fact that we have only about 2,500 very irregular Indian home guards, while all the aggregate Indians and negroes must amount to 15,000 or 20,000, who at least for the coming year want protection and will produce very little.

Keokuk, the head chief of the Sac and Fox tribes, told me his people do not wish to move till the rebels are conquered, but I suppose if we have a strong force on the Arkansas below, or on the Red River, he would be willing to move down on the Verdigris, where the Osages are collected.

In view of all these circumstances, Your Excellency will see the importance of regulating the Indian movement so as to conform to military power in this department, and either strengthen the latter or delay the former; for at present there is not adequate force in this command to insure safety to the whites and the Indians, congregated as they are in the safest positions. I have written Major-General Halleck and the honorable the Secretary of War concerning arms, fortifications, and forces necessary to defend the people in this department, and I hope Your Excellency will feel an interest and exert an influence in the premises.

I well remember at the commencement of this war Your Excellency went with me to the War Department and personally directed supplies of guns to be furnished as I requested, and I trust your zeal has not lessened or my experience diminished my qualification to urge the application of means to proper military purposes, hoping, Mr. President, that in the great army movements which you have to consider you will indulge me in anxious petitions in favor of your devoted but much-neglected friends in this department. I have heard much of the troubles of Kansas, but my personal observations during the past four weeks have brought to my notice more of the havoc of war, and savage cruelty, and infamous barbarity on the part of rebel foes than human imagination can compass. I have returned to headquarters after 800 miles of travel a wiser but a sadder soldier in your devoted service.

I have the honor to be, Mr. President, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 28, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

The Indian regiments at Fort Gibson, about 2,500 strong, are anxious to be mounted; they of all other troops are best suited to mounted service. The Osage Indians have come in from their hunt with plenty of ponies, which can be bought for from $20 to $30 apiece. I respectfully recommend the mounting of the Indian troops on these ponies. There is danger of the rebels obtaining the ponies if we do not get them from the Osages. Besides, such ponies are used to living on the prairies, are acclimated, and I would buy them for Government use where better horses are now becoming very scarce. If you approve, telegraph me to buy the ponies, so that it can be done before they are scattered or stolen. If bought, I would collect them at Fort Scott and Humboldt where grass and corn would recruit them, so as to deliver them for use in April, when grass is good and friends and foe will begin to operate in the region of the Arkansas and Red River.

I have the honor to be, Secretary, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *February* 28, 1864—12 m

Major-General CURTIS, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:*

The dividing lines of the Departments of Kansas and Arkansas remain as fixed by the orders of the President, and the military commands must conform to them; but this should not prevent the co-operation of the troops against the common enemy. The inconveniences of which you speak were foreseen and represented before the order was issued.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK, *General-in-Chief:*

GENERAL: I have received no answers from you or from the honorable Secretary of War concerning the ambiguity or dilemma involved in the meaning of the words "Fort Smith" as contained in the order, No. 1, of the honorable Secretary creating this Department of Kansas. I wrote you last from Elm Springs, Ark., in which I expressed my views, after personal reconnaissance, of the necessity of fortifying both Fort Smith and Van Buren, this latter place being the safe and proper depot for stations above. Since my arrival here, I am informed that General Steele has advised General Thayer that the War Department has decided that the town of Fort Smith is in the Department of Arkansas, and therefore directs General Thayer to command all the troops in and about the town.

When I was there the stone inclosure, about 200 feet square, did not contain a corporal's guard, and it would be mere mockery to attach such a place to my command while all the troops within 50 miles belong to another department; and if such be the construction,

that Fort Smith does not mean the town, and is not made to include the troops and heights which are its legitimate defenses, I desire the words "Fort Smith" may be erased from my department as being entirely void of all military meaning. This construction excludes from my command all the troops that took and hold the country about Fort Smith, as the troops at the date of the order were in and out of the city of Fort Smith mostly for convenience of forage east of the west line of Arkansas.

If such be the construction of my department order I have only the Indian Brigade now at Fort Gibson, a dismounted, decimated, undisciplined, and poorly armed Indian command, to protect the whole country below Fort Scott. I also find your Special Orders, No. 81, removing the Ninth Kansas away from the Missouri border where they had just scattered 100 or 200 bushwhackers, and sending them also to General Steele in Arkansas. The greatest anxiety and apprehension prevails in Kansas, where the towns and people have been subject to atrocious assaults from secret and most unrelenting foes. Taking away the troops best acquainted with the haunts of fiends, who have but recently sacked their towns and murdered 250 unarmed inhabitants and overpowered soldiers, will greatly increase public anxiety and peril the towns in that vicinity.

Small gangs of bushwhackers are assembling in the Sni Hills, where Quantrill's band has repeatedly assembled, and the people cannot feel safe or pursue their avocations without the presence of a considerable force being distributed as the Ninth and other troops are in that vicinity. I cannot, therefore, withhold my surprise and mortification at orders which seem to reduce my force and expose this command to the same sort of outrages that have heretofore disgraced civilized and even savage warfare.

The lives and property destroyed by the raids, sacking, and cruel murders committed at Shawnee, Gardner, Olathe, Humboldt, Osawatomie, Baxter Springs, and Lawrence were of more value than the cost of keeping twenty regiments in the field to guard them. Yet far less, well disposed and properly armed, can prevent further similar outrages, which without such force may well be apprehended. The enemy, it is true, is not found organized and in force north of the Canadian, but such was the state of things when the last disaster burst upon the people at dawn of day and reduced a city to ashes, and the whole country was clad in mourning. It seems to me more, not less, troops should be appropriated to even the defenses of Eastern Kansas and the Indian country. Besides, offensive thrusts against Texas and traitors assembled on the Red River can be made on the good roads and grassy prairies west of the mountain ranges which intercept the movements through Missouri and Arkansas. I ask your fair and favorable allotment of forces to my command, and your sympathies for an unfortunate but devoted people.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, February* 28, 1864.

The Department of Kansas includes the State of Kansas, the Territories of Nebraska and Colorado, and the Indian Territory, including

the military post of Fort Smith. This department, for further convenience, is divided into districts, as follows:

First. District of the Frontier, embracing all that portion of the department south of Kansas, commanded by Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, U. S. Volunteers.

Second. District of South Kansas, comprising that part of the State of Kansas lying south of the Kansas River and its tributary, the Smoky Hill Fork, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas J. McKean, U. S. Volunteers.

Third. District of North Kansas, including that part of the State north of the Kansas River and Smoky Hill Fork, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Davies, U. S. Volunteers.

Fourth. District of Nebraska Territory, commanded by Brig. Gen. R. B. Mitchell, U. S. Volunteers.

Fifth. District of Colorado Territory, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., U. S. Volunteers.

The districts thus designated are for the convenience of police regulations, but commanders in the field will not hesitate to cross lines and co-operate with adjacent commands, when the interests of the department seem to require. Generally, reports should be made through district headquarters, but commanders of posts and expeditions in the field may, at their discretion, report important matters to these headquarters.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[FEBRUARY 29, 1864.—For Sherman to Halleck, referring to operations on the Red River, see Vol. XXXII, Part II, p. 498.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, February 29, 1864.

Col. E. L. MOLINEUX,
Thibodeaux:

COLONEL: Give all information to commanding officers of troops and trains which will facilitate their movements. Have the cut-off road examined, and if practicable have repairs made promptly, to give us the advantage of the double line of communication.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 34. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., February 29, 1864.

I. The major-general commanding is pained to learn that prosecutions in the name of the civil law are contemplated, and some suits have actually been commenced, against soldiers, or late soldiers and officers, for alleged illegal acts said to have been committed by them while in the military service, and that the active agents in these prosecutions are men distinguished for their sympathies with the rebellion, or, at best, for their want of sympathy with the Union cause. That those who so late were willing to see both the Constitution and the laws stricken down by the hand of armed rebellion should now be

conspicuous in restoring civil order is praiseworthy; but threats of using the law to harass those who stood by both Constitution and law in their hour of peril, at the risk of life, excite local animosities, weaken the arm, and retard the re-establishment of civil law.

To prevent these evils, the general commanding enjoins on all good citizens to abstain from using threats of prosecuting officers and soldiers for their acts while in military service.

II. All such prosecutions are prohibited except by consent of the commander of the district in which the prosecution is commenced, or by consent of higher military authority, which will always be granted when consistent with the ends of justice and interest of the service.

III. While this prohibition exists, the general commanding directs all officers acting under authority of officers of the provost-marshal's department, and all commanders of troops, to observe and exact a strict regard for laws of the land, as well as those of the military service, and it is enjoined on them to strengthen and aid the civil law in all cases where it can be done without defeating the ends of justice or conflicting with military authority over those in the military service.

IV. District commanders and provost-marshals will cause wrongs done to citizens by persons in the military service to be promptly investigated, and justice to be done without delay, consulting with and reporting for orders, where necessary, from these headquarters.

V. Officers and soldiers are reminded that their functions being to establish law and justice against armed opposition too strong for the officers of the civil power, their uniform becomes a sacred badge, and whoever, wearing it, commits or permits wrong and outrage to persons or property stains that badge and stabs the country he professes to serve. Military power is a trust more sacred and honorable than a trust of property. He who misuses this power to gratify or benefit himself is more guilty and dishonorable than the violators of a pecuniary trust. Impartial justice and the strictest regard for private rights, especially for the rights of the weak and defenseless, are therefore the duty and the glory of the true, patriotic soldier. They are also the marks of true nobility and courage, while cruelty and injustice are the sure badges of baseness and cowardice.

VI. The general commanding asks and expects the officers and soldiers of his command to behave as becomes their nation and profession.

VII. Their attention is called to the provisions of General Orders, No. 63, of July 7, 1863, from these headquarters,* which will be read at the head of each company on receipt of this order.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CLARK COUNTY, MO., *February* 29, 1864.

PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

We, the undersigned, loyal citizens of Clark County, would respectfully represent that, apprehending difficulties in the ap-

*See Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 357.

proaching spring from guerrillas and returned rebels from the rebel army, and being desirous to prevent any such calamity again occurring, would suggest that this county be continued under the jurisdiction of J. M. Hyatt, esq., provost-marshal-general of the borders of Iowa and Missouri. Our proximity to Keokuk, the past assistance we have received from them, the mutual good understanding existing between us, and the confidence we have in the present incumbent in office, all induce us to desire the continuance of our former connection with him. And should we be attached to the Hannibal district much inconvenience to the loyal people would be experienced, being distant 60 miles, whilst at Keokuk we are but 5 miles distant, and [with] easy facilities for communication. The foregoing, with many other good and cogent reasons, induce us to prefer this request.

Respectfully, &c.,

GEO. J. McDANIEL.
[And 61 other citizens.]

[Indorsement.]

Colonel GREENE:

I can find no order or other authority appointing this gentleman provost-marshal. If such authority emanated from these headquarters, I would respectfully suggest that the parties be more explicit in regard to it.

R. A. PHELAN,
Lieutenant, &c.

CIRCULAR.] JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *February* 29, 1864.

Officers and Soldiers of the First Cav., Missouri State Militia:

The following communication * having been received from the commanding officer of the district, I, as your commanding officer, take great pleasure in communicating to you the thanks and gratitude of your commanding general. Fellow-soldiers, it is to you for the faithful discharge of your duties that the credit and honor belong. It is true that in military matters there must be some one to command, but, soldiers, it is just as true that, to be effective, commands must be promptly obeyed and orders strictly carried out, and it is your promptness and faithful discharge of your duties that has enabled me to discharge my duties so satisfactorily to the commanding general of the district. Officers and soldiers of the First, for your kind treatment and the prompt, cheerful, and soldierly manner in which you have executed and obeyed all my commands, you have my most sincere thanks, and rest assured that wherever duty to my country calls me, the officers and soldiers of the First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, will never be forgotten.

Hoping soon to be with you again to share your toils and dangers, I am, very respectfully,

B. F. LAZEAR,
Lieutenant-Colonel First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia.

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*See Steger to Lazear, February 20, p. 386.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 29, 1864.

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN:

COLONEL: I have just received the following dispatch* from General Halleck. You see it evades the issue, the ambiguity, relative to a *locus in quo*, Fort Smith. In a military sense I insist this includes the town, the heights to be fortified, and the proper outposts. It means this or nothing, and [it] should be stricken from my department. To decide the matter of ambiguity I have suggested the attachment of adjacent counties in Arkansas where the heights and proper outposts are located. I see no difficulty if there is a desire to prevent it.

Truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, February 29, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

SIR: I deemed it proper to report that, as a part of the plan of the campaign of which the late expedition was the beginning, I had designed to clean out the Choctaw Nation in April, or as soon as I could get ammunition and my command in shape. I moved through the Creek, Chickasaw, and Seminole Nations because there was corn there to use and take from the enemy, and to make it difficult for them to move on me the only way they could safely. Secondly, by entirely cleaning out that country for 170 miles, by the same width, and leaving neither rebels nor means to organize rebels there, they have to operate on me from Red River with little transportation, and the Choctaw Nation is isolated and cut off.

Although I sent the proclamations and letters of peace to the Chickasaws and Seminoles, all that constitutes these people, tribes or governments, has fled from the country and I do not expect them to come back. The Choctaws I do not expect, as a nation, to make peace. A considerable number of their people will, and it was to shake the best of them off I sent the letter. I fully agree with what I conceive to be the spirit of your letter to me that it is not now desirable to get back the Choctaws with their rights as a people. They have rebelled so grievously and so wickedly, and can be and would be so troublesome, that I am satisfied that the true policy is to sweep their nation with fire and sword so as to terrify and drive out all that would not at once yield in an abject peace. The best of the Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles that we took (those we could rely on) we might recruit into the present Indian regiments, treating all who surrendered as you state only with mercy, recognizing none of their former rights.

I am satisfied that if I had the little addition to my force I have asked, I could drive Maxey into Texas if he dared to cross Red River, and clean out the Choctaw Nation by May, so that the Government could, if desired, open it for settlement. I might be justified in saying that, with the addition of a white regiment and battery, I could operate from Washita as a base to Central Texas, but I make

* See Halleck to Curtis, February 28, 1864, p. 462.

no suggestions, knowing that such is a question involving the movement of other forces, bases, and supplies, on which I would expect to be advised, when it was deemed expedient that I should do anything.

All of the Cherokee land south of the Arkansas was owned or inhabited by rebels. That portion of the Cherokee land, the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and part of the Seminole Nations, is magnificent country, could make of themselves a fair State, and such a State, lying where it does, filled with a loyal population, is a consideration the Government in the settlement of the questions for the future in the Southwest cannot overlook. I do not discuss the question of throwing open the whole Indian nation, because I do not deem it expedient to argue it here, and now especially, as I have no white troops, but action on the points I have suggested might be almost immediate, and work naturally, and as a proper lesson, to the final solution of the question.

I am, general, very respectfully,

WM. A. PHILLIPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, February 29, 1864.

Capt. M. H. INSLEY, *Quartermaster, Fort Scott, Kans.:*

CAPTAIN: Immediate efforts must be made to send provisions to Fort Gibson. For this purpose you will repair to Saint Louis and try to ascertain what provisions have been made for having light-draught steam-boats to run above Little Rock. You should have one or two such under your own control. Such boats should run to Fort Gibson when they can, but, when they can go no farther, the supplies for points above should be stored at Van Buren. It is only a few days or weeks in a year that the upper Arkansas can be navigated. On such occasions we must avail ourselves of the cheapest mode of carrying provisions as high up the Arkansas as possible. Also inquire of the chief commissary what are the prospects of commissaries at Little Rock or elsewhere. We ought to have a year's supply for 10,000 or 15,000 men above Van Buren, deposited as high up the Arkansas as possible. But until we can certainly start the river line, and until that has placed the troops beyond a peradventure as to provisions at Fort Gibson, you will run trains between Fort Scott and that post with the utmost energy and prudence.

The boats which you run on the Arkansas must have plain plank protections to guard the pilot-house and engineers against sharp-shooters, and each boat should have two small howitzers with fixed ammunition on their decks. Having been with me during my recent reconnaissance through that upper Arkansas country and heard my views more fully expressed in my conversation, your own judgment will be exerted in every possible arrangement to transport full rations to our troops in that country. You will confer with Colonel Myers, at Saint Louis, and the quartermaster-general, freely, in respect to such arrangements, so as to avoid doubt or conflicting action. But as far as possible avoid depending on the hazardous and uncertain opinion of others, where your own judgment and energy can bear execution.

I am, captain, very truly, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LARAMIE, *February* 29, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON:

Colonel Collins had the opportunity of arresting or notifying those parties previous to their leaving the agency. I notified the colonel that they were lawfully licensed traders and were going to start out; asked him if he had any orders to give them; said not. I notified the traders accordingly. The Indians are all quiet and well disposed toward the whites at the points where the traders were going, and need small quantities of ammunition for small game. The traders, under my advice, have taken but a small proportion of ammunition to the amount of goods they have. The traders' invoices filed at the Indian Department call for double the amount I allowed them to take out, I knowing nothing of Order No. 29. There not being any condemned provisions at the post, and not having any provisions of my own, the Indians must necessarily have some ammunition, or will soon be in suffering condition. I know of no other way of supplying their wants. Should you know, please make the suggestion. I respectfully ask the discharge of the parties.

JOHN LOREE,
U. S. Indian Agent.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	30	138	207	260	.....	New Orleans, La.
Thirteenth Army Corps (McClernand*):						
Headquarters	9	.....	9	14	.....	New Orleans, La.
Troops in Texas (Dana):						
Headquarters	9	3	12	12	.....	Pass Cavallo, Tex.
First Division (Warren)	177	3,736	4,421	5,916	6	Indianola, Tex.
Second Division (Herron)	76	1,887	2,349	4,497	10	Brownsville, Tex.
Texas Cavalry Brigade (Davis)	30	713	862	1,049	.....	Do.
Engineer troops (Cobb)	19	419	521	531	.....	Matagorda Island, Tex.
Pioneer Corps (Patterson)	2	22	25	35	.....	Do.
Engineer troops (Hamilton)	6	100	119	137	.....	Brownsville, Tex.
Engineer troops (Hodge)	70	1,300	1,611	1,897	.....	Brazos Santiago, Tex.
Fourth Division (Ransom)	161	2,898	3,460	6,460	6	Berwick, La.
Total Thirteenth Army Corps and attached troops.	559	11,078	13,389	20,548	22	
Nineteenth Army Corps (Franklin):						
Headquarters	10	.....	10	12	.....	Franklin, La.
First Division (Emory)	208	4,806	5,870	7,514	12	Do.
Total Nineteenth Army Corps.†	218	4,806	5,880	7,526	12	

* Major-General McClernand resumed command February 23. The Third Division transferred February 26–28, from Madisonville to Algiers, La., and reported in the Defenses of New Orleans, and the Fourth Division transferred February 24–28, from Decrow's Point, Tex., to Berwick, La.

† The Second Division (Grover's) reported in the Defenses of New Orleans and District of Baton Rouge, and the Third Division (Reynolds') reported in Defenses of New Orleans and Districts of West Florida and Key West and Tortugas.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Gulf, &c.—Continued.

Command	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Headquarters.
Cavalry Division (Lee):						
Headquarters	10	.....	10	11	.....	New Orleans, La.
Provisional Division* (Lucas)	69	1,939	2,419	3,550	10	Franklin, La.
Fourth Brigade (Dudley)	65	1,702	2,194	3,006	.....	New Orleans, La.
Fifth Brigade (Gooding)	53	1,162	1,441	1,631	.....	Do.
Not brigaded	38	825	990	1,622	.....	Do.
Total Cavalry Division†	235	5,618	7,054	9,820	10	
Engineer Brigade‡ (Houston)	54	1,068	1,351	1,494	.....	Berwick and Brashear City, La.
Port Hudson (Andrews):						
Corps d'Afrique:						
First Division (Ullmann)	175	3,117	4,089	4,488	4	
Second Division (Col. J. B. Weber).	82	1,226	1,748	1,916	4	
Unassigned (1st Missouri Colored Infantry).	20	567	802	904	.....	
Second Brigade, Cavalry Division (Fonda).	20	419	590	789	.....	
Artillery	17	438	560	721	4	
Total Port Hudson	314	5,767	7,789	8,818	12	
District of Baton Rouge (Cooke):						
Headquarters	5	.....	6	6	.....	Baton Rouge.
Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps (Sharpe).	53	1,325	1,533	2,136	.....	Do.
Other troops	103	2,606	3,074	3,757	27	Baton Rouge and Plaquemine.
Total District of Baton Rouge.	161	3,931	4,613	5,899	27	
District of La Fourche (Molineux)	70	1,636	2,089	2,435	4	Thibodeaux.
Defenses of New Orleans (Reynolds):						
Headquarters	9	.....	9	9	.....	New Orleans, La.
Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps (McGinnis).	143	3,290	3,719	5,499	8	Algiers, La.
Madisonville (Grover)	63	1,274	1,668	2,036	4	
Miscellaneous§	269	5,717	6,988	9,688	152	
Total Defenses of New Orleans.	484	10,281	12,384	17,182	164	
District of Key West and Tortugas (Woodbury).	58	1,240	1,670	1,789	.....	Key West.
District of West Florida (Asboth)	52	931	1,204	1,297	143	Barrancas
Detachments:						
Franklin, La	23	436	521	522	.....	
Madisonville, La	23	99	137	150	.....	
Total detachments	46	535	658	672	.....	
Grand total	2,290	47,029	58,288	77,740	394	
Grand total according to the department return.	2,322	45,326	56,594	79,605	208	

*Composed of the First (Redfield's) and Third (Robinson's) Brigades.

†Exclusive of cavalry reported at Baton Rouge, Brownsville, Port Hudson, and in the Defenses of New Orleans.

‡Exclusive of regiments (First and Second) reported in Texas.

§Troops at Bonnet Carre, Camp Parapet, Company Canal, Englishtown, Forts Bienvenue, Jackson, Macomb, Pike, Saint John, and Saint Philip, and Kennersville, Lakeport, New Orleans, and Ship Island.

Abstract from returns of the Department of Arkansas, Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	20	120	157	186	....	....	Little Rock, Ark.
First (or Cavalry) Division (Carr*)	120	3,879	5,049	6,473	....	....	Do.
Second Division (Kimball)	125	3,106	3,980	7,555	....	18	Do.
Third Division (Salomon)	118	2,531	3,278	5,020	....	....	Do.
Cavalry Brigade (Clayton)	37	570	1,016	1,202	....	11	Pine Bluff, Ark.
District of Eastern Arkansas (Buford).	101	2,156	2,824	3,333	7	3	Helena, Ark.
District of Northeastern Arkansas (Livingston).	18	635	1,079	1,356	....	2	Batesville, Ark.
District of the Frontier (Thayer)	241	5,849	8,221	10,975	....	24	Fort Smith.
Cavalry not brigaded†	37	931	1,100	1,300	....	....	Little Rock.
Detachments	15	316	435	535	....	....	Do.
Grand total	832	20,093	27,139	37,935	7	58	
Grand total according to department return.	837	21,379	27,688	38,397	7	55	

Abstract from return of the Department of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	19	....	19	19	....	....	Saint Louis, Mo.
Benton Barracks‡	144	3,333	4,787	5,198	....	....	
Schofield Barracks (Clifford)	5	111	127	188	....	....	
District of Central Missouri (Brown)	111	3,127	3,762	4,571	....	6	Warrensburg, Mo.
District of North Missouri (Guitar)	27	587	743	931	....	....	Macon, Mo.
District of Rolla (Eppstein)	51	986	1,365	1,644	4	8	Rolla, Mo.
District of Saint Louis (Fisk)	114	3,559	4,876	5,786	10	4	Saint Louis, Mo.
District of Southwest Missouri (Sanborn).	66	1,705	2,150	3,222	....	4	Springfield, Mo.
Alton, Ill.§	17	418	551	695	....	....	
Enrolled Missouri Militia‖	123	2,063	2,356	3,394	....	....	
Grand total	677	15,889	20,736	25,648	14	22	
Recapitulation:							
General and staff officers	51	....	51	52	....	....	
Infantry	135	3,346	5,183	5,876	....	....	
Cavalry	351	9,646	12,193	15,149	....	12	
Artillery	17	834	953	1,177	14	10	
Enrolled Militia	123	2,063	2,356	3,394	....	....	
Total	677	15,889	20,736	25,648	14	22	

*Carr relieved Davidson in command February 13.

†Exclusive of escort at department headquarters and cavalry reported (at Dardanelle) in District of the Frontier.

‡Colonel Bonneville commanding post, General Davidson commanding cavalry depot, and General Pile commanding colored troops.

§Transferred from Northern Department, February 15.

‖Not on department return.

Abstract from returns of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	8	.....	8	8	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
District of Colorado (Chivington)	59	1,233	1,591	2,091	18	Denver.
District of Nebraska (McKean)	35	563	753	763	4	Omaha.
District of North Kansas (Davies)	22	551	718	871	10	Fort Leavenworth.
District of South Kansas	82	2,328	2,761	3,318	7	Paola.
District of the Frontier* (Blunt)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Indian Brigade† (Phillips)	56	1,641	1,867	2,550	3	Fort Gibson, Ind. Ter.
Grand total	262	6,316	7,728	9,601	42	

Abstract from return of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	20	9	29	30	.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
District of Wisconsin (T. C. H. Smith)	28	657	783	849	.....	Do.
District of Minnesota (Sibley‡)	93	1,563	2,077	2,173	24	Saint Paul.
District of Iowa (Sully)	56	965	1,551	1,868	.....	Davenport.
Grand total	197	3,194	4,440	4,920	24	

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of February, 1864; *headquarters Santa Fé, N. Mex.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Headquarters	26	.....	26	27	.....	.....
Fort Marcy (Capt. J. Updegraff)	2	27	40	42	.....	.....
Fort Union (Lieut. Col. William McMullen)	6	352	400	491	4	4
Fort Sumner (Maj. H. D. Wallen)	4	153	232	275	.....	.....
Fort Stanton (Maj. J. Smith)	3	63	115	143	.....	.....
Fort Wingate (Maj. E. W. Eaton)	3	193	224	332	.....	.....
Albuquerque (Capt. D. H. Brotherton)	3	106	137	153	.....	4
Los Pinos (Lieut. M. Mullins)	2	56	75	82	.....	.....
Fort Bascom (Capt. E. H. Bergmann)	2	67	89	111	.....	.....

* NOTE ON ORIGINAL.—No reports received from this district yet. Question as to what troops belong to military post of Fort Smith presented to headquarters for determination.

† From brigade return; not reported on department return.

‡ Col. William Crooks, Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, in temporary command from February 23.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Fort Craig (Col. E. A. Rigg)	10	333	422	514	4	13
Fort McRae (Capt. H. A. Greene)	3	43	50	77	.....	.....
Las Valles (Lieut. S. L. Barr)	1	34	38	47	.....	.....
Fort Whipple (Maj. E. B. Willis)	2	101	128	139	.....	.....
Fort Canby (Capt. A. B. Carey)	6	320	379	634	.....	.....
District of Arizona (Col. George W. Bowie): *						
Franklin (Col. George W. Bowie)	10	280	318	382	.....	.....
Fort Bowie (Lieut. B. F. Bayley)	1	17	24	56	.....	.....
Tucson (Lieut. Col. T. A. Coult)	4	104	166	216	.....	.....
Las Cruces (Maj. T. J. Blakeney)	3	62	101	150	.....	4
Fort Cummings (Capt. V. Dresher)	1	54	58	61	.....	.....
Camp Mimbres (Capt. J. H. Whitlock)	2	54	75	151	.....	.....
Grand total	94	2,419	3,097	4,083	8	25

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March* 1, 1864.

* * * * * * *

12. The One hundred and fifty-third New York Volunteers will proceed to Franklin, La., and be reported to Major-General Franklin, for temporary duty with the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

14. The Third and Fifth Regiments of Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, will be immediately put in readiness for field service. The chief engineer of the department will see that these regiments are properly supplied with tools and material for campaign duty, and the quartermaster's department will supply them with the necessary means of transportation on the requisition of the chief engineer.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *March* 1, 1864—9 a. m.
(Received 11.30 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE:

Large scouting parties out beyond the Amite, east and south of this place, yesterday. Failed to find the enemy in any force. The rebels prowl about in small parties, taking to the woods when pursued. Six prisoners were taken.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

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* Franklin, Tex.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *March* 1, 1864.
(Received 10.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The brigade designated for the field is now ready. The arms are poor. It is under the command of Col. W. H. Dickey, of the Twelfth Regiment, and will number about 1,600 effective men. The regiments are the First, Third, Twelfth, and Twenty-second.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *March* 1, 1864.
(Received 9.15 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Nothing of importance has occurred in this district. The train of Fourth Cavalry Brigade has passed to Terre Bonne short of rations and forage, which I supplied. If any future trains are to draw supplies at the post, I would respectfully request notice, as we are not prepared to do so at present.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

BRASHEAR, *March* 1, 1864.
(Received 2.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General ARNOLD,
Chief of Artillery:

I have orders to move, and shall move to-morrow.

GEO. T. HEBARD,
Captain First Vermont Battery.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March* 1, 1864.

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XIII. The Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, will proceed to Franklin, La., and be reported to the commanding general of U. S. troops in Western Louisiana for duty.

* * * * * * *

XV. Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, will proceed without delay to Pass Cavallo and assume control of military affairs on the coast and frontier of Texas. He will, immediately after his arrival, visit the several principal points occupied by the U. S. forces, and report frequently and fully to these headquarters, making such suggestions as he may deem for the good of the service.

XVI. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, will proceed to Fort Jackson, La., and assume command of that post and Fort Saint Philip, reporting to the major-general commanding the Defenses of New Orleans.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I received a dispatch from Major-General Herron last evening, dated at Brownsville, Tex., on the 23d ultimo. He informs me that—

Colonel Ford has reached Fort Ewell, where he has established headquarters, with a depot for supplies, and is making desperate efforts to raise a force sufficient to warrant him in attacking this place. He (Ford) is receiving aid from all the cotton factors at Matamoras. If the spring season was a little further advanced, I (General Herron) would favor a movement against him (Ford).

With the approbation of the department commander, I will instruct General Herron to demand the interposition of the Mexican authorities at Matamoras to prevent aid to the rebels from that city. Other matters relating to supplies of medical and ordnance stores, and guns for our works at Brownsville and Brazos Santiago, referred to in the same dispatch, are here simply mentioned, but not as at present claiming the attention of department headquarters.

He also informs me that the Twenty-sixth Indiana Infantry and one of the batteries of his command have re-enlisted, and will go to New Orleans by the next steamer.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 1, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
A. A. G., 7th A. C. and Dept. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that the detachment of six squadrons Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, ordered to report to me, by command of Major-General Schofield, 26th January last, have not been heard from since. It is my impression that the change of commanders in the Department of Missouri has caused the order to be revoked, and that they will not report. I make this statement for the information of the major-general commanding Department of Arkansas.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Commanding District.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 1, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
A. A. G., 7th A. C. and Dept. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that a detachment of this command, sent out under command of Col. E. Baxter, Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry, to recapture the mules taken from a portion of my

train by Capt. George W. Rutherford on the 19th instant, sent back 14 prisoners captured from him, with intelligence that they were close on him and with a fair prospect of overtaking him. I have no doubt if my forces overtake him we will recapture a large portion of our lost stock and annihilate his command. He was trying to cross Little Red at the mouth of Devil's Fork at last accounts, but the enemy hereabouts is so erratic I cannot conclude where he will cross.

I am, major, very respectfully, your very obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Regt. Nebraska Cav., Comdg. District.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 1, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
A. A. G., 7th A. C. and Dept. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark.:

MAJOR: E. A. Dunham, first lieutenant Squadron M, First Iowa Cavalry, reported here in the evening of 28th instant without written orders, but with verbal instructions to proceed via Jacksonport to east side of Black River and procure beef-cattle for the use of Seventh Army Corps. Finding the country between Searcy and Jacksonport pretty thickly infested with armed rebels, he came here, and, as his command consists of only 95 men, I have considered it inadequate to meet the enemy's forces east of Black River. I should have reenforced him and sent him through, but I have out now several parties, and my garrison is only just enough for defense. I requested Lieutenant Dunham to await the return of some of my detachments, but he thinks it best to return, and I write this to protect him from blame in not crossing Black River, for his force would undoubtedly be captured, the enemy mustering 700 men on that side, with all the available crossings strictly picketed.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. SEVENTH ARMY CORPS AND DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, March 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. KIMBALL,
Commanding Second Division:

GENERAL: You will please detail an infantry regiment from your command for escort to transports going below Pine Bluff for forage. The commanding officer of the regiment will report to Capt. B. O. Carr, chief quartermaster, for instructions, and will embark his men on board the boat at 8 a. m. to-morrow, March 2, or as soon thereafter as they can be unloaded. The regiment will be provided with ten days' rations.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

WM. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 1, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

The instructions of the Department as to the new State militia are to the effect that no more enlistments or musters are to be made for it, either by provost-marshals or commissaries of musters.

THOS. M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 35. HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., March* 1, 1864.

I. Missouri, for the coming year, needs all the slave and other labor she has within her own border. Humanity, as well as justice, forbids sending away to other States our helpless slaves. Moreover, bad men have been engaged in stealing and carrying negroes out of the State, and selling even those who were free. The exportation of negroes from Missouri is therefore prohibited. Nevertheless, the interests of the service demand that all able-bodied slaves fit for military duty in this department be received to fill up the quotas of the various districts required by the draft. Every one is therefore interested in having them promply enlisted.

II. All officers acting under orders of the provost-marshal-general, and all commanders of troops in this department, will see that this order is obeyed within their respective districts or commands, and will promptly arrest all who attempt to violate it, and send them to their district headquarters for trial and punishment for violation of military orders.

III. Officers enlisting slaves will be careful to take none unfit for service; but when they take a slave recruit, the master must receive the descriptive list specified in paragraph V, General Orders, No. 135, of November 14, 1863, from these headquarters, evidencing this claim on the Government, and the recruit is thenceforth under the charge of the United States, and if found unfit for service on a final examination, is entitled to a discharge and his freedom.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, MO., *March* 1, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

SIR: I learn through the columns of the Missouri Democrat you made a speech in Jefferson City, Mo., speaking of matters in Missouri, and saying the State was quiet in its center and on its borders. Sir, please suffer me, one who knows that you must be misinformed. Sir, at this time the border counties on the Arkansas line are by no means at ease. I would say that Ripley, Butler, Carter, Oregon, and Howell Counties are so filled with marauding bands, of what they call Southern soldiers, that many other Union men, with myself, are not allowed to stay at their homes. My home and family are in Ripley County, 22 miles north of Pocahontas, Ark., it being near the center of 150 miles square, destitute of Union troops. I

have been home three times in twelve months by going with scouts from the Pilot Knob. Now, sir, in the border counties of Missouri and Arkansas, Pocahontas being near its center, there are many bands of men doing as they like. It is true our scouts get some of them, but they concentrate to the opening there, it being a good county to organize their bands in. That scope that is without protection, from what I can hear, would not fall much short of 1,000 men in arms against the Government and Union men. I will not say anything about my loss, but will ask you, what about the future?

Many of us have been waiting a long time and expecting Government troops to be stationed at Doniphan, Mo., or Pocahontas, Ark. Either place would give us protection. I, with many others, would like to know very soon whether or not we are to have any protection. We have homes in said counties and wish to live in them with our families. If there are to be no troops stationed there, then we must try to get our families North, where every house is now filled with refugees already, and give up our homes to the rebels. Doniphan is in Ripley County, 75 miles south of Pilot Knob. Sir, if it is in your power and you feel willing to help us by stationing troops in our country, it would be received as a great favor. Please take notice thereof and govern yourself accordingly.

Respectfully, yours,

G. W. HUTCHINSON.

For reference, see General Fisk. My address is Ironton, Mo.

KANSAS CITY, MO., *March* 1, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Will you be here soon? If so, I will meet you at Leavenworth, or await your arrival, as you may direct. The people are very anxious to see you.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

CIRCULAR, No. 2. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, March* 1, 1864.

Commanding officers of stations and detachments in the field will forward with each tri-monthly return a supplementary report of all scouts or marches they have made, whether the troops were mounted or on foot. The report will also include the number of miles each scout had marched and all other incidents connected with them. Frequent scouts will be made in the wooded districts in the vicinity of stations by men on foot. The brush and low grounds that would be likely to afford cover for guerrillas must be closely examined, and, in order as far as possible to move secretly, the men will be marched across the prairies in the night, when consistent to do so. If it is found necessary, the marches may be made mounted, and after leaving the men detailed for search in the brush, the horses will be led away and may take up the footmen at points of exit that may be agreed upon.

It will be necessary that in the nighttime no fires be made or smoking allowed, and while on the hunt no talking or other loud noises will be made, except signals, which should be the imitation of some forest bird or animal, if practicable. In order to prevent collisions with our own troops, so far as practicable you will assign to each command a separate district of country to protect and scout. If these instructions are strictly enforced and proper industry exercised it [will] not be possible for bands of guerrillas to remain concealed in any portion of this district for any length of time. The general commanding instructs me to say that evidence of such bands in any portion of the district after this will be evidence of a want of proper disposition of the troops or energy in pursuing them.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., March 1, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Dist. of Central Missouri:

SIR: I have disposed the troops of my command as follows, in accordance with General Brown's telegraphic order of February 23, 1864: Company H, Second Colorado Cavalry, in the eastern part of Jackson County, Mo.; Company C, in the vicinity of Pleasant Gap, Bates County, Mo.; Company I, on Grand River, Bates County, Mo.; Company L, to Johnstown, eastern Bates County, Mo.

To-day I detailed all Company E, Second Colorado Cavalry, to Little Santa Fé, excepting Captain Greene, Company E, and Second Lieutenant Cleveland, acting assistant quartermaster, and 20 men, who will remain at Westport, Mo. I would respectfully ask the assistant adjutant-general to send me the order for the last detail to establish a station at Little Santa Fé, near the Kansas boundary, and for the other changes ordered by General Brown, commanding district, as I have received none yet. Any further changes required, if this meets your approval, will be immediately complied with. Companies B, D, and M are here on continued and severe duties. Company D furnishes all the escort over the district with trains, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel Second Colorado Cavalry,
Comdg. Fourth Sub-District, District of Central Missouri.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March* 1, 1864.
(Received 29th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of [February] 28th does not meet the issue relating to my command. The ambiguity relates to the *locus in quo* involved in the words "Fort Smith." In a military sense I suppose it includes the town, the heights to be fortified, and the necessary outposts, together with the troops in these places. As a mili-

tary term it seems to include this or nothing, for the stone inclosure is no fort, and no troops are in it. To resolve doubts, I suggested the change of line so as to include adjacent counties, so as to include the dependent outposts. The ambiguity is not disposed of, as it may be, and I hope will be, by some change in the wording of departmental orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 1, 1864.

His Excellency W. M. STONE,
Governor of the State of Iowa:

GOVERNOR: I am in receipt of your proclamation of the 10th, and your note asking my co-operation to prevent persons from running away from the draft on the pretext of going to the new gold mines. I have referred the matter to the honorable the Secretary of War for instructions. They are not only coming from Iowa into my department, but I have information from most of the States east of the Missouri as far as Ohio of a coming tide. The news from Idaho is almost fabulous, and it is hard to tell whether love of gold or fear of the draft has the longest end of the singletree.

I hope your appeal will touch the patriotism of Iowa citizens to remind them of their duty, and secure Iowa from a reproach of running away from a call to duty; but the subject as to my command involves such a vast number of persons who are engaged in outfits, and would require such extensive police regulations to regulate, that I deem it necessary to ask instructions before I issue orders that I have not troops to carry out. Some say the Idaho mines, although very rich, are very narrow in dimensions. If this be so our friends will have to fall back as they did from Pike's Peak, with a rush and a howl. I am expecting trouble in my department arising from this gold influx, but will do all I can to keep matters level. I have just returned from an 800 miles' march through the Indian and Arkansas country, which will explain my delay in answering your favor.

Truly, Governor, your friend and servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 1, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit, inclosed, an application* from General Sully for permission to raise by enlistment or by hire, in the quartermaster's department, 200 frontiersmen for duty with his expedition against the Indians this summer, to be discharged from service at the end of the summer or at any time during the campaign when he can dispense with their services.

* Not found.

The reason he assigns for employing these men are entirely conclusive, and I am sure will address themselves to your approval. I earnestly request that this application be granted. I believe these men to be essential to the success of his operations in the comparatively unknown region which will be the theater of his operations. An early answer to this application is respectfully asked, for obvious reasons.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 2, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: In order to insure the success of operations indicated by the General-in-Chief, I request that you will, if practicable, furnish a force of, say, 10,000 men, with a proper proportion of artillery, to proceed up the Red River in time to reach Alexandria, La., on or about the 17th instant, with supplies for thirty days. If this force should be able, with the assistance of the gun-boats, to strike Harrisonburg, on the Black River, before marching on Alexandria, it would be very desirable to have it done. My impression is that I shall be able to occupy Alexandria by the day stated.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 31. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 2, 1864.

All suits, or other legal proceedings in the State courts of Louisiana, against the lessees of property from the Government of the United States, real or personal, for possession, occupation, rent, or trespass, are hereby suspended until further orders. Any persons who may have claims against such lessees or who are aggrieved by such occupation will present their claims to the provost-marshal of the department.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 54. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., March 2, 1864.

* * * * * * *

3. The First Delaware Battery, Capt. Benjamin Nields commanding, will proceed without delay to Franklin, La., via New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad. On its arrival it will be reported to Major-General Franklin, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

11. The Eighth Vermont Volunteers will without delay be sent to Algiers, and reported to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, who will give the necessary orders to prepare that portion which has re-enlisted as veterans to proceed North on furlough, in accordance with General Orders, No. 376, of 1863, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, and, when these preparations are completed, will give the necessary orders for the movement. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 2, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of extract of Special Orders, No. 53, directing me to proceed to Pass Cavallo and assume command of military affairs on the coast and frontier of Texas, &c. In view of the limited Federal force in that quarter, and of possible eventualities, I write to request that the general commanding the department may, if upon this suggestion he may think proper to do so, authorize me to receive, organize, drill, muster in, arm, and equip Texas volunteers, both white and black. Of course the officers of such organizations would only be nominated by me for confirmation or rejection, in the discretion of the general commanding the department.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—In any event, it would be well, perhaps, that I should be authorized to organize a company of mounted Texan scouts, to be used in squads wherever occasion may require, and to be paid as enlisted volunteers, or out of the quartermaster's fund.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

There are already two regiments of Texas cavalry recruiting, but not nearly full; one company of scouts and a skeleton regiment of infantry (Thirteenth) for the Corps d'Afrique. All these Major-General McClernand is authorized and desired to fill to the legal maximum. Other skeleton regiments will be sent down, to be filled as in General McClernand's opinion occasion may offer.

By command:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March* 2, 1864.

I. The following regiments are authorized to have inscribed on their colors the names of the several battles set opposite them, in accordance with paragraph 11, Appendix B, Revised Army Regulations, 1863:

Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry Volunteers: Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Eleventh Indiana Infantry Volunteers: Romney, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Jackson.

II. The following are the dates at which the above-named actions took place:

Romney, June 11, 1861; Fort Donelson, February 13, 14, and 15, 1862; Shiloh, April 6 and 7, 1862; Chickasaw Bluffs, December 29, 1862; Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863; Port Gibson, May 1, 1863; Champion's Hill, May 16, 1863; Black River Bridge, May 17, 1863; Vicksburg, invested May 18, 1863, assaulted May 19 and 22, 1863, surrendered July 4, 1863; Jackson, invested July 10, 1863, surrendered July 15, 1863.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. } HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, *Indianola, Tex., March* 2, 1864.

I. So much of Special Orders, No. 43, from these headquarters, as orders the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers to be ready to move with all its camp and garrison equipage at six hours' notice is hereby rescinded.

II. The Forty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, Col. James Keigwin commanding, will immediately embark on board the steamer Planter, with all their camp and garrison equipage.

III. The following-named enlisted men are detailed temporarily as scouts, and will report at once to Captain Armstrong, commanding Texas Scouts, but in case Captain Armstrong's command be separated from the division they will at once return to their regiments: Sergt. George W. Brown, Company B, Twenty-second Iowa Volunteers; Private Joseph L. Carter, Company I, Twenty-first Iowa Volunteers.

By command of Brigadier-General Warren:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *March* 2, 1864.

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President of the United States:

I have issued the following address. Everything is working harmoniously.*

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

*For correspondence in relation to re-establishing a civil government in Arkansas loyal to the Union, see Series III.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, February 29, 1864.

To the People of Arkansas:

It affords the general commanding the highest gratification to be able to say that by the conduct of the army under his command, in connection with the wise administration of the Government by its officers at Washington, peace has been so far restored in your midst as to enable you to institute proceedings for the restoration of the civil government, by which order may be firmly established and the rights of persons and property secured against violence and the dangers of anarchy.

The convention of your citizens held at Little Rock during the last month has adopted a constitution and submitted it to you for your approval or rejection. That constitution is based upon the principles of freedom, and it is for you now to say by your voluntary and unbiased action whether it shall be your fundamental law. While it may have defects in the main, in accordance with the views of that portion of the people who have been resisting the fratricidal attempt which has been made during the last three years to overthrow the Government of our country, the convention has fixed the 14th day of March next on which to decide this great question, and the general commanding is only following the instructions of his Government when he says to you that every facility will be afforded for the expression of your sentiments, uninfluenced by any considerations save those which affect your own interests and those of your posterity.

If you will now institute a government of your own, he feels great confidence in assuring you that quiet and security will soon be restored to your entire borders. Those who have been unwisely led by the counsels of bad men to engage in the unjustifiable and wicked rebellion will speedily return and acknowledge the rightful sovereignty of the State, as well as the supremacy of the National Government over the whole dominion, and peace will prevail throughout the land. The election will be held and the returns be made in accordance with the schedule adopted by the convention, and no interference from any quarter will be allowed to prevent the free expression of the loyal men of the State on that day. The schedule will be hereto appended. To render the election valid there must be cast 5,406 votes.

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, *March* 2, 1864—4 p. m.
(Received 7.20 p. m.)

Major-General ROSECRANS:

The Secretary of War decides that the re-enlistment of the Missouri State Militia must be in accordance with the instructions of the provost-marshal-general dated December 22, 1863.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 2, 1864.
(Received 9.40 a. m., 3d.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army:

I have pretty well mastered the situation in Missouri and desire to propose some important changes, which I think will increase our force and remove most of the causes of discontent and agitation, but the details can best be explained to you in person, with the Governor of Missouri present.

He goes to-morrow to Washington. Please order me there at the same time.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

IRONTON, MO., *March* 2, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

SIR: After waiting impatiently for almost two years for protection on the south border of Missouri, and hearing also that you had been misinformed concerning the condition of the border of the State, including Oregon, Ripley, Carter, and Butler Counties, being that I am a citizen of Ripley County, I now take the liberty to write you a few lines to let you know our desperate condition. There ranges in those counties above named bands of robbers, some citizens of that county and others, that have run from up north in this State and concentrated on the line, which numbers from 600 to 1,000 men, which consists of the notorious Reves, Freeman, Reed, Boze, Barnes, and others. These bands range between our posts, Patterson, Mo., and Batesville, Ark., which is near 150 miles between. The barbarous and insufferable treatment the Union men and families get from those bands, at their discretion, the records of history hardly has a parallel.

The Union men are hunted, and if found are shot or killed in some other way, and often our families are shamefully and grossly insulted by these desperate bloody-handed bushwhackers. Nor is this the worst. We not having the liberty to make a crop last year, and our property and provisions being taken away from us by those bands, there are many families without relief [who] shortly will be reduced to starvation, and unless we can have some protection, there will be over half the farms in the above-named counties that will go uncultivated this year. If there could be a post held either at Doniphan, Mo., or Pocahontas, Ark., it would give us relief, and if we are not allowed to have it, we will have to resort to some means to move our families out from there, and will give all that scope of country up to the worst rebel bushwhackers there are in all the West. Scouting through that country will never civilize it. There has been scouting through there that has killed and captured a great many of them, but as soon as our scouts turn back, they come out of the brush and return to their former depredations.

And hoping among the many thousands there is in the field that your honor will send a few to our relief,

Most respectfully, yours, &c.,

RICHARD HUDSON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Commanding Central District, Warrensburg, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the department to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 14th ultimo, relative to the counties of Cass, Jackson, and Bates being added to a district composed of the country adjoining in Kansas, &c. The commanding general approves of your views upon this subject. He sees no force in moving the line eastward, for there would still be a border. Prompt action and just administration under existing orders from these headquarters will doubtless insure adequate protection.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SECOND SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Sedalia, Mo., March 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Lexington, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to your instructions, I left this place on the 26th ultimo for Saline County, arriving at Marshall same evening. From thence I proceeded to Cambridge, from there to Frankfort, thence to Miami, and then to Fairview, and back to Marshall, returning to Sedalia yesterday. I found all quiet and favorable. The business men (loyal) in the river towns are quite solicitous for protection, having been during the past summer repeatedly robbed and abused by the guerrilla Blunt and his attachés.

With the small force at my command it would of course be impossible to afford especial protection to all these towns. The best that can be done is to so dispose of the troops as to afford the greatest possible protection to the largest number of people. Frankfort is a German settlement, all loyal, from which some 70 men have enlisted in our army. These people, therefore, have special claims upon our sympathy and support. I therefore ordered one company to that place, which can likewise protect Cambridge, distant 6 miles, and operate in a district of country which has been infested with rebel outlaws during the war. My purpose was to station one company at Fairview, but on visiting there I found no water or wood nearer than 2 miles, and after considering all things and consulting with a number of well-informed and trustworthy citizens, I determined to send this company to Miami.

Company F, Captain Wilson commanding, is ordered to Frankfort. Company I, Capt. Squire Ballew commanding, is ordered to Miami. Company M, Captain Queen commanding, is stationed at Marshall. From Marshall I sent, yesterday morning, two scouts, 25 men in each, to the La Fayette border, to feel well through there for two or three days. The company at Brownsville I think of ordering to Ebenezer Church, 16 miles west of Marshall, on the La Fayette line, and about 8 miles from Brownsville. This locality is poisoned with bushwhackers, and has always been their haunt and passway. They can render much more service there than at Brownsville, and if protection at the latter place becomes necessary I will throw a small detachment there. Capt. William B. Ballew, at Quincy, informs me of the appearance of about 15 bushwhackers in the vicinity of Hermitage. He had sent a scout after them; not yet heard from. I will look well to matters in that direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Colonel 7th Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Commanding.

GILLIS' HOTEL,
Kansas City, Mo., March 2, 1864.

J. B. BULLENE,
Actg. Sec. of Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the resolutions passed by the Chamber of Commerce of Kansas City. You will please transmit to the chamber the high appreciation I entertain of their tender of an active co-operation and support in the

administration of the vexed question of the border, believing that the solution most readily lies in means that may be adopted for the revival of unrestricted commercial and social relations between the people of Kansas and Missouri, and that this may be most easily effected by the construction of the Pacific Railroad.

I shall probably find it necessary for the present that my headquarters should be at some point in the border counties, near the center of that important work, but I intend in a short time to establish them permanently at this city. The delay in doing so will be no longer than may be required to have this end secured. In the mean time your city and its business will be under the personal charge of competent officers. I have the honor further to state that such representations have been made to Major-General Rosecrans that, with the co-operation of Major-General Curtis (which no doubt will be given), will secure your trade with Kansas and New Mexico from interruption.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 2, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: Expeditions sent out for twenty or thirty days have invariably heretofore carried their rations and supplies in the 6-mule wagons. From six to ten days' supplies are often carried on the horses. I believe that a pack-mule train will be a great improvement, and have had the quartermaster procure 500 pack-saddles, which have just arrived here. Parties experienced in this method of transportation say that it is not so available in a rough timbered country as on a prairie, but I shall try the experiment anyway soon. Forage is procured by the district quartermaster by contract at certain prices, or rather at a stipulated price, except in cases of great public necessity, when it is taken and a voucher given, to be valid on proof of loyalty.

Scouts and bodies of troops moving through the country take from those who can spare it forage and subsistence, by their officers, who give a voucher similar to the one above spoken of, specifying the property and amount taken. These vouchers, signed by proper officers, are presented to the quartermaster or commissary of subsistence and adjusted and paid promptly, ordinarily, if proper and the parties are entitled to pay, being loyal. The quartermaster states that fully three-quarters of all vouchers given for grain and forage are paid in cash on presentation, and the same is true of subsistence vouchers. There has been some delay and trouble in a few cases, arising from some misunderstanding between the quartermaster of the enrolled militia and the U. S. quartermaster.

It would be practicable and advisable to have grain brought to the important points on our main routes, if proposals for so doing had been advertised for and let at the proper season of the year—last summer. In my judgment the scarcity of forage and grain here is entirely owing to the neglect of the proper authorities to provide for

it at that time. Thousands, perhaps millions, of tons of hay, or what would have made hay—grass—was allowed to rot on the ground within 10 miles of this place last season; nor was any grain secured, when an abundance of both might have been secured either by contract or purchase at that time, and hay by the troops themselves. A contract to supply forage at our posts cannot be made before July at a reasonable rate, and until that time we shall have to get forage as we have been doing, as best we can, and from remote places. There never need be, and never will be, any scarcity of forage here if proper steps are taken and efforts made to secure it at the proper season of the year. Last year no steps were taken to secure any more forage than was needed from day to day and [no] contracts let for future supplies; hence the condition.

What could be done by the quartermasters of the department at this season, advertising for forage for the whole command and specifying amounts to be delivered at the various posts, I do not know. Unquestionably great advantages would result by such a course at the proper season. The State Militia troops here have learned the act of capturing bushwhackers to a degree approaching perfection, and when they come in destroy them very rapidly. Great advantages will result, I think, from the pack-mule system, both on the grounds [of] efficiency of our troops against the enemy and the economy of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 2, 1864.

COMMANDING GENERAL DEPT. OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have ordered the company of the Eleventh Kansas Volunteers which escorted the Governor of Arizona to Fort Whipple, Ariz., to be sent back to the Rio Grande at the earliest practicable day, when it will at once be returned to your department.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 32. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 3, 1864.

Incontestable evidence has been presented to these headquarters that great injustice has been done to the Government and to the cause of public order by the transfer, under judicial forms, of property belonging to rebel parties, or enemies of the United States, in which the Government and the people have an indirect, if not positive, interest. In order that justice may be done to all parties and the rights of the Government and the people may be protected, it is hereby ordered that all transfers of real estate holden by or belonging to enemies of the Government by judicial decree, conveyance, or otherwise, be suspended until the government of the State

be re-established upon a basis consistent with the permanent peace of the country, or the Congress of the United States shall have established definite regulations for the final disposition of such property.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 55. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., March* 3, 1864.

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13. The following transfers and assignment of artillery are hereby ordered: The First Indiana Battery to be transferred from the First to the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps; the Chicago Mercantile Battery from the Fourth to the First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. The Second Connecticut Battery assigned to Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, and will be reported to the commanding officer of this division.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., *March* 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: In compliance with order, I have the honor to inclose reports of the armament of Fort Jackson and Fort Saint Philip.

I am, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. S. BULKLEY,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT SAINT PHILIP, LA., *February* 24, 1864.

Capt. C. S. BULKLEY,
Assistant Quartermaster, &c.:

CAPTAIN: In compliance with your request, I give you herewith the strength of garrison, number and condition of armament at Fort Saint Philip:

15-inch Rodmans, unmounted	2
100-pounder Parrotts, unmounted	5
30-pounder Parrotts, in good order	5
32-pounder guns, model of 1829, in good order	9
32-pounder gun, unserviceable	1
42-pounder guns, model of 1831, in good order	6
24-pounder guns, model of 1819, in good order	15
8-inch columbiads, model of 1844, in good order	4
8-inch columbiad, model of 1861, in good order	1
Total number of guns	48
Unmounted and unserviceable	8
Leaving in good order	40

13-inch sea-coast mortar, dismounted	1
10-inch sea-coast mortars, good order	4
10-inch siege mortar, good order	1
8-inch siege mortar, good order	1
Total number of mortars	7
Dismounted	1
Total number serviceable	6

The garrison consists of Fifth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, Colonel Hartwell, 291 men; Company A, First Heavy Artillery, Captain Loring, 110 men; total strength of garrison, 401 men.

On account of the large number of guns to be mounted, and the vast amount of engineer work to be done, I think the Fifth Infantry should be made a full regiment and its commanding officer mustered in.

Very respectfully, I am, captain, your most obedient servant,

CHARLES A. HARTWELL,
First Lieutenant, Eleventh U. S. Infantry,
Commissioned Col. Fifth Infy., Corps d'Afrique, Comdg. Post.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Statement of the number and kind of guns at Fort Jackson, La., February 24, 1864.

Barbette:	
15-inch guns, mounted	2
100-pounder guns, mounted, Parrott rifles	5
30-pounder guns, mounted, Parrott rifles (small caliber)	5
7-inch gun, mounted, rifled	1
42-pounder guns, mounted	6
32-pounder guns, mounted	11
32-pounder guns, dismounted	2
24-pounder guns, mounted	4
24-pounder guns, dismounted	5
10-inch guns, mounted, columbiads	2
8-inch guns, mounted, columbiads	3
Casemate:	
8-inch mortars, mounted	3
24-pounder guns, mounted	14
5-inch howitzers, mounted	10
Barbette:	
Right wing battery:	
32-pounder guns, mounted	3
24-pounder guns, mounted	3
7-inch howitzers, mounted	2
30-pounder gun, dismounted, Parrott rifle	1
Water battery:	
10-inch mortar, mounted	1
10-inch columbiad, mounted	1
8-inch columbiads, mounted	2
32-pounder guns, mounted, rifled	2

D. W. HALL,
Captain, Engineer in Charge.

Captain BUCKLEY.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

HDQRS. 19TH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES IN WESTERN LA.,
Franklin, March 3, 1864.

1. No vehicles or animals will be allowed to accompany this command except those authorized by Army Regulations and general orders.

2. No negroes shall accompany the command except authorized officers' servants, employés of the quartermaster's and commissary departments, and enlisted cooks; and all officers' servants must be furnished with passes signed by their employers, stating their positions, and if they ride, whether they are authorized to ride. Any negro found riding a horse or mule without such a pass will be dismounted and arrested, and his animal will be turned over to the quartermaster's department.

3. No women shall accompany the command except by express authority from these headquarters, given upon written application through the ordinary channels.

4. Commanding officers and inspectors will give their personal attention to the proper execution of these orders.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CONFIDENTIAL.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Commanding U. S. Forces in Arkansas:

GENERAL: Since dispatching my aide-de-camp (Lieutenant Sargent) to you, I have had the advantage of a personal interview with Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, commanding Department of the Tennessee. General Sherman will be ready to move in connection with the proposed operations of your and my expeditions against Shreveport on the 7th instant. I now have an efficient column prepared at Franklin, La., and intend to move on the 7th instant toward Alexandria, which point I expect to reach on the 17th instant, and to meet General Sherman's column at that point at that date.

General Sherman will probably clear the Black River of the enemy on his way to Alexandria. He is much in favor of your adopting a direct line from Little Rock to Shreveport by Camden and Overton; but in that matter you will of course use your own judgment. Inclosed I send you a copy of my letter* of yesterday's date to Major-General Sherman, to the requests of which he has given his assent. The force which I shall march from Franklin against Alexandria will be about 17,000 men, including at least 5,000 cavalry. Will you have the goodness, general, to inform me fully of your intentions by the return of the bearer of this letter?

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 3, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel BAUMER,
First Nebraska Cavalry:

You will hereafter keep your men ready for action at a moment's notice. Every night they will have their arms and accouterments ready to put on, and a full supply of ammunition must be kept in

*See p. 481.

the cartridge-box. During daytime the men must remain in camp. Your personal attention is demanded to this order, and you will cause your officers to be unusually vigilant in carrying out preparations for instant service. Everything must be in readiness. Instruct your camp sentinels to be watchful, and to report to you any unusual occurrence without delay. Should the report be important you will report to these headquarters without delay the subject-matter of the sentinel's observations. The colonel commanding has good reasons for requiring this extra vigilance and requires secrecy on the part of commanding officers in relation to it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. S. SEATON,
Lieutenant and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

(Copy sent to Lieutenant-Colonel Stephens, Eleventh Missouri Cavalry; Colonel Baxter, Fourth Arkansas Mounted Infantry; Lieutenant von Bodungen, Company D, Second Missouri Artillery; Captain Weatherwax, Company G, First Nebraska Cavalry.)

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOHN W. STEPHENS,
Eleventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers, Batesville, Ark.:

COLONEL: You will send 100 men of your command, properly officered, armed, equipped, and furnished with five days' rations, toward Pocahontas, on Black River. The force will be divided into two detachments of 50 men each, one to move east toward Elgin and thence up west side of Black River to Smithville, there to await the arrival of the other detachment, which will move via Hookram toward Smithville and join the first detachment. After making a junction the senior officer will assume command of the whole and move toward Pocahontas, returning by way of Wild Haws. You will instruct the officers in charge of the detachments to obtain all the information of the enemy's strength and position they can; to gather all the beef-cattle they can find without causing suffering to the inhabitants. They will bring in all the large, serviceable horses they can procure, always selecting those belonging to known disloyalists, and give receipts for everything they take, ordering the persons from whom the property is taken to report to the chief quartermaster or chief commissary of this district for settlement. Correct journals of the march and of all property taken will be kept by these officers, and returns made immediately after their arrival here. Every effort will be made by this force to destroy guerrillas and capture as many of the enemy as possible. You are strictly charged not to permit your men to bring in any horses but good, sound, serviceable horses, unless they are those captured from the enemy, which last will be turned over to the provost-marshal of this district immediately on the arrival of the detachment at this place. You will instruct your officers and men to be courteous and kind toward the defenseless inhabitants of the country, and to afford any help or assistance in their power to the loyal portion of the citizens among whom they pass. Caution your officers not to trust their memories, but to make prompt entries in their respective journals of all matters of interest,

especially those relating to the enemy's forces. Vigilance and strict discipline among the troops must be enforced, and reports from the inhabitants to the contrary will receive proper consideration.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Commanding District.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 3, 1864—9.30 p. m.

(Received 4th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,

Commanding Department of the Missouri:

Your telegram of yesterday submitted to Secretary of War, who declines for the present to give the order asked for.

H. W. HALLECK,

General-in-Chief.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *March* 3, 1864.

General FISK:

My scouts report no considerable force of the enemy in a body in Northeast Arkansas. Reves has a company near Cherokee Bay. Freeman, after his skirmish with the First Nebraska, crossed to the east side of Black River at Pocahontas, then moved to Powhatan, crossed Cash Swamp, and came on to Crowley's Ridge, near Jonesborough. The last account of them placed them at Cotton Plant, below Jacksonport. We do not believe there are sufficient guerrillas who can be combined in Northeast Arkansas to resist 200 of our men.

J. B. ROGERS,

Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,

Harrisonville, Mo., March 3, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,

Commanding Fourth Sub-District:

COLONEL: In compliance with Special Orders, No. —, from headquarters Fourth Sub-District, Companies I and L, Second Colorado Cavalry, have taken up position in Bates County.

Permit me, then, to call your special attention to the condition of matters at this station. This station is now guarded by one company (G), reporting to-day 39 privates for duty. You will understand that there are considerable quantities of stores, commissary and quartermaster's, here to be protected. To do this, to furnish the necessary stable, post, and picket guards, and also a detail each day to go into the country to collect forage, leaves no men for scouting duty from this station, or at least so few as to render them almost ineffective. The forage parties, having to go from 6 to 12 miles to collect forage, must necessarily be of sufficient force to protect teams. Escorts for various persons and parties being frequently called for, really leaves a comparatively small force at this station for its protection. Considering matters in this light, I cannot but regard it that the present force at this station is inadequate to its proper protection and, at the same time, accomplish anything by way of scouting from this point. You will remark at once that I ignore the forces here of Enrolled Missouri Militia. They cannot be regarded as

effective except in cases of extreme emergency. A majority of them are in the country surrounding, and are preparing for spring work on their farms. They are not then of any practicable value at this place.

Trusting that this may meet with your favorable consideration, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. PRITCHARD,
Major, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Steamer Diana, under motion, March 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I had the honor to receive your letter of the 2d instant yesterday at New Orleans, but was unable to answer it except verbally, and I now reduce it to writing.

I will arrive at Vicksburg the 6th instant, and I expect to meet there my command from Canton, out of which I will select two divisions of about 10,000 men, embark them under a good commander, and order him, first, to rendezvous at the mouth of Red River and, in concert with Admiral Porter (if he agree), to strike Harrisonburg a hard blow; second, to return to Red River and ascend it, aiming to reach Alexandria on March 17 to report to you; third, that this command, designed to operate by water, will not be encumbered with land transportation, say two wagons to a regiment, but with an ample supply of stores, including mortars and heavy rifled guns, to be used against fortified places; fourth, that I calculate, and so report to General Grant, that this detachment of his forces in no event go beyond Shreveport, and that you spare them the moment you can, trying to get them back to the Mississippi in thirty days from the time they actually enter Red River. The year is wearing away fast, and I would like to carry to General Grant, at Huntsville, Ala., every man of his division as early in April as possible, as I am sure we ought to move from the base of the Tennessee River to the south before the season is too far advanced—say April 15 next.

I feel certain of your complete success, provided you make the concentration in time, to assure which I will see in person to the embarkation and dispatch of my quota, and I will write to General Steele, conveying to him my personal and professional opinion that the present opportunity is the most perfect one that will ever offer itself to him to clear out his enemies.

Wishing you all honor and success, I am, with respect, your friend and servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *March* 4, 1864—12 m.

Brigadier-General STONE:

Nothing of importance to report this morning. The cavalry skirmish resulted in our loss of 2 men, prisoners. The enemy lost 1 killed and 1 prisoner.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *March* 4, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Fonda has returned with the party sent to Baton Rouge to repair telegraph wire. The party lost 3 men prisoners in a skirmish on the way down. The enemy are becoming more active in this vicinity, but no large force.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *March* 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

All quiet in this district. Barrett's cavalry having been relieved, passed to the front to-day. I would respectfully ask whether the reports of the One hundred and thirty-first New York Volunteers, stationed at Brashear, are to be made to these headquarters.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, La., March 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: As my orders contemplate defensive operations, it is particularly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, that a skillful and active military engineer should be assigned to duty with this corps, under orders to report to me without delay. If a military engineer officer cannot be assigned I desire, if there be no objections, that a competent civil engineer be employed and sent to me by authority of the major-general commanding the department.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
New Orleans, March 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Inclosed will be found the petition* of loyal citizens of Indianola, Tex., explaining itself. The indorsement of Major-General Dana thereon implies at least personal regret on his part of the evacuation of Indianola by our forces, although the communication to General Ord, of the 15th ultimo (of which a copy was furnished you), implied that his military opinion was in favor of it. Independently of the indorsement, subscribers bringing this petition inform me that General Dana said to them orally that with the

* Not found as an inclosure.

addition of three or four regiments he would be able to hold Indianola against the enemy. The case of the petitioners is a hard one, and I will be happy to carry out any instructions for their benefit. I understand that the first boat for Pass Cavallo will not be ready to leave before next Tuesday morning.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 6, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

Instructions were sent March 5, 1864, to Major-General McClernand, commanding Thirteenth Army Corps, to provide for the families of Indianola, and to furnish transportation for such as desire it to New Orleans.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 7. } *Algiers, La., March* 4, 1864.

Brigadier-General McGinnis having been temporarily relieved from the command of the Third Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the same.

R. A. CAMERON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Division.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Steamer Diana, March 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

DEAR GENERAL: I am now going from New Orleans to Vicksburg. I went down purposely to see General Banks about the Shreveport movement. I found all his preparations complete, and he will positively leave on the 7th instant, and promises to be at Alexandria on the 17th. His line of march is by Opelousas. I have undertaken to send 10,000 men by water, in concert with the gunboats, from Vicksburg to Alexandria by the same date. I understand you also have undertaken to act in concert, but the route and manner are not clear to me. General Banks says you move via Monroe. When three armies start from distant bases, by the science of war they should meet at some point agreed on sooner than there is a possibility of the enemy (supposed to be superior to either one of the opposing armies) being able to reach it; but in this case rapidity of movement and the enemy's tenderness for Shreveport would warrant each column (supposed to be over 10,000) to move straight on Shreveport, for I don't believe Kirby Smith would risk Shreveport to go out and meet either of your armies; but I won't

make any opinion, but as a friend and brother officer I advise you to move with great rapidity and not stand too much on preliminary preparation.

You may safely rely on the country for forage, meat, and partial supplies of corn meal. General Grant will need on the Tennessee every man he can collect in all April, and this Shreveport movement, like mine on Meridian, is only justified on the ground of rapid execution and to result in setting free the troops hitherto held to defend points. By destroying Meridian and the railroads centering there I make it impossible for our enemy to threaten our river by anything but cavalry, and therefore we can draw from the garrisons of Columbus, Memphis, and Vicksburg full 15,000 men to re-enforce the armies in Tennessee. If in like manner you destroy by a rapid movement the enemy's force on Red River, you also could give us from 5,000 to 8,000 men. Of course you will need all your cavalry, and were I you I would move toward Shreveport by the most direct route with all your force, and after passing Arkadelphia would send back a part with the feeble and foot-sore to swell the garrison deemed necessary for Little Rock. The moment Kirby Smith sees three columns all tending to Shreveport he will call for every man he has, and then decide to fight at Shreveport or save his army by retiring on Marshall, Tex. I believe he will do the latter.

In my Meridian move my cavalry failed me. It did not leave Memphis till February 11, when it was appointed to reach Meridian February 10, and the force did not go south of Columbus, Miss. Had it started on time it would have reached me, and I could have prevented Polk's army escaping across the Tombigbee. As it was, Polk got across on the 17th, three days after I entered Meridian. Either Hurlbut or A. J. Smith will command the forces I send up Red River.

Your friend, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5.

HDQRS. DIST. OF THE FRONTIER,
DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 4, 1864.

Stealing, pillaging, and burning fence rails must and shall be stopped. It is demoralizing to the army, injurious to the Government, and disastrous to peaceable citizens. The farms must be tilled and crops raised. A commander is justified in taking that which is necessary to subsist his men and animals, but it must be done by his order only, and he must give receipts and account for what he takes, so that loyal people may receive a just compensation. If troops destroy fences, plunder houses, kill or take away stock, the value of the property taken or destroyed shall be stopped against such troops on their respective pay-rolls. Wagon-masters shall be held accountable for the conduct of the teamsters and all others under them, and if either are guilty of the outrages named they shall be discharged from the service without pay.

If officers do not use all the means in their power to prevent these evils, stoppages of their pay shall be made against them for the value of the property taken or destroyed, equally with the men, in proportion to their salary; and furthermore, such officers will be recom-

mended to department headquarters for dismissal from the service. In order to ascertain more fully who commit these outrages every commander of an escort or of an expedition shall furnish these headquarters in writing, immediately on his return, a full and accurate account of each day's march, giving the date of the month, stating on whose plantation he camped at night, what depredations were committed, if any, what property was brought in, if any, and what property was taken by his orders, and will hand in his report in person. Each officer will, before starting on an expedition, call at these headquarters and procure a copy of these orders.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. M. Thayer:

W. S. WHITTEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 36. } *St. Louis, Mo., March* 4, 1864.

I. Col. J. P. Sanderson, Thirteenth U. S. Infantry, is announced as provost-marshal-general of this department. He will enter upon his duties without delay.

II. Lieut. Col. A. Jacobson, Twenty-seventh Missouri Volunteers, is announced as assistant to the provost-marshal-general. He will perform the duties of inspector of the provost-marshal-general's department.

III. All railroads, express companies, and other public carriers are hereby prohibited from transporting or delivering to any person within this department any arms or ammunition until the owner or consignee has filed with them the permission of the district commander or the district provost-marshal, approved by the district commander, to purchase the same.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 4, 1864.

General Orders, No. 31, current series, from these headquarters, is so far modified as to authorize the muster-in of all recruits for Missouri State Militia regiments who were enlisted prior to the 16th day of February, 1864, provided such musters do not increase the force of the regiment above the minimum prescribed by general orders of the War Department. Those in excess of the minimum, as well as those enlisted subsequent to the 16th of February, will be permitted to enlist in Missouri volunteer regiments, and will be mustered in those regiments from the date at which they actually commence to do duty.

The musters will be made by assistant commissaries of musters only. In no case is a U. S. district provost-marshal authorized to make musters for this force.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

DEAR GENERAL: On my return from a long march down through the Indian country, and up through Arkansas and Missouri, I am glad to find your friendly letter of the 26th of January.* I have been received very kindly by all parties in this unhappy country, and I am extremely anxious to preserve and deserve their confidence. There is much anxiety concerning affairs in La Fayette, Jackson, and other counties within your district, and I am glad to hear you have removed your headquarters to Warrensburg, much more convenient to the most troublesome portion of General Rosecrans' department.

I have located General McKean adjacent to you on this side, and I hope you will both of you join hands, not only in keeping such fiends as Quantrill and Todd out of the country, but in preventing all border difficulties between Missouri and Kansas. Your side of the line, being rough timber country, is most difficult to guard, and you need a large force, as I have suggested in letters and indorsements which I have sent to General Rosecrans. I shall be very glad indeed, general, to meet you here. I hope General Rosecrans, too, will take this place in on any visit he may make to Kansas. The people on both sides expect us to conclude the border warfare, and I do hope we may succeed. I am always glad to hear, general, of your prosperity, and you may always rely on my cordial support and friendship.

I remain, very truly, your old commander,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 4, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

The general commanding desires to know if any assistance will be required within the limits of your district to enforce the draft.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

(Copy to commanding officer District of Rolla and Generals Guitar and Brown.)

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *March* 4, 1864.

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp, Saint Louis, Mo.:

The provost-marshal reports that the quota to be drafted from this district to be but 10 men. These, no doubt, will be recruited before the day of draft. No assistance will be required in any event.

JNO. B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General.

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* Not found.

ROLLA, MO., *March* 4, 1864.

Major BOND,
Aide-de-Camp, Saint Louis, Mo.:

A large escort had to be sent with the enrolling officer, and I presume a larger one will be required to enforce the draft. I have not a single man to spare. Sometimes cannot even relieve my pickets for forty-eight hours.

JOS. A. EPPSTEIN,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 4, 1864.

CITIZENS OF KANSAS CITY:

GENTLEMEN: I find on my return from the Arkansas River your letter of the 12th ultimo, asking me to station troops—

Along the Santa Fé and Fort Scott roads, in sufficient numbers and at suitable points for the protection of the trade and travel upon both of these routes.

And after saying—

Our people, New Mexico and Southern Kansas, are dreading a repetition of the robberies and murders of the spring of 1863—

You add:

We respectfully ask that you will give us such assurances of the protection of their and our interests within your department as will enable us to guarantee to our patrons entire safety of person and property.

In reply I can only assure you that I shall try to dispose of the forces of my command in such a way as will best protect life and property of every kind.

The commercial channels you name run through and near important settlements and towns and will therefore deserve and receive my special attention. But while we have war we may not secure the blessings of peace. The outrages committed on the unarmed and unoffending people of this department would disgrace savage or Sepoy warfare, and it is not surprising that the people of New Mexico and Southern Kansas are "dreading a repetition." It would be a disgrace to humanity and the age to have repeated the cowardly massacres of Baxter Springs and Lawrence. But who can give us assurances against such secret organizations, or who can determine the number and location of forces to "guarantee" safety and security against such inhuman barbarities? I can only exert my best judgment faithfully, and I promise you that my troops will do their best to prevent, repel, and avenge any repetition of the infernal raids upon the soil of Kansas or within my department.

I also confidently rely on your citizens and the troops of your department to cordially unite in these efforts, and with such a determination on both sides of the border, I know such things can be and will be prevented. You and I know where the vipers have assembled to arrange, organize, and project the fiendish assaults on the commercial channels and depots of this country, and you must perceive the necessity of watching the nests and destroying the eggs that hatch the demons that disgrace humanity.

I know that commercially you are great sufferers. Your beautiful and once prominent city has been paralyzed and impaired by the

infamous folly of a disloyal, wild, and wicked population that harbored and helped bushwhackers in the broken, tangled woodlands south of your important position.

They were the worst foes to you and to Missouri, as they are a disgrace to the world, and your lines of commerce through my department and your happiness and prosperity at home must hereafter, as before, depend much on the efforts of yourselves and your loyal neighbors in aiding the troops on both sides of department lines in giving timely notice and material aid when even a sign of such foes shall appear in any portion of our common country. Knowing your loyal devotion to our cause, and confiding in your generous sympathy toward the loyal people of this department, I confidently assure you of a cordial co-operation by the troops and people of my command to secure to you and to ourselves all possible security, and finally to suppress the ravages of this ungodly rebellion, and restore peace, prosperity, and happiness to our whole country.

Assuring you personally of my anxious and devoted efforts to protect your commercial interests in and out of my command, I remain, gentlemen, your very obedient and humble servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST, *Milwaukee, Wis., March* 4, 1864.

The Military District of Minnesota is hereby extended to include all the territory east of a line drawn from the head of Pembina River to the western extremity of Devil's Lake; thence to the head of James River; thence following the course of James River southerly to the forty-fourth parallel of latitude; thence east along that parallel to the Big Sioux River; thence along the line of that river to the northern boundary of the State of Iowa.

By command of Major-General Pope:

J. F. MELINE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of February 25 is just received. I have no official information of the plans or movements of Generals Sherman and Steele later than that received through you. Some newspaper accounts state that General Sherman had penetrated to Selma, and others that he was moving on Mobile. But neither of these statements seem reliable. As I understood General Sherman's plan, after reaching Meridian, he was either to return to Vicksburg or to act further against the enemy, as the circumstances of the case might seem to justify. A movement on Mobile was a possible contingency, but no part of any definite plan. It was further understood that Admiral Farragut's movement on Mobile, like that of General Thomas on Dalton, was simply a demonstration to draw a portion of the enemy from Sherman's front. No detachment of

your forces on Mobile was contemplated, except by correspondents of newspapers, and it is not always safe to rely upon their statements.

When General Sherman left Vicksburg he expected to return there by the 1st of March, to co-operate with you west of the Mississippi, but he was of opinion that the condition of Red River would not be favorable till a later period. I think it most probable that before this reaches you he will have returned to Vicksburg or some other point on the river. Whether he has received any recent orders from General Grant in regard to his movements I am not advised, nor have I any late information of General Steele's plans, further than that all his movements will be directed to facilitate your operations toward Shreveport.

The remainder of Scott's Nine Hundred Cavalry Regiment, and also a regiment of colored troops from Philadelphia, will leave immediately for New Orleans. Whether any more will soon be sent to your department I am not at present able to say. Much will depend upon recruiting, which is now progressing most favorably.

Lieutenant-General Grant is expected in Washington about the 10th, and, I presume, will then assume the command of the Army as General-in-Chief.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

Mississippi Squadron, Flag-Ship Black Hawk,
Mouth of Red River, March 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

Dear General: The expedition from up the Black and Washita Rivers has returned, and I regret to say they found the water very low, so much so that they had to hasten their return. The water on the bar, about 4 miles up the Red River, will not admit of the passage of our heavy boats, without which we could do nothing, and without a rise in Red River I see no prospect of getting over. All we can hope for is a rise. The expedition was quite successful for the time they were gone. They found that the rebels had erected extensive works at Trinity, with three heavy 32-pounders in them, and some five or six 18-pounder rifled guns. These works were manned by about 3,000 men, and the banks being high, the sharpshooters fairly riddled the leading vessels, which returned the compliment with shrapnel, grape, and canister, killing a good many (one general or colonel), and making them scamper, as usual.

The party captured all the 32-pounders, burnt the carriages, and destroyed the works so that they cannot be used again, and brought off all the cotton they could lay their hands on. The water was too shoal to reach Sicily Island, where the cattle were said to be. One of our vessels was badly cut up with shot, being struck twenty-two times, and we had 2 killed and 8 or 10 wounded by shells bursting on deck, but on the whole got off very well. We were unable to get the only gun they had left. It was on a hill in Harrisonburg, but was deserted. As the vessels passed the town, the men landed and set fire to it, burning, however, only eight or ten houses, as the wind changed after they had returned to the vessels. It was good luck to

capture the guns, which are fine heavy 32-pounders, and might have been transported up the Red River to be used against us there. I shall go on making my preparations for the rise.

Yours, very truly and sincerely,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *March* 5, 1864.
(Received 8 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Colonel Dudley's brigade of cavalry arrived here at 4 this p. m. Are now encamped here. Will leave to-morrow morning for Thibodeaux. Nothing further to report.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state to you that the major-general commanding is informed that the evacuation [of] Indianola by our forces will expose many families who have taken the oath of allegiance to the United States to the danger of expulsion from their homes. He desires that the officer commanding at Matagorda Island be instructed to receive all such persons under his protection, to provide through the commissary department for their proper subsistence, and to furnish through the quartermaster's department transportation to New Orleans for all such who may desire it.

Very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN TEXAS,
Fort Esperanza, March 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Your communication of the 17th ultimo is just received. I cannot tell what has caused its delay. Not having heard anything from Major-General Ord in reply to my application to be relieved from duty in the Thirteenth Corps, I concluded he had not forwarded it, and I have since made another application through the headquarters of the corps to the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf to the same end. I had reasons for making that application, some of which are personal to myself, which I did not care to state; but there are other reasons which I have no doubt the commanding general will indulge me in considering justifiable without unreasonable selfishness on my part.

This corps is divided into four divisions, of such numerical strength as are now often commanded in our service by colonels, most usually

by brigadier-generals, very rarely indeed, at present, by major-generals. When I was ordered to the corps it was at the urgent solicitation of General Ord, and with the expectation both from him and from my own calculations that I should soon succeed to the command of it. That hope now appears cut off, and still I see my juniors commanding corps in the field and also enjoying independent commands.

I merely mention this circumstance to show the reasonable expectation I have of a better command than a division if I make a proper effort. If my reputation for ability and attention to duty is fair at the War Department (and I know of no reason why it is not) my rank among those major-generals who are in active service is sufficiently high to entitle me to a command not less than a corps. My presence here does not seem necessary; the only division here belongs to General Washburn, and is now commanded by Brigadier-General Warren, who has received letters recently from General Washburn, saying that he was coming back to Texas about this time.

Brigadier-General Lawler, who is also a very competent officer, is also present with it. Brigadier-General Benton, who is senior to both of them, is expected very soon. There are four general officers belonging to the division and only ten regiments present with it, two of which are veterans expecting furloughs. Major-General McClernand is also ordered to this post, and will probably arrive to-morrow or next day. Even if I wished ever so much to remain here, I do not see that I can be of any use. There is certainly no suitable place for me. If I supposed there was scarcity of general officers in the Department of the Gulf, or that the public interests would suffer at all by a diminution in their number, I certainly would not ask the commanding general to incommode himself or the service by entertaining my application; but I believe there is an unusual number present, and, while I have no motive like a desire for selfish gratification or idleness, I believe he will indulge me in entertaining such personal motives as are often justifiable and sometimes inexpressible, as well as a proper desire for advancement into responsible and more useful positions.

I have written this much in reply to your note calling for reasons, and beg to remain, with much respect,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., March 5, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I feel it my duty again to call Major-General Steele's attention to the inadequacy of my white troops for the duties required at this post. The Fifteenth Illinois Cavalry reports 299 enlisted men for duty; the Thirty-fifth Missouri Infantry reports 236 enlisted men for duty. This is my all. The Government has leased the abandoned plantations in the district extending 13 miles below this place, and a large plantation is taken for the freedmen's farm. I have to protect them, or the Government's plans are frustrated and much property will be lost. To attempt to do it with colored troops,

who are to be opposed to mounted bushwhackers and guerrillas, exasperated and governed by the principles of bandits, is impossible.

The opposition to persons who have taken the amnesty oath and obtained certificates to vote is said to be very strong in the country.

I have information that Captain Anderson has been promoted to colonel and has 250 cavalry on the west side of Big Creek; that Lieutenant Casteel has recruited his company up to 100 men, and threatens Island 66, where I have one company of black troops to protect the wood-choppers and contrabands, and that Captain Gillam is raising a company in the same vicinity. I also learn that in Saint Francis County there are two companies of cavalry. I also call the general's attention to the fact that this little handful of troops of mine is the only force on the Mississippi River now in the State of Arkansas; also that there is no force in the State of Mississippi between Memphis and Vicksburg. Conscripting officers are opposite me in Coahoma County. With this state of facts, I again request that an addition of 300 cavalry and 500 infantry be sent me.

The Thirty-fifth Missouri is so poor a regiment and so poorly officered that it is not to be relied on. I would readily give it up if a good regiment was sent me. I also think the kind of cavalry service I require could not be well done by German troops. I do everything in my power to make friends to the Union, and find it difficult to prevent my scouting parties from infringing on private rights. I venture also to suggest that the trade which is allowed by permits from the Treasury Department on the Mississippi River is almost exclusively for the benefit of rebels. I think there is as much necessity for a strict blockade at Memphis and New Orleans as at Charleston and Mobile. The failure of the cavalry expedition from Memphis to co-operate with General Sherman, its losses being 500 men, arms, and horses, and its gains only contrabands, is very injurious to our cause. I feel daily apprehensive of a raid into Helena at daybreak or on moonlight nights. If done boldly, it would endanger the destruction of the wharf-boats and the commissary and quartermaster's stores. I think I have given abundant reasons for an increase of troops, which should be here as early as practicable.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 5, 1864.
(Received 5.30 p. m.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

I ask by telegraph for the Forty-fourth Ohio, now veterans on furlough, lest they should leave before a letter would reach you. Missouri, north of the river, requires disciplined troops from some other States, under a very able and just commander, to preserve life, property, and public order, now threatened by local animosities and other agencies of mischief. The measure will save troops and be eminently advantageous for the country.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 5, 1864—8 p. m.

Major General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

Your telegram just received, and an answer will be given to-morrow. It is a good plan to have troops in your command who are strangers to the troubles there, and if on inquiry there should be no serious objection the order you desire will be made.

EDWIN M. STANTON.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 5, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON,
Thirteenth U. S. Infy., Pro. Mar. Gen., Dept. of the Mo.:

COLONEL: In the opinion of the general commanding, the interests of the country require that due protection should be given within the limits of this department to religious convocations, and other assemblages of persons whose function is to teach religion and morality to the people, but at the present time he deems it expedient that members of such assemblages should be required to give satisfactory evidence of their loyalty to the Government of the United States as a condition-precedent to such privilege of assemblage and protection. The major-general commanding desires that you will take such steps as in your judgment will best secure these objects.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PATTERSON, *March 5*, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Commanding District of Saint Louis, Mo.:

SIR: On my arrival here I found everything in very good condition. The country is clear of guerrillas, as far as I can hear, for near 40 miles. I can hear of the rebels on Crowley's Ridge, at a place called Scatterville. It is said Colonel Kitchen has returned from General Price and ordered all these scattered bands to report to him, and that they have gone. They may be getting together to go to Price. Freeman is there also. I will leave here on Monday with a small escort. I think I will be able to stop jayhawking by making their friends responsible for these acts. This I will do. Those who feed and conceal them are as mean as they are, and I will kill them if the thing does not stop. If Union men are robbed I will take their property to pay for it. If they kill a loyal man, I will kill 5 of them. I believe by this course it can be stopped. I would like to know the result of my visit to Saint Louis as soon as you know how it terminates. In the mean time, I will go on as usual and do all the good and as little harm as I can to the United States and as much harm and as little good as I can to the rebels.

Yours, respectfully,

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

P. S.—General, we had company inspection this morning. I wish you could see and know how everything is here. My command is

in fine condition. Can't you come down and pay us a visit, and then you will know how all things are? If you were down here you could also see the condition of the country and the life led by a soldier here.

W. T. L.

MACON CITY, MO., *March* 5, 1864.

Maj. FRANK S. BOND,
Aide-de-Camp, Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Guitar is absent. Do not think assistance will be required myself to enforce the draft. Every reason to suppose there will be no trouble.

J. RAINSFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS, U. S. Volunteers,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: The Secretary of War instructs me to transmit to you, herewith inclosed, copies of communication from this Department to the Department of the Interior, dated the 2d instant, and the reply of the Secretary of the Interior, dated the 4th instant, relating to a request for military protection to licensed traders with Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee Indians, and to say that the protection and assistance asked for will be given, so far as it can be done without embarrassment to any important interest of the service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, March 2, 1864.

The SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I am instructed by the Secretary of War to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th ultimo, and accompanying papers from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in which military protection is asked for licensed traders with Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Cherokee Indians, and in reply to inform you that the Department cannot give any assurance upon the subject, as the withdrawal of troops for that purpose might interfere injuriously with military operations in those sections of the country, and at the time when the protection asked for would likely be most needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ED. R. S. CANBY,
Brigadier-General and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., March 4, 1864

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I am much disappointed with your letter of the 2d instant answer to mine of the 11th ultimo, referring the communication the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, asking protection for the goo of licensed Indian traders *in transitu* to the Indian country. I constrained to think that the request has been misunderstood, a that it was supposed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was anti pating a pledge of absolute protection from the War Department the traders he had licensed.

The facts are these: Early in the commencement of the war nea 10,000 Indians escaped from the Indian country into Kansas, wh they have been maintained at great expense to the Government, p ducing nothing. It is necessary to send them home to their o country.

Before the war they had improved and good farms and hous and lived in comparative independence and possessed of many lux ries; now they are destitute, and this Department has not the imm diate means at its control to provide for those already in the Ind country and to establish these refugees in their homes. The licens traders have undertaken to supply these people with goods and p visions, and have invested a large sum in merchandise and provisio which are now in Saint Louis, awaiting the action of the Gove ment and the first safe opportunity to get their goods into t country. I am very anxious that they should be permitted to ca these goods into the country and have such protection as the c cumstances will reasonably justify.

Besides these goods of the traders, various charitable persons ha sent forward to Saint Louis, I understand, several packages of goo for distribution to the Indians. It is important that these also shou go forward.

It is not expected that the War Department will do more in t instance than to allow the traders to forward their supplies and t Department to send the goods given in charity, under convoy, w the army supplies to Forts Smith and Gibson, and with the sa protection. It is designed to forward the goods by the Mississi and Arkansas Rivers into the Indian country, and I trust you w find it proper to direct the general officers in command at Sa Louis, in Arkansas, and in the Indian Territory to give such m tary protection and facility of transportation to the places of d tination—such transportation to be at the expense of the traders— may conveniently be done without unnecessarily interfering with t action of the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. USHER.
Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.
Fort Leavenworth, March 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JOHN MCNEIL, *Saint Louis, Mo.:*

GENERAL: Yours of the 26th [February], 1864, is duly receiv You being within the Department of the Missouri, and receivi

orders and having leave of absence there, seems to place you out of this department. When my order issued I supposed you were clearly within my command, and therefore ordered you back to Fort Smith, where you were needed. But Thayer was sent, not from my department but from Steele's, to take your place, and thus everything seemed to work against your receiving further orders from me. I have also consulted General Blunt, who said you considered yourself in the command of General Schofield after I was ordered here, and therefore you applied to him for leave to go to Saint Louis, as you did.

I therefore distributed the duties of this command to my five generals without naming you, supposing this matter settled. You will see now no convenient place in my command for another. I am sorry it is so, for now you will clearly have to await orders from the War Department, if General Rosecrans does not recognize you as assigned to his command. I suppose General Rosecrans needs General Fisk at headquarters because of his intimate knowledge of commercial men and matters about Saint Louis, and you could hardly expect him to make such a change as you might desire in regard to Saint Louis District.

Hoping, general, that your experience and untiring zeal may secure you a new and desirable location and give the country the early benefit of your valuable services, I remain, your friend and obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 5, 1864.

W. H. MILLER, Esq., *Fort Scott, Kans.:*

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 28th ultimo was duly received on my return to this place. I fully appreciate your anxiety to go with my troops into Texas, and sympathize heartily with your sorrows on your being so widely separated from your family. But it is not in my power to say when I can place you nearer your home, and if I could determine how I would act after I got there, before I make the movement, it would not be proper to divulge it even to my officers.

Of course we will be glad to muster Texas troops as we have in other States, perhaps as home guards. It will be very safe for Texans to go in generally, without regard to being called "home guards," for we have certainly no idea of going beyond Texas, and there is no probability of such troops being sent east of Texas. I will be glad to have your services when occasion offers, and hope you may find employment and patiently await the onward progress of our successful armies.

I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HUMBOLDT, KANS., *March 5*, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR, *Commanding, Fort Scott:*

DEAR SIR: I inclose views* of the block-house which I am proposing to erect on the site selected by General Curtis. The stone

*Not found.

for the foundation is quarried and hauled, the larger portion of th timber is cut and a portion hauled. We are hard up for transporta tion, but I will hurry up the work as fast as possible. While th general was here he spoke about a block-house at Hudson's Crossing should be glad to build that, too.

Last Monday morning about 2 o'clock a party of 6 men went t the house of Dr. Hill, on Canville Creek, shot him in the hip, inflict ing a serious and I fear a fatal wound, robbed him of about $40 and some clothing. Information reached this place and the Missio the next morning about 10 o'clock. The robbers were tracked t Big Creek, where a Mrs. Mary Freeman went away with them. The went down the west side of Neosho to about the mouth of Hickor Creek, crossed to the east side, and went east toward Spring River The most thorough pursuit and search possible was made, but with out overtaking the robbers. Dr. Hill thought he recognized one o them as a Mr. Gesso, a half-breed, whose wife I have a prisoner here

To-morrow I shall start for the vicinity of Stand Watie's Mills in the belief that a gang of guerrillas is harboring there. If I d not find them there I shall come back via Spring River. Shal probably be gone eight or ten days. I have some reason for sus pecting a Mr. Banks, who lives on Cow Creek, of harboring thes men. Suspicious persons have been seen about his house, and gang of 5 guerrillas, who were about the Mission some three week since, were tracked to his place. Four families are living on Light ning Creek. I think they ought not to be allowed to remain. Thei being there is no benefit to us, and the guerrillas get food and forag from them. Lieutenant Johnson, Company M, Fifteenth Kansa Volunteer Cavalry, will act as adjutant during my absence.

Very truly, yours,

P. B. PLUMB,
Major Eleventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 5, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM O. COLLINS,
Eleventh Ohio Cavalry, Commanding, Fort Laramie:

COLONEL: Yours of the 17th ultimo is just received. No inclina tion exists on my part to change your troops, but I wish heartil your regiment was full. I anticipate a great rush of armed gold hunters to your neighborhood, and we may have to escort them. have made a requisition for mountain howitzers, to be used i strengthening posts and saving men on the stage route, so more o the troops could be used on escort duty.

You may always write direct to these headquarters, on any an all matters of interest to your regiment and the posts you command but at present continue to report as you have been latterly assigned to the Denver district. I do not know why you were shifted fro the Nebraska. I suppose your supplies can be obtained most eco nomically from the nearest supplies, which are in Iowa. I also agre with you that good ponies are best for our mounted men on th plains, and I shall so present the matter to the Quartermaster-Gen eral; but as to sending troops up the Missouri, I do not see wher they could be landed better than at Omaha or Sioux City, to joi

you by marching across. We have not the troops, however, and I fear if we would try to raise them we would be filled up with gold-hunters that desert to the mines the moment they come near them. Many think you will suffer greatly by desertions.

I shall continue to feel great anxiety about your command, and therefore support you by every means in my power. All the intelligence you can give of routes and probable truth of reports as to the mines may be of use to me in my spring and summer arrangements. If other duties do not prevent I may drop in on you when the snow is gone. I have just returned from the south portion of my department. What you say concerning snow is important, and I will be glad to know its progress in melting and any extraordinary floods you may hear of; also the friendly or hostile conduct of Indians north of you. All these matters are important to the successful administration of your and my commands. I will also present to the pay department the necessity of a visit to your troops as soon as circumstances will allow.

I remain, colonel, very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 5, 1864.

Col. J. D. GREENE,
Sixth U. S. Infy., Pro. Mar. Gen. for Wisconsin:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 3d instant is just received. Decisions received from the Adjutant-General's Office in Washington except from my command all new organizations in this department, even though the organizations have been completed, as well as all recruits for old regiments and all veteran regiments on furlough, together with the detachments of the Invalid Corps. All these troops are under the direct orders of yourself and of the mustering and disbursing officer, who, I presume, is your subordinate. I have only seven companies of the Thirtieth Wisconsin Infantry on duty in this State, not one-fourth, probably, of the troops at your own disposal. The Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Regiments are nearly, if not quite, full, and are, I suppose, under your orders. You perceive, therefore, that you have, much more than I, troops at your disposal to protect the officers of your department in the discharge of their duties.

Of course I shall furnish what aid is needed and can be given with the small force at my command in this State, in the manner and according to the rules hitherto laid down, for details concerning which I refer you to the records of your office and to your predecessor, Lieutenant-Colonel Lovell. I would suggest to you that Colonel Lovell be sent to this city to conduct the draft in this section of country. He is a prudent and judicious officer, and is so highly respected and regarded in this city, as in fact throughout the State, that his mere presence here superintending the draft will no doubt prevent the necessity of using troops at all. It is proper for me to inform you also, in order that you may take whatever measures may be necessary, that nearly the whole force in this State now under

my command will be sent to the upper Missouri River as soon as the navigation opens, for temporary service in the Indian campaign this summer.

I am, colonel, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: Major-General Sherman, of General Grant's department, arrived in this city on the evening of the 1st instant, having completed his expedition to Meridian to his entire satisfaction. He returned to Vicksburg on the evening of the 3d, to arrange for his co-operation in the Red River movement. Unless delayed by want of steam transportation, of which we put everything we have at his command, he will be ready to join me on the Red River by the 17th, where I hope to be at that date. He expects to furnish 10,000 men for that purpose.

Captain Dunham, of my staff, returned from the headquarters of General Steele yesterday, bearing communications from him, copies of which will be forwarded to you. General Steele appears to have changed the plan entertained when he last communicated with me. Copies of his dispatch at that time have been forwarded to you. He then proposed to move by the way of Monroe for the Red River. He is now apprehensive, in consequence of the reduction of his forces, that he can only enter upon a movement for the diversion of the enemy in the direction of Arkadelphia, without any expectation of joining us at Shreveport or any other position on the river. General Sherman and myself have earnestly urged him to abandon this idea, which in any event could effect but little good, and to prepare for a movement direct upon the Red River in co-operation with us. I have hopes that he may accept this proposition, in which event the three forces in the course of thirty days would meet at Shreveport. General Steele represents that he will have about 6,000 men at his command. I respectfully request that orders may be given to him to co-operate with us upon the point named, in accordance with the plan originally proposed by you. I see nothing to defeat its success. Admiral Porter is ready to move up the river in co-operation with us as soon as his vessels can be admitted.

General McClernand has been assigned to the command of the troops in Texas, and will leave for an examination of the posts at Matagorda Bay and Brownsville to-morrow. Brigadier-General Ransom will have command of that portion of the Thirteenth Army Corps which participates in the movement on the Red River. The inauguration of Mr. Hahn, who was designated in the election of the 22d February by the people as their candidate for Governor, in a poll numbering nearly 12,000 votes, occurred yesterday. Such a concourse of people has never, I think, been witnessed in this country. From 6,000 to 8,000 pupils of the public schools participated, and the number of people present is supposed not to have been less than 40,000 or 50,000. I have never witnessed such a spectacle elsewhere,

and never conceived it possible that in this State a popular demonstration of such magnitude and friendly spirit to the Government could be attained. It is impossible to descibe it with truth.

So far as the election of the 22d is concerned, all has been accomplished that has been anticipated, and much more. The understanding is that, with the concurrence of the Government, Mr. Hahn will be invested with the authority heretofore exercised by the military governor. His position is subordinate to the military occupation of the State by the troops of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion and the full restoration of the authority of the United States. So far as we have gone we have obtained the practical results of an election by the people, without the risk of losing the control of the State exercised by the officers of the Government. The other measures necessary for the complete restoration of the State are perfectly practicable. The only embarrassment that can occur will arise from the desperate efforts of interested men who profess unreserved loyalty to the Government for personal place and power. Should the officers of the Government be allowed to contest for the high offices of the State, and enter into factious combination for this purpose, some embarrassment may occur, but the object cannot be defeated.

I have the honor to be, with much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE TENN., *Vicksburg, Miss., March* 6, 1864.

I. General Hurlbut will, out of his First and Third Divisions, make up a command of about 7,500 infantry, with two good batteries of artillery, the whole under command of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, to embark on the 7th and 8th instant on board of transports, with thirty days' rations, and provided for an expedition up Red River. Only two ambulances per regiment and one for each battery and one wagon for each headquarters will be taken along, and the remaining wagons and sick will be left at Vicksburg, to be taken care of until the command returns to Vicksburg.

II. General McPherson will in like manner make up a command of about 2,500 men, with one good battery, under a brigadier of rank inferior to that of General A. J. Smith, prepared in like manner to embark on boats on the 7th and 8th instant, the general in command to report in person to General A. J. Smith, who will receive full and minute instructions from the general commanding.

III. Corps commanders will at once order a part of the re-enlisted regiments of their corps to their respective States where organized, for a furlough of thirty days therein, with full instructions as to procuring additional recruits and rejoining their proper brigades with dispatch on the expiration of their furloughs. The officers and soldiers thus sent on furloughs should be impressed with the importance of their return on time, as military plans can only be based on a positive knowledge of numbers and time.

IV. Brigadier-General Veatch's command will proceed via Cairo and the Tennessee River, with all its men, guns, transportation, and materials, to join the command of General Dodge at or near Athens, Ala.

V. The chief quartermaster of the department will provide the necessary transportation to carry out these orders and those issued February 28, 1864.*

By order of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman:

L. M. DAYTON,
Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. 16TH ARMY CORPS, *Vicksburg, Miss., March* 6, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VI. In obedience to Special Field Orders, No. 24, current series, from the headquarters Department of the Tennessee, the following regiments and batteries of the Sixteenth Army Corps are designated for the Red River expedition under the command of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

From the First Division: Forty-seventh Illinois Volunteers, Eighth Wisconsin Volunteers, Fifth Minnesota Volunteers, Thirty-fifth Iowa Volunteers, Thirty-third Missouri Volunteers, Second Iowa Battery.†

From the Third Division: Fifty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, One hundred and nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers, Twenty-seventh Iowa Volunteers, Thirty-second Iowa Volunteers, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York Volunteers, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, Forty-ninth Illinois Volunteers, Twenty-fourth Missouri Volunteers, Third Indiana Battery.

Two wagons and two ambulances to each regiment, one wagon for each battery, and one wagon to each headquarters only will be taken. The remaining wagons, surplus stores, and baggage, with the sick, will be left, with a competent officer in command; an officer of the quartermaster's department, with sufficient surgeons, will also be left under proper orders, and a camp will be designated by Brigadier-General Smith near Vicksburg.

Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Mower will report for orders to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding expedition. Brig. Gen. J. M. Tuttle will turn over the records and property of the division headquarters to Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, and will report in person at Memphis Tenn., to the general commanding corps, for assignment to duty.

By order of Maj. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut:

T. H. HARRIS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, March 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Expedition up Red River, Vicksburg, Miss.:

GENERAL: By an order this day issued you are to command a strong, well-appointed detachment of the Army of the Tennessee, sent to re-enforce a movement against the Red River line, but more

* See Vol. XXXII, Part I, p. 189.

† On March 7, the Second Iowa Battery was relieved from duty with the Red River expedition, and the Ninth Indiana Battery detailed in its place.

especially the fortified positions at Shreveport. You will embark your command as soon as possible, but little encumbered with wagons or wheeled vehicles, but well supplied with fuel, provisions, and ammunition. Take with you the twelve mortars, with their ammunition, and all the 30-pounder Parrotts the ordnance officer will supply; proceed to the mouth of Red River and confer with Admiral Porter; confer with him and in all the expedition rely on him implicity, as he is the approved friend of the Army of the Tennessee, and has been associated with us from the beginning.

I have undertaken with General Banks that you will be at Alexandria, La., on or before the 17th day of March, and you will, if time allows, co-operate with the navy in destroying Harrisonburg, up Black River or the Washita, but as I passed Red River yesterday I saw Admiral Porter, and he told me he had already sent an expedition to Harrisonburg, so that I suppose that part of the plan will be accomplished before you reach Red River; but in any event be careful to reach Alexandria about the 17th of March. General Banks will start by land from Franklin, in the Teche country, either the 5th or 7th, and will march via Opelousas to Alexandria. You will meet him there, report to him, and act under his orders. My understanding with him is, his forces will still move by land via Natchitoches, &c., to Shreveport, whilst the gun-boat fleet is to ascend the river with your transports in company. Now, Red River is very low for the season, and I doubt if any of the boats can pass the falls or rapids at Alexandria. What General Banks proposes to do in that event I do not know, but my own judgment is that Shreveport ought not to be attacked until the gun-boats can reach it. Not that a force marching by land cannot do it alone, but it would be bad economy in war to invest the place with an army so far from heavy guns, mortars, ammunition, and provisions, which can alone reach Shreveport by water. Still, I do not know about General Banks' plans in that event, but whatever they may be, your duty will be to conform in the most hearty manner. My understanding with General Banks is that he will not need the co-operation of your force beyond thirty days from the date you reach Red River. As soon as he has taken Shreveport or as soon as he can spare you you will return to Vicksburg with all dispatch, gather up your detachments, wagons, tents, transportation, and all property pertaining to so much of the command as belongs to the Sixteenth Army Corps, and conduct it to Memphis, where orders will await you.

My present belief is, your division entire will be needed round with the Army of the Tennessee about Huntsville or Bridgeport. Still, I will leave orders with General Hurlbut at Memphis for you on your return. I believe if water will enable the gun-boats to cross the rapids at Alexandria you will be able to make a quick, strong, and effective blow at our enemy in the West, thus widening the belt of our territory and making the breach between the Confederate Government and its outlying Trans-Mississippi Department more perfect. It is understood that General Steele makes a simultaneous move from Little Rock on Shreveport or Natchitoches, with a force of about 10,000 men.

Banks will have 17,000 and you 10,000. If these can act concentrically and simultaneously you will make short work of it, and then General Banks will have enough force to hold as much of the Red River as he deems wise, leaving you to bring to General Grant's main army the 7,500 men of the Sixteenth Corps. Having faith in your

sound judgment and experience, I confide this important and delicate command to you with certainty that you will harmonize perfectly with Admiral Porter and General Banks, with whom you are to act, and thereby insure success.

I am, with respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, March 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am just arrived; my troops are all in, and I shall embark 10,000 men for Red River to-morrow and next day. General Banks will surely march from Franklin on Opelousas, reaching Alexandria by the 17th instant. My force will meet him there on that day. He expects you to co-operate from Little Rock, and you certainly will never again have so good a chance to clear your front as now. Besides, your forces are deemed an essential part of the programme. Mine ought to hasten around to General Grant at once, and I only can spare them for thirty days.

I saw Captain Dunham on his way down and read your letter to him, and must confess I feel uneasy at your assertion that you can only move with 7,000 infantry, and that you prefer to wait until after the election of the 14th. If we have to modify military plans for civil elections we had better go home. I repeat that General Banks will surely move on Shreveport via Alexandria, reaching that point March 17, expecting you to co-operate from the north in time.

Admiral Porter has now a magnificent fleet up Red River, and his guns were at work on Harrisonburg as I passed up the river. He, too, will meet General Banks at Alexandria March 17. Colonel Woodrow comes to you with dispatches, and I send by him my former letter and this. Nearly all our command is of re-enlisted veterans, but they cheerfully defer their furloughs to enable us to make these blows, and I feel assured you would also.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

STEAMER METROPOLITAN,
Port Hudson, La., March 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

Captain Hays, of the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, is on board, with 104 men of different commands and 60 cavalry horses. Will arrive in New Orleans to-morrow morning. Met Lieutenant Sargent at Skipwith's Landing and Lieutenant-Colonel Woodrow at Natchez yesterday. Admiral Porter is at Red River, ready to move with his fleet as soon as the troops arrive from above, and will meet us at A[lexandria]. An expedition sent up the Washita River by Admiral Porter captured a fort, with all their guns, including three 32-pounders.

JAS. GRANT WILSON,
Colonel and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *March* 6, 1864.
(Received 9 a. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: Colonel Dudley's brigade left here this morning at 7 o'clock for Thibodeaux

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES IN W. LOUISIANA, *Franklin, March* 6, 1864.

1. The One hundred and fifty-third Regiment New York Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in pursuance of orders from headquarters department, for temporary assignment to the First Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, is hereby assigned to the First Brigade, First Division.

* * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WESTON, MO., *March* 6, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

SIR: As requested by you, I write you in regard to our part of Missouri. I have been over Clay and Platte Counties since my return, and assure you that a much better condition of affairs exists than has at any time previous since 1860. Our farmers are planting in a feeling of security, and business of all kinds seems healthy and buoyant. The militia now on duty are, in my opinion, greatly conducive to that state of affairs, and although many are destitute (having received no pay), they keep quiet in the population as much as is possible during the military occupation of any country. Some disturbances of course occur, often exaggerated or entirely misrepresented, that no prudence can well guard against, but these are now of rare occurrence. While this is the case, I fear that the disbanding of them would again subject my district to the anarchy it experienced in the earlier part of 1863. Of course many are restive under the prospect of the draft, but many will pay out and give it no concern. Others think Missouri will escape it by getting credit for the services her Enrolled Missouri Militia have performed.

I would respectfully suggest that commissioners of exemption for all the border counties be appointed at an early day, and while on duty it would be desirable to guard the river and border; to have two companies on duty, and after that one might perform all the police duty of this county and perhaps 60 or 75 men in Clay County. After May, much of the material that breeds disturbance on the border will have been absorbed by the tide of emigration to the West, and those remaining will mostly be occupied in the pursuits of industry.

In Clay I found some bitterness engendered by misapprehensions, &c., but I believe it has all been satisfactorily adjusted, to the credit of Colonel Moss and most of our men; but it is almost impossible,

where so much odium is fastened unjustly upon soldiers, for them always to be discreet, and it is likely we have some that do not much credit to king or country, but this is corrected as promptly as possible. And in conclusion, general, permit me to assure you that I have heard no prediction but of your entire success in this difficult department, equaled alone by that made on bloodier fields, and but one expression, and that is of entire satisfaction at your appointment.

I am, sir, respectfully and truly, your obedient servant,

JOHN DONIPHAN.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Comdg. Central District of Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I have ordered Companies A, G, and H, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, to take the field in La Fayette, in the southern and eastern portion of the county, under the command of Major Mullins, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, leaving a sufficient garrison at the post at Lexington.

I have also ordered Companies C, F, and I, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, to take the field in the southwestern and western portion of La Fayette, under the command of Capt. Milton Burris, Company I, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, with instructions to leave a sufficient guard at Chapel Hill and Wellington to protect the places. This arrangement leaves the town of Waverly without troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 6, 1864.

P. K. O'DONALD,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Saint Joseph, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: I see no better way of disposing of parties designated by you as deserters and rowdies, and hope Bradley will get his deserts. I have heard no complaint against the proceedings on this side.

Hoping you will try to preserve a good understanding on both borders, and avoid all matters that would tend to renew old quarrels, I remain, truly, your old friend,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Lieutenant Sargent presents a copy of dispatches which were received by the hands of Captain Dunham, to which I replied on the 28th ultimo. Since that time no material change in

the situation of affairs has taken place here. It is reported that the rebels are going to make an effort to break up the election on the 14th instant, and I am solicited to send troops into different counties not occupied by us to protect the voters at the polls. None of my veterans have returned yet, but I hear that two or three regiments will start back full about the middle of this month. If you should start on your expedition as indicated in your dispatch, please communicate with me as often as possible, and I will endeavor to do the same with you.

I am anxious to aid your movement in every way possible. I have no doubt of its entire success. If it does succeed my department will be free from all armed rebels except guerrillas. The streams are all high now, and the roads through the bottoms bad, but in addition to the cavalry force mentioned in my last letter, I will endeavor to send a column of infantry and some light guns on the road to Arkadelphia and Washington. Refugees and spies report to me that Price's division is very much demoralized, and that the men deserted in great numbers while crossing Red River. They say 400 left in one day. Price and some members of his staff went to Texas on sixty days' leave of absence, and it is currently reported here, on good grounds, that they have deserted the sinking ship and gone to Europe. I believe it is true. A member of my staff met Price's adjutant-general on flag of truce a short time since. They were old friends, and from what was said he was satisfied that Price had determined to take this step. It is believed the Missouri troops will desert en masse as soon as this becomes known among them.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *March 7*, 1864.

Lieutenant SARGENT,
Bearer of Dispatches:

SIR: Rebel lieutenant and men who deserted from Camden report seven steam-boats on the Ouachita; one, the Twilight, is very large. Shelby gone to Texas on leave; I think he has deserted. Many of the commands wish to desert. A captain and 12 men who came into Fort Smith, deserters from rebel army, report that many of the rebel soldiers will desert first opportunity. They are watched very closely. Nothing particular from Grant.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
Vicksburg, Miss., March 7, 1864.

Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron, Red River:

DEAR ADMIRAL: I received last night the dispatches and was delighted at the result. Taking the guns at Trinity, burning at Harrisonburg, and general driving away of the force there gives you the initiative, and if you only had water enough in Red River you could alone follow it up to Shreveport. But in a day or two I will have with you General A. J. Smith, with 10,000 good infantry,

which can land and act in concert with you. The lowness of water in the Mississippi and Red Rivers is most extraordinary, and will embarrass us, but at all hazards and at whatever cost we should meet General Banks at Alexandria on the 17th instant. I will instruct my quartermaster to use small boats as far as possible, and suggest that you put some of your light iron-clads up as far as Alexandria anyhow, and wait there for a rise.

General Banks will move so as to turn the position at De Russy, so that a mere display of force on its water front will, connected with the movement of our troops on land, lead to the evacuation of the fort and it may be the surrender of its armament and garrison. At all events I think we should not let General Banks arrive at Alexandria without finding our river party there. You have bounced them from the Washita, and conjointly with my infantry, which will join you in a day or two, can also open up the Red River as far as Alexandria. Beyond that point I agree with you, and authorize you to use my name with General Banks, that a further move ought not to be attempted above Alexandria unless the river admit the navigation by your first-class iron-clads and large transports, viz, 7 feet of water on the rapids of Alexandria. I must hurry around to my command in the field at Huntsville, but send A. J. Smith to co-operate with you in Red, and leave General McPherson here on the Mississippi. With these I know you will take pleasure in conferring and co-operating harmoniously.

I am, with great respect,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 58. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March 7*, 1864.

* * * * * * *

2. I. The Second Battalion, Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, is relieved from duty in the Defenses of New Orleans, and will proceed to Plaquemine, La., to garrison the fort at that place.

II. The Forty-second Ohio and One hundred and twentieth Ohio Regiments of Volunteers, now serving at Plaquemine, will, on the arrival of the Second Battalion, Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, proceed to Baton Rouge, and report to the commander of that district for duty.

III. Sharpe's brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, now stationed at Baton Rouge, will be immediately prepared for service in the field.

* * * * * * *

8. The First Indiana Field Artillery will proceed without delay to Franklin, La., and report to Brigadier-General Ransom, commanding Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

12. The Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteers will rejoin the Fourth Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES IN W. LOUISIANA, *Franklin, March 7*, 1864.

1. All regimental and personal baggage, except that authorized to be carried on the march, will be at once packed and transported to New Orleans and turned over to Capt. J. E. Savery, acting assistant quartermaster, No. 45 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

2. The allowance of tents is the following: To each company, one A-tent for the company officers; to each regiment, two wall-tents; to each brigade, one wall-tent for the brigade commander and one for an office, and one A-tent for every 2 officers; to each division, one wall-tent for the division commander, one for an office, and for every 2 staff officers. A valise or carpet-bag will be allowed to be carried for the clothing of each officer; also a mess-chest of small size for each officer's mess.

3. Two men from each regiment (convalescents, if possible) will be detailed to go with the baggage to New Orleans and attend to its storage and care.

4. The cooking utensils of the men and the ammunition and hospital stores will be carried with the regiments.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

JOHN P. BAKER,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *March 7*, 1864—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE:

Colonel Dudley's brigade is in camp at Terre Bonne, fully supplied with rations and forage. All quiet.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS RED RIVER EXPEDITION, *Near Vicksburg, Miss., March 7*, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, will have his command in readiness to embark by 10 a. m. to-morrow, provided in the manner prescribed by Special Field Orders, No. 14, section VI, current series, from headquarters Sixteenth Army Corps. The boats will be assigned by order from these headquarters in due season.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Esperanza, Tex., March 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

In reply to your communication of the 15th ultimo, which reached me only by the last steamer, I have the honor to report that the railroad from Lavaca to Victoria is thoroughly destroyed; its destruc-

tion amounts more nearly to annihilation than the other roads which the rebels have destroyed. The ties are all burned, and the iron bent, broken, and carried off; the locomotives are broken up by sledge hammers, and the passenger and burden cars are burned. The buildings at Lavaca are still standing, and it is not known that those on the line of the road and at Victoria have been destroyed.

I have the honor to remain, with much respect,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

I have the honor to reply to your communication of the 20th ultimo, marked "Confidential." I have very little recent information in regard to the works at San Antonio. That information naturally goes via Eagle Pass and Brownsville. I do not believe the works there are important to the rebel Government in Western Texas. Prior to about the 1st of January there were no works there. About that time negroes were set to work to fortify the place, and I notified you of the fact from Brownsville. From the information I have received I believe field-works are constructed, but not formidable ones. I do not think the rebels would make extensive works there or rely much on them, as, from the nature of the country, the place can readily be avoided or turned.

I have had 4 rebel officers, deserters, within the past month, none of whom could give me much information regarding anything west of Victoria. I have now a captain of engineers, a German, who was sent out by Magruder to reconnoiter roads, fords, and ferries, but he has only heard that some field-works were erected at San Antonio. This captain (Dietz) will be sent to General Brown by the first steamer. Colonel Ford commands in the vicinity of San Antonio, with the light troops of Benavides and Weyman in his front on the Rio Grande near Laredo and Eagle Pass.

I have the honor to remain, with much respect,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *March 7, 1864.*

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN:

DEAR SHERMAN: I have been wishing to write you for some time, but you fly about so that I cannot keep track of you. The newspapers make you omnipresent almost. The last accounts by telegraph from the North makes you on your way to join Grant at Huntsville, Ala. You have swallowed several rebel armies whole and been annihilated several times yourself. However, our conjectures have all been put at rest by a bearer of dispatches from General Banks, who has just arrived, and who is now waiting for this note. I answered your note in which you spoke of the death of poor old Duke. If you come up into this department, I think I can replace him. There are still some fine horses here, and I have a finer steed than ever. I have not yet found the young officer in whose behalf

you and Mr. Ewing wrote. I asked my assistant adjutant-general to hunt him up. If I cannot give him an agreeable situation, I will send him anywhere you may indicate.

If you and Banks move up Red River, it is my opinion that the rebels will run without giving battle. I have indicated in dispatches to General Banks what co-operation you may expect from me. I regret exceedingly that I am not prepared to move with my effective force and help run those fellows into Mexico at once, but if the contemplated movement is made, Arkansas will be cleared of rebel troops. I have no doubt but that Price and some members of his staff have gone to Europe—deserted. The wife of one of them told me on her way to join her husband that she was going to make her husband go. Mrs. Anderson was anxious that Sam. should quit. When the women give it up, the rebels cannot hold out long.

I will write you at Vicksburg.

Yours, truly, and in haste,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

P. S.—A bearer of dispatches from Grant was under the impression that you would be obliged to join Grant by way of Huntsville.

F. S.

Davidson attempted McClernand's game on me, and was also blown up by his own bombshell.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 7, 1864—2.30 p. m.
(Received 9th.)

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

The Secretary of War directs me to reply to your telegram in regard to the Forty-fourth Ohio Regiment, that Grant requires all furloughed regiments to return immediately to their corps, in order that others may be furloughed.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *March* 7, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding:

Sol. Kitchen has returned from Price's army with 30 officers. He claims to be a brigadier-general, and in a speech at Jonesborough a few days since said he was in command of all rebel forces east of White River. The disposition of his brigade is as follows, as nearly as can be ascertained: Five hundred under Freeman on White River, near Augusta; 150 under Captain McKee, near Jonesborough; 150 (doubtful) under Reves, on Cherokee Bay. This embraces all the rebel force south of us on Crowley's Ridge, except about 40 men under Gibins, Bolin, Williams & Co., at Blue Land. McRae has gone west of White River from Augusta. Scouts, refugees, &c., all agree in this.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, March 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: The question of supplies being of the first importance, I deem it my duty to communicate—

First. That my transportation being altogether inadequate, I have had to use regimental and every other kind of transportation I could press, to gather wheat and breadstuff from the line. I urged that more transportation be sent me so that I could rest and save it a little, but was refused. I have had to work everything apparently to get short rations.

Second. The supplies I have been getting from the border of Arkansas are being drained, and will not last me much more than a month longer. I have sent nine 6-mule teams and ten 6-mule wagons with the oxen to Fort Scott, believing that, as there are a few mules there, it could be made a mule train of twenty or twenty-five wagons, and started back at once, which is important to prevent great suffering. Five or six wagons, loaded with the most needful quartermaster's stores, pantaloons, socks, and shoes, will save us much in the efficiency of the men.

The rest, loaded with condensed food, such as sugar, coffee, molasses, desiccated potatoes, &c., will actually haul more subsistence than I could haul in flour, and preserve better health [than] where beef is eaten. I want no pork or salt bacon, which, though good for health in summer season, is too heavy to haul with our limited transportation now. I send up nearly 100 pair of oxen, about 40 yoked, to take up the empty mule wagons, the remainder to be yoked up there. I learn there are ox wagons at Leavenworth and yokes and chains. I urge that it be directed to be organized into an ox train of twenty wagons and started down toward the close of March, with three or four days' corn. When it strikes the valley of Grand River, April 1, it can live on grass. It could bring supplies equal to forty or fifty mule teams. Of the 200 head of oxen I send that were brought out of the enemy's country, 35 head were claimed by loyal Creek soldiers as having been taken from them by rebels. I told them to get the evidence. All are reported by the quartermaster as contraband. Should the Government not conclude to use ox trains, they can get them back; if used, they will only cost the Government from $20 to $30 per pair or yoke.

Third. In the present great scarcity of mules I have already urged the employment of ox trains on the grass route west of Grand River. I have found where I can get them about 600 steers belonging to the rebel estate of Roley McIntosh and a rebel man, Miller; they are 35 miles from this. In the same vicinity I can get from 500 to 1,000 head, the property of our loyal Creek soldiers. These can be bought from $20 to $40 per pair or yoke. I wish to suggest that, if it meet with approval, I could start up, the moment I get the order, 1,200 head of steers in this way to Leavenworth, there to be yoked in and loaded and started back before the 1st of May, before which time there will be plenty of grass, making a train of 200 wagons. The expense would be very light.

I make these suggestions because I see my command will suffer and barely be able to exist but by the most strenuous exertions. If the Government buys oxen at all, it could do it far more cheaply

from these Indian soldiers, who in turn would be able to support their families with the money; besides, about half of all we get would be contraband. If a mule train or trains of 300 or 400 wagons is to be got, I foresee, by last year's experience, that the season will be over before it assumes sufficient magnitude to be depended on. Supplies ought to be brought here while the grass lasts. The river I fear will not do to depend on. I make this suggestion and desire to be informed if it meets the favor of the commanding general.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, March 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Department of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: In reporting, under orders on indorsement, a programme for bringing up the discipline of the Indian command I recommend—

First. That one regiment of white infantry be stationed with them, from which to make necessary details for business, to furnish part of each picket and guard station; part of it to act as provost guard to guard prisoners, and detachments of which can be rear guard to arrest stragglers and enforce discipline at all times.

Second. As a number of officers have died or resigned, that authority be given to have at least 2 white officers in each company, even though the company may have fallen a little below the minimum, as they cannot be run at all properly without such officers.

Third. That a definite plan for filling vacancies be ordered. Formerly instructions from the Adjutant-General's Office were that, in Indian regiments, a muster was equal to a commission. There is no governor in the Indian Nation. The officers who have not been commissioned ought to be commissioned by the President. Under instructions from various commanders I have assigned to duty and appointed to vacancies, and on their appointments they were mustered. My plan was to detail as orderly sergeants or duty sergeants, from white regiments, the most deserving and active men, and as vacancies occurred promote the sergeants in proper order; and where we got a sergeant that would not do to make a good officer, or who was not suited to the Indian command, order him back to his company.

Fourth. Although nearly all the Indian officers are useless as business men and more afraid, as a general rule, to reduce the men to discipline, I protest against the fallacy into which most new experimenters fall, that they ought to all be dismissed. They have in some cases influence that no white men have. The steps to crowd them out have been taken quite fast enough. Whenever I could find a good man amongst them I acquiesced in his elevation. As a recruiting expense, even the Indian officers are worth the money, as the regiments cost the Government little at first. In battle they are sometimes very useful. To keep them from breaking off and deserting they are useful. This Indian officer [matter] is one point on which an inexperienced man would be sure to do the command mischief, and would do it honestly. It is a matter requiring the most extreme delicacy and care. No rule that I could suggest can reach the case.

Fifth. There are a number of vacancies for which recommendations were sent up to the War Department. Although two months have elapsed no response has come. We want instructions as to whether fresh nominations shall be sent up.

Sixth. When a vacancy occurs, I recommend that authority be given to assign some party to it to fulfill the duties. Should the party be appointed or commissioned, his muster to date from the beginning of his period of service.

Seventh. A mustering officer ought to be with the command. There [are] at least 200 private soldiers not mustered. They could not draw pay in January, many of them having six or eight months' pay on the December rolls, and their families suffering.

Eighth. I urge that the command be fairly supplied, as equally as other troops. They do at least as hard and faithful service. I have maintained them far in front for a long time, even when other troops fall back. They do not complain much, but it is wrong. I have sent appeal after appeal, but had to take what was sent. The Indian command has never been properly supplied with food and clothing. Their arduous duty has been severe on clothing, and much of that sent has been of poor quality.

Ninth. I suggest the necessity of examining some of the medical officers of this command. We have some excellent gentlemen; one or two who are not properly competent. All might be examined, or I would not hesitate, if so directed, to order those most poorly qualified to report for examination.

Tenth. I recommend that the Third, a twelve-company regiment, be mustered as mounted riflemen on Government stock. The soldiers ought to be either all cavalry or all infantry. When first in the service they were nearly all mounted on their own horses; the Third were all mounted, the Second three-fourths mounted, and the Creeks about one-half mounted. Partially mounted on poor stock is bad. Details ought to be made by companies or squads with their officers. Where there are only two white men you can depend on in a company, broken details of the men with horses are hard to manage. The Creeks have the healthiest ponies, and can march best. I thought at first that they would not be of any value as infantry. In the last expedition, where they did nearly 400 miles marching, they did remarkably well.

Eleventh. The announcement from you that the Indians would not be mustered out has done a great deal of good to the command.

Twelfth. I would recommend the change of the disbursing officer, assistant quartermaster, and assistant commissary at least once a year. I find that a great many promises have been made these Indians by General Hunter and General Lane and the Secretary of the Interior, and a great many other persons, which they look to be carried out, and which the orders I receive render it impossible to carry out. Some bad and designing men appeal to them not to go out of certain limits. I have made the best of them in carrying out my orders, but, if there is any fixed policy, I would respectfully request to know it.

Thirteenth. There are some 200 or 300 deserters from the three regiments scattered in the mountains as guerrillas—Union guerrillas, or loose "pins." I propose arresting them all, having them court-martialed, and set to work at the fortifications, but I must have white troops to catch them. The desperate characters I shall

chain and ball. Shall I do this? I am satisfied it is indispensable, for, since all the rebels are gone, they have commenced to rob their own friends.

Fourteenth. In conclusion, I urge that the command as organized, with the white troops necessary with it, be run as a separate command, reporting directly to you, as the different commanders in the field, such as the recent district commanders, know nothing about the Indian command or people, and these changes seriously injure it.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient,

WM. A. PHILLIPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 88. } WAR DEPT., ADJT. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Washington, March* 8, 1864.

The following joint resolutions of Congress are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

PUBLIC RESOLUTION—No. 15.

JOINT RESOLUTION of thanks of Congress to the volunteer soldiers who have re-enlisted in the Army.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the thanks of Congress are hereby given to those noble and brave men who, having already so gallantly endured the hardships and perils of war for more than two years in support of their country's flag, present the sublime spectacle of again voluntarily enrolling themselves in the Army of the Union for another three years' campaign, or so long as the war shall continue.

SEC. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the Secretary of War cause these resolutions to be read to each of the veteran regiments who have re-enlisted or shall re-enlist in both the volunteer and regular forces of the United States.

Approved March 3, 1864.

By order of the Secretary of War:

W. A. NICHOLS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[MARCH 8, 1864.—For Sherman to Rawlins, relating to the Red River expedition, see Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 40.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I am informed from Saint Louis that the horses intended for the dismounted cavalry, sent to this department from Washington and New York, have been sent to Major-General Grant's army; also that the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, ordered to this department, have been dismounted and their horses transferred to General Grant's army. I shall be obliged, therefore, to commence the present campaign with one regiment less of cavalry than I had reason to expect, and, moreover, shall be deficient in horses for about 1,000 of the cavalrymen in the department. I respectfully request that orders may be dispatched to Saint Louis, directing that at least 3,000 horses

shall be sent without unnecessary delay to this department, and that the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry shall be immediately mounted and forwarded to New Orleans.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 59. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., March* 8, 1864.

* * * * * * *

12. Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, chief of cavalry, will proceed without delay to Franklin, La., and assume command of the Cavalry Division. He will report accordingly to Maj. Gen. W. B. Franklin, commanding the forces in Western Louisiana.

* * * * * * *

14. Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers, having reported at these headquarters in compliance with Special Orders, No. 70, current series, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, is assigned to duty in the Defenses of New Orleans, and will report to Major-General Reynolds for instructions.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., March 8, 1864—6 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:

This morning a scout of 30 Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry were ambushed 5 miles out. Lieutenant Williams was killed and 1 badly wounded. Re-enforcement drove the enemy, killing 3, known, and taking 2 prisoners.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

SPECIAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. RED RIVER EXPEDITION, *Vicksburg, Miss., March* 8, 1864.

Commanding officers of divisions and brigades designated to compose the Red River expedition from the Sixteenth Army Corps will with all possible dispatch proceed to organize and equip their commands for service in the following manner: The allowance of land transportation will be two 6-mule wagons and two ambulances for each regiment, one for each battery, and one for each division and brigade headquarters.

All wagons in excess of the above allowances will be turned in to Lieut. J. S. Foulkes, acting assistant quartermaster, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and parked on the flat south of the city to await transportation north. The teamsters now in charge of the wagons so turned over will remain with them until the return of the

expedition. Regiments will take their baggage and camp and garrison equipage with them. The sick will be left in charge of competent surgeons, to be designated by each division. The senior surgeon left in charge will receive full instructions from these headquarters.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 47. HDQRS. U. S. FORCES IN TEXAS, *March* 8, 1864.

The Second Regiment Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, the First Battalion Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, and the Thirteenth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, are temporarily organized as a provisional brigade, under the command of Col. J. C. Cobb, Second Engineers, Corps d'Afrique. They will encamp immediately in rear of Fort Esperanza. Such companies as are occupied at work on the out-works will temporarily encamp in the neighborhood of their work.

By command of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana:

B. WILSON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE TENNESSEE,
On board Westmoreland, en route for Memphis, March 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. FREDERICK STEELE,
Commanding Department of Arkansas, Little Rock:

DEAR GENERAL: I wrote you in full by Colonel Woodrow. After he left I heard from Admiral Porter that his expedition had ascended Washita and at Trinity drove off a brigade, capturing the enemy's redoubts, with three rifled 32-pounders, which were brought away. At Harrisonburg they could see but one gun mounted in a fort on a distant hill, and not having any land force they set fire to the town only. Shoalness of water limited operations to 20 miles above Harrisonburg. By to-morrow General A. J. Smith with 10,000 of my men will be at the mouth of Red River, and will go up Red as far as Alexandria to meet General Banks by or before March 17.

Water in the Red is very low, and I doubt if the fleet can get over the falls or rapids there, in which event they must await a rise or go up by land alone. I think the expedition should not attempt Shreveport until the gun-boats can participate. At all events I give you the information that up to latest dates the water continued too low in Red River to admit the passage of the gun-boats above Alexandria. But in any event you should move in force as far as Arkadelphia, and thence to Shreveport or Natchitoches, according as you hear the gun-boats are above or below Alexandria. I suppose you have no trouble in getting spies to and from Alexandria. I am going to Memphis and thence around to Huntsville, to prepare for the big fight in Georgia that is sure to come off in all April or May.

With great respect, &c.,

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 8, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Seventh Army Corps and Dept. of Ark.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that a scout sent out under the command of Col. E. Baxter, Fourth Regiment Arkansas Infantry, on the night of the 25th ultimo, captured 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 19 enlisted men of the Confederate service, 18 horses, 9 mules, and 2 yoke of oxen, with 2 wagon loads of provisions en route to the enemy.

This was done in the neighborhood of the Devil's Fork of Little Red River during the late very inclement weather, and accomplished entirely by the men and officers of Colonel Baxter's regiment. Rutherford was not found, he having crossed Little Red River with 140 U. S. mules, captured from my train on the 19th ultimo. These mules are now between Little Red and Arkansas Rivers, in the neighborhood of Cadron River, in Conway County, and could be overtaken by the forces posted on the Arkansas River.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. MCRAE, C. S. Army,
Jackson County, Ark.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th ultimo, this morning, under flag of truce, conveyed by Lieutenant Ritchey. In reply I would state that I honor a brave soldier of any army, be he enemy or otherwise, and that prisoners from the regular Confederate are, have been, and always will be well treated by me and the officers and men under my command. There is one point, however, upon which you as a soldier cannot fail to agree with me, and that is that if a regularly enlisted and mustered soldier, borne upon the pay-rolls of an organized army, forgets his honorable calling so far as to stray from his command and engage in acts of pillage and violence toward defenseless citizens, he is to all intents and purposes a brigand, acting without authority of his more enlightened superiors, and liable to be punished for the crimes he has perpetrated. The fact of his being a soldier cannot shield him from the consequence of his acts, nor will any honorable soldier support the doctrine that the noble profession of arms can be used as a safeguard for villainy.

No Confederate soldiers have been maltreated by me or my command, nor will they unless caught in the perpetration of acts which condemn them as outlaws and a disgrace to any army. I punish my own men for acts of this sort, and will continue to do so. The fact of a man being a soldier, in my opinion, gives him no immunity from the long arm of the law, be he Federal or Confederate. I avail myself of this opportunity to state that 4 enlisted men of the Fourth Regiment Arkansas Mounted Infantry, captured by Capt. George Rutherford, were retained by him as deserters from the Confederate service, he stating that he would turn them over to you. I imme-

diately placed 4 Confederate officers in close confinement as hostages and now hold them as such. These 4 men of the Fourth Regiment Arkansas Mounted Infantry were Union men, claiming that they owed allegiance to the U. S. Government, but were forcibly taken from their homes, and by violence compelled to serve in the Confederate Army, from which they escaped as soon as practicable, and afterward joined Colonel Baxter's Fourth Regiment Arkansas Infantry. I hold that no act of others performed in violence can abrogate the allegiance of a citizen to his government, and that the act of returning to the ranks of his own government's army of any men, taken by force into the enemy's ranks, such return cannot under any circumstances be construed into desertion.

I further learn that these men have been executed by your orders, but refrain from crediting this report until I ascertain positively that it is correct. War should be carried on as far as possible in a creditable manner and according to the customs and usages of a civilized people. It is the undoubted duty of all in authority to ameliorate as much as possible the calamities entailed by the condition of war, and I trust your own reputation as a soldier will bear me out in hoping that I only express your own views when I say so. Have the kindness, general, to inform me whether the report of the execution of these 4 men of the Fourth Arkansas is unfounded or not. The implied threat of retaliation in your communication I overlook as the result of zeal in behalf of your men, and assure you that it cannot in anywise influence me.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Regt. Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Comdg. Central Dist. of Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

GENERAL: I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 1st instant. The commanding general approves of the disposition made of your troops as therein reported, and further directs that the most efficient means be provided for daily intercommunication between posts, by means of patrols or courier-lines, at different hours of the day, and that care be taken to scout the by-paths and woods.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. CENTRAL DIST. OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 8, 1864.

All citizens who formerly resided in the border counties of Missouri who desire to return to their homes can do so upon procuring from any assistant provost-marshal a certificate that will be evidence of good character, of loyalty to the Government of the United States. These certificates should be approved by one of the sub-district

commanders, of whom there are now Col. George H. Hall, Jefferson City; Col. John F. Philips, Sedalia; Col. James McFerran, Warrensburg; Col. J. H. Ford, Kansas City.

Any person holding such certificate will be permitted to reside in any part of the Central District of Missouri.

Military posts have been established at Kansas City, Westport, Independence, Little Santa Fé, Hickman Mills, Blue Mills, Blue Springs; section 28, township 48, range 30; Pleasant Hill, Harrisonville, Grand River, Johnstown, and Pleasant Gap, within 3 miles of which any person of good loyal character may reside upon receiving permission from the nearest post commander; also, the whole line of the work or contemplated work on the Pacific Railroad is declared to be a military post or station, within 2 miles of which persons of like good character may reside upon the same terms.

It is earnestly hoped and expected that in a short time the improved state of affairs on the border will remove the necessity of any restriction to the free occupation of the country, but for the present time the public good and safety of the people demand it. It is expected that every resident of this district will assist in preserving peace and good order in the country.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 8, 1864.

General E. B. BROWN,
Commanding Central District of Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that Capt. Milton Burris, Company I, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, in the field, in the western portion of La Fayette County, reports that the notorious guerrilla leader Blunt was killed on yesterday by men under his command, and that another guerrilla with him at the time (supposed to be Waller) was wounded, but made his escape.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McFERRAN,
Colonel First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, Comdg.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. HOLLAND,
Comdg. Fourth Military Dist., Enrolled Mo. Militia:

GENERAL: The general commanding the district directs that you order the commanding officer at Marshfield to keep a scout of not less than 1 commissioned officer and 12 men scouting and patrolling the country in the vicinity of Dallas neighborhood on James River; or if you may deem it necessary, direct him to station a detachment of his company in that neighborhood, with instructions to destroy or capture guerrillas and thieves infesting that neighborhood.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT:

DEAR GENERAL: Your telegraph from Fayetteville of the 7th makes it quite certain you will reach your destination at Fort Smith to-day. I see you did not go by Fort Gibson, so it will be necessary for you to go soon to inspect and encourage our little force there and make the very best of it. I found a great many officers discontented and many absent from this Indian service. I hope you will infuse new life and hopes into them. We have so few troops it is needless to talk of mustering out a single man, red, white, or black. We must also have more force at the Salt-Works, on the Illinois, where some defenses should be erected to prevent a surprise and give security against assault on the Salt-Works. I gave orders at Fort Gibson to have the fort completed, and will write Colonel Phillips in reply to his letter to me concerning the matter, as he understands my directions given on the ground.

Mr. Tufft called with Colonel Cloud yesterday on his way to join you. I understood General Thayer that he had been discharged, yet he talks of having brought men up with him as though he claimed to be continued in the service. At the time mentioned General Thayer had command of the district, and his orders should, of course, conclude such a matter. None but a very substantial and responsible man should be made chief of scouts, and, if possible, he should be so well known as a man of honesty and integrity as to assure us against such reproaches as we hear against our scouts in Arkansas. You will see the propriety of this and protect us as far as possible against the appearance of evil.

I have a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, brought by General Mitchell, rather complaining of his misadventures being caused last year by promises or expectations held out by commands in the Indian country which were not realized. He more than intimates that General Mitchell would be preferred by him as not likely to disappoint him in such promises or expectation. The imputation seems to be that some officers last year promised to protect and secure the Indians in their peaceable agricultural pursuits. You will, of course, see that no officers promise peace and security in time of war to anybody. We must do what we can to prevent assaults of any kind upon loyal Indians and white men, and for this purpose the troops must be located to the best possible advantage and kept always ready for action. This [is] all we can do, and I have so written to the honorable Secretary. But you see the necessity of more force in your rear, where the inhabitants, white and red, have been so devastated as to leave their homes and farms and go to Washington with complaints of a want of proper protection.

It is my desire that, besides posts along the Arkansas, we have a line of communication and posts from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson, which would give some protection to the Indians and Southern Kansas. But I do not see where the troops are to come from. I am in receipt of your private communication of the 2d from Fort Scott concerning another assignment of a general officer under you. I will defer that till I hear further from Washington, as you suggest. Write frequently and very fully of matters in your district. Try to preserve terms of courtesy and co-operation with General Thayer and other

adjacent commanders, but husband your forces as far as possible so as to take care of your own district north of the Arkansas, where the loyal Indians desire to cultivate their farms.

I remain, general, truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: Brig. Gen. B. S. Roberts, U. S. Volunteers, has been ordered to report to you for duty. The major-general commanding desires that unless you have other duty for General Roberts, in your opinion more important at the moment, that he be placed in command of the positions of Forts Macomb, Pike, and Ship Island.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., March 9, 1864—8.30 p. m.

Rear-Admiral PORTER and
General HURLBUT, or
COMMANDER OF U. S. TROOPS AT RED RIVER:

SIR: I have just received the following by telegraph from New Orleans:

Please communicate immediately to Admiral Porter and General Hurlbut, or other commander of troops at Red River, that the present storm will be likely to delay the movements of the commanding general three or four days.

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

In compliance with the above, I have the honor to forward to you this communication.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding Post.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 9, 1864.

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14. The Seventh Massachusetts Battery, Capt. N. W. Storer commanding, is hereby temporarily attached to the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. RED RIVER EXPEDITION, *On Steamer W. L. Ewing, March* 9, 1864.

The general commanding announces the organization of his staff, as follows:

Maj. N. R. Derby, U. S. Volunteers, medical director.

Capt. John Hough, assistant adjutant-general.

Capt. William S. Burns, Fourth Missouri Cavalry, assistant inspector-general.

Capt. George W. Baker, U. S. Volunteers, commissary of subsistence.

Capt. J. M. Cockefair, Third Indiana Battery, chief of artillery.

Capt. J. J. Lyon, Twenty-fourth Missouri Infantry, judge-advocate.

Lieut. George W. Fetterman, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, assistant commissary of musters.

Lieut. J. B. Pannes, Seventeenth New York Infantry, ordnance officer.

Lieut. Ross Wilkinson, Fifth Minnesota, aide-de-camp.

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. RED RIVER EXPEDITION, *Str. Ewing, Vicksburg, Miss., March* 9, 1864.

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2. Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, in addition to the First Division, will assume the immediate command of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Brigade commanders of the Third Division will send all reports and returns to his headquarters.

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By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 9, 1864—8.45 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Dudley's brigade is crossing at Berwick to-day. A portion of it will report here to-morrow, the rest by noon next day. Yesterday there was a heavy rain at Tigerville and east, and the roads so heavy that the march was slow. The rest of my division is here. It has rained here about twelve hours and the roads are very bad.

Very respectfully,

A. L. LEE,
Chief of Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., March 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Late news from the interior of Mexico confirms the reports of the defeat of the French at Guadalajara, by the Juarez troops under General Uraga, and if any faith can be placed in Mexi-

can statements, the French loss in material and men was heavy. This is the only success the Liberals have had for some time and they are expending a great deal of gunpowder over it. In the States bordering on the Rio Grande matters are very much unsettled, owing to the conduct of Governor Vidauri, of Nuevo Leon, who has openly defied Juarez, and it is said has gone over to the French. On 9th February Juarez left Saltillo for Monterey, with the design of establishing his headquarters at that place. Upon reaching Monterey he learned that Vidauri had proclaimed against him, and had collected his troops and artillery in the Black Fort, intending to give fight. Juarez, not being in force, withdrew to Saltillo, but at latest accounts was marching against Vidauri with about 3,000 men.

Commissioners from both parties were sent to Cortina for aid, and after several days' delay he announced himself in favor of Juarez, and is now preparing a force of 800 men to send forward. There is no doubt but that a fight will take place at Monterey soon.

The statement is made by a gentleman from the upper Rio Grande that Vidauri is heart and soul with the rebels and French, and that he has been controlled entirely in his late action by Maj. Simeon Hart, Judge Devine, and Mr. McKinney, the commissioners of General Kirby Smith. I am well satisfied that he has entered into an arrangement with Kirby Smith to protect the crossing of cotton and goods at Eagle Pass, for which he is to receive one-fourth of the cotton. All of his movements and his personal conduct show him to be in close communion with the rebel leaders. In regard to his connection with the French, I can only say that I saw a French officer have Vidauri's autograph letter of introduction to General Hamilton. Owing to the long drought, there has been great suffering in the interior of Mexico, and many persons are moving toward the Rio Grande.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 9, 1864.

Capt. FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to ackowledge receipt of an order from you directing me to extend the telegraph line from Warrensburg to Kansas City, following the line of the Pacific Railroad. A working party will be sent forward this evening to the point indicated.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. SMITH,
Capt. and Asst. Q. M., Asst. Supt. U. S. Military Telegraph.

CAMP DODD, BATES COUNTY, MO., *March* 9, 1864.

Maj. J. L. PRITCHARD,
Second Colorado Cav., Comdg. Station, Harrisonville, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place this a. m. My location is in the extreme southeast corner of Bates County, about 2 miles from the west line of Saint Clair County, and about

the same from Vernon. Have been to Pleasant Gap and the Osage River, but was compelled to move here on account of forage. Have traveled over most of the southern and southeastern portion of this county, and have been unable to find forage, bushwhacker, or human being as yet. Can obtain forage enough from Saint Clair County to last about ten days. Will then be compelled to move to some place yet unknown.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. FENTON SEYMOUR,
First Lieut. Company C, Second Colorado Cavalry, Comdg.

CASSVILLE, MO., *March* 9, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

Lieutenant Bell, commanding detachment Second Arkansas Cavalry Volunteers at Yellville, communicated the 5th instant that he was reliably informed that all the small guerrilla bands in that portion of Arkansas are concentrating under Freeman with the intention of attacking Yellville.

L. RÉMIATTE,
Adjutant.

PRIVATE.] VAN BUREN, ARK., *March* 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS:

DEAR GENERAL: I arrived here last night after a pleasant journey of five days from Fort Scott. I have not yet seen General Thayer. Shall go to Fort Smith to-day. I learn, however, that the garrison there is entirely stripped of everything, even to taking down the telegraph wire. Not a man is left outside of Steele's command. There is great confusion in everything, and terrible indignation among the troops. It would be an easy matter for me to take command of all the troops heretofore belonging to the District of the Frontier, as officers and men are anxious for me to assume command of them, and they will cheerfully comply with whatever I may ask of them in defiance of Thayer and Steele.

Thayer's conduct since you left here, backed by a few men (among them Colonels Edwards and Judson), has been not only unsoldierly and ungentlemanly, but infamous. I shall not assume command until a change is made in boundaries and I have troops, as it would bring Thayer and myself directly in conflict, and have concluded it is better to lie quiet and await the development of matters at Washington, hoping that all may yet result as favorably as we could wish.

Yours, truly,

JAS. G. BLUNT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 9, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS
(To be read by Major-General Blunt and forwarded):

DEAR COLONEL: I am in receipt of several communications from you, all in relation to different and important matters touching your command. I am glad to hear a good account of your expedition

south, for seeing a poor chance for support with cavalry I felt that you were not exactly arranged for the success which might have been realized by a complete equipment with all arms of the service and entire harmony on your left flank. Of course all expeditions making general movements by commanders of districts and posts and brigades must be submitted for proper arrangements and support to department headquarters for approval, as you will see prescribed by all orders, the proper exception being carefully designated. The shifts and changes of your superiors about the time of your movement made the delay of a movement from Fort Smith to join you as you expected.

But before doing anything in front we must arrange as to time of operation and defense, and see that they are maintained. I am glad to see you have started a train to Fort Scott. Apprehending difficulty, I anticipated your necessities by ordering a train from Fort Scott with ammunition, and boats up the Arkansas, and more teams from Fort Smith, and the accumulation of teams of oxen at Fort Scott. I hope by our joint efforts your troops will soon have rations and ammunition, and your command can be relieved from remote localities in search of bread, and located where they can watch the foe and check his assaults on the people. General Blunt's command includes all the Indian country, but when he is absent from Fort Gibson, below or beyond you, you can report all matters of importance direct to these headquarters also, so as to give me the shortest and fullest notice of everything in my department.

Proceed with the exterior works necessary to complete your fort, and I may at my leisure determine as to the building's interior. I am going to try to have flat-boats with corn sent down the Neosho, supposing the lumber in the boats may be used in constructing the platforms and other structures inside. The work already done does great credit to you and your command. In regard to protection to the Indians, you are right in making no promises which you have not power to perform. I only promise to do all I can. My troops must have strategic locations, not agricultural, but, in connection with our general arrangements to resist and subdue foes, protection should be and must be given to loyal persons as far as we can. I had also anticipated your necessities in the medical and surgical line of your command, but have not yet secured a proper remedy. I note also, very carefully, your communications to southern tribes of Indians, and your suggestions as to the great value of forfeited lands and property. This subject has already been made the gravamen on a communication to headquarters at Washington.

In regard to the Indian organization as troops I have written General Blunt. I desire to make the very best we can of them. Complaint is made that they are in great need of clothing. Full requisitions should be made for everything, and the proper chiefs of my command must furnish Indians as they do white men, and they must be treated with kindness, care, and diligence on the part of all my officers. My inspecting officers will be specially instructed to report abuses of power and instances of neglect toward the inferior or uninstructed connected with the service, and any officers that speak of such troops contemptuously, or treat them in such a way, should be specially reported. If he belongs to their organization he evinces an improper esprit de corps and should resign or have charges preferred against him. I will sanction the instances of leave which you have reported, but desire that officers stand at their posts as far

as possible. The fate of our nation evidently depends on the events of this year's campaign, and every officer should feel the importance of great efforts and endurance.

I remain, colonel, very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,
Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, March 9, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

SIR: The present disposition of my forces is: Three squadrons of cavalry and one company of infantry at Rhea's Mills, running the mill, thrashing wheat, getting forage, and cleaning out any bushwhackers there may be from the head of Cow Creek to the Butler Hills, near the southwest corner of Missouri. I have a company at Curnewash [?], under Lieutenant Sixkiller, to clean out the bushwhackers there; a company under Capt. Smith Christie operating from the mouth of Sans Bois to Poteau River; a company under Captain Anderson on the head of Lee's Creek and to Dutch Mills; one company under Capt. Tommy Tustanugge at Hillabee, Creek Nation, to bring forage with private or contraband teams; one scout toward Little River. I have one company making salt at Mackey's Lick.

I have ordered the other row of furnaces to be built up so as to make double the amount of salt, and have ordered the company to advertise in Arkansas that 1 bushel of salt would be given at Gibson for 1 bushel of wheat or corn delivered here, as we have greatly inadequate transportation. Besides these, I have other scouts and escorts out on duty, my design being to leave no bushwhackers living in our rear.

The troops here drill twice a day. I shall begin work on the fortifications when our next flour train gets in from Rhea's Mills, so that the men have full rations of bread, beef, and salt, at least. Health good; command in fine spirits.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

WM. A. PHILLIPPS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 9, 1864.

Maj. E. A. C. HATCH, *Comdg. Independent Battalion, Pembina:*

MAJOR: You are respectfully informed that your dispatch of 28th ultimo has been received. Father Andre and Major Brown were directed in their original instructions to report to you, and in the dispatch addressed to you from these headquarters dated October 9, 1863, the following passage occurs:

> As superior officer of the forces on the British line you will instruct the agents named that they are subject to your orders, and will discharge the duties devolved upon them under your directions.

It is with some surprise, therefore, that General Sibley learns from your dispatch of 28th ultimo that these gentlemen had agreed upon some form of communication to the Indians, but did not submit the missive for your consideration before transmitting it.

It is to be feared that Father Andre, in his fervent and Christian zeal to avoid the further effusion of blood, and to induce the Indians

to surrender themselves or otherwise submit at discretion, may have overlooked the important consideration which was pressed upon his attention and that of Major Brown, that the appointment of agents to meet these savages was the result of their own urgent solicitation, to afford them a last opportunity to avert from themselves the ruin which a continuance of hostilities on their part would inevitably entail upon them, and was not initiated by the military authorities for any other purpose. You have been made acquainted with the general tenor of the instructions to these agents, in which this fact was made prominent, and if any other impression has been given by Father Andre or by his messengers, as would appear by the letter (extract of which you inclosed) addressed to you from Fort Berthold, a very grave error has been committed by himself or by his employés which he should hasten to correct.

You will understand, if the messengers of the good father have ignorantly or willfully misrepresented the facts, that the Government asks nothing as a favor at the hands of these savages, and will not even receive their submission if trammeled by any conditions whatever. If the war is to be continued it is far better that the issue should be made now and the question definitely settled than to patch up a hollow truce with these prairie bands which would be subject to be broken at any moment.

General Sibley has positive and detailed information from the Missouri of the existence of a formidable combination of the several bands of Sioux on both sides of that river, to hermetically seal their country against further intrusion by emigrants to the gold mines, and that the intention is to attack steamers or land expeditions wherever they are to be found. A formidable column of mounted troops will ascend the Missouri as soon as the season is sufficiently advanced to permit it, to encounter and disperse this concentration of warriors, and to bring them to a realizing sense of their utter inability successfully to contend with the power they have provoked.

At the same time posts powerfully garrisoned will be established at various points in the Indian country, to protect the route to Idaho, and as the most effectual mode of guarding the frontier. The savages have made the sad mistake for themselves of supposing that the Government was so much occupied in suppressing the gigantic rebellion at the South as to be unable to protect its citizens on the Northwestern border. They will, ere long, be disabused of this erroneous impression, when it will be too late to save themselves from its disastrous consequences.

Requisitions have been made and transmitted to Detroit for Canadian horses for the use of your battalion, which will be filled at an early day.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 9, 1864.

Editors of PIONEER and Editors of PRESS, *Saint Paul:*

GENTLEMEN: In consequence of the many applications made to me for information with regard to the contemplated military operations

in this district during the approaching season, and the general interest manifested by the people on the frontier to learn what dispositions are to be made for their defense, I deem it to be my duty to state what is proper to be made public on this subject through the medium of the journals in this city. The programme fixed upon by Major-General Pope embraces three distinct objects:

First, the chastisement and subjection of the bands of savages on both sides of the Missouri River who continue refractory and hostile.

Second, the protection of the overland route to Idaho by the establishment of strong military posts within the Indian country at convenient distances.

Third, the security of the Minnesota and Iowa frontier against hostile raids.

To effect the first purpose a powerful column of troops will take the field as early as the season will permit, to seek and attack the Indians who are reliably reported to have made a formidable combination to dispute the passage of a force into their country, and to attack steamers bound for the upper Missouri River, and any overland expedition en route for the gold regions of Idaho. The points where military posts are to be established are not yet determined upon with sufficient precision to enable me to mention their precise location, but they will be selected with the double view of protecting the route to Idaho and of deterring the savages from making a demonstration in force toward the white settlements, should they be disposed to do so.

The third object mentioned, that of guarding the frontier against petty raids, is to be accomplished by the occupation by the troops of such stations outside the line of settlements as will serve to check the passage of hostile parties so far as the number of men that can be spared from field operations will permit, and by the constant patrol of strong parties of cavalry on both sides of the Minnesota River.

Scouts will also be posted at the most exposed points to give timely warning of the approach of danger. It must be remembered, however, that hostilities exist between our Government and the Sioux bands, and while they continue the settlers on the frontier should be prepared to co-operate in the destruction of any small parties of savages, who, driven to desperation by their present miserable state of destitution, may choose to incur the inevitable risks of an attempt to penetrate within the lines for purposes of plunder. I would respectfully suggest in this connection that the thousand baseless and exaggerated rumors always put in circulation by frightened people should find no place in the public prints, as they are prolific of injury to the best interests of the State. All information of a reliable character will be immediately and cheerfully furnished from these headquarters when of importance sufficient to be communicated.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[MARCH 10, 1864.—For Sherman to Grant, referring to operations on Red River, see Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 50.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a dispatch * received from Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, by the hands of Captain Dunham, of my staff, on March 5, the substance of which was transmitted to you in my dispatch of March 6. I also inclose a copy of a letter † received from Admiral Farragut, which contains our last information from the fleet off Mobile.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Yours of the 3d instant is received. The more I learn about the condition of the rebel army with which we shall have to contend, the more am I convinced of the correctness of what I have written you in regard to them. They will retreat into Texas without giving a general battle. Holmes' command will break up. Part of them will come in and give themselves up to us, and the rest will form into bands for the purpose of making raids along the Arkansas and into Missouri.

Your force, united with that sent by Sherman, will be strong enough to drive Kirby Smith's whole command into the Gulf. All the rebel families that left here at the approach of our troops are returning and taking the oath of allegiance to the United States, including officers of the State and Confederate States Government. They are tired of the war and freely give me any information that they possess in regard to the movements of the rebels.

I will not repeat my objections to the route which you wish me to take, but they are stronger now than ever. I will move with all my available force to Washington, and, if necessary, from there to Shreveport. It may be necessary for me to make a detour into the mountains in order to avoid bad roads. My force will not be as great as you and General Sherman anticipate. My troops are scattered, but holding points that cannot be abandoned, and some of them are so far off that they could not reach here in time for this expedition if they could be spared. The troops at Fort Smith will have about the same distance to reach Washington as those from here. I will endeavor to time my movements so as to conform to yours. I shall move with about 7,000 troops of all arms, about 3,000 of which will be cavalry. I shall go in command myself and shall take every available man.

I have the honor, general, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

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* See p. 448.]

† See Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 12.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *March* 10, 1864—1 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Your communication of March 9 has been received. Please inform General Banks that General Sherman's troops have not yet arrived, and I imagine that transportation is difficult to be had. The water is very low in Red River, and the gun-boats will not be able at present to reach Alexandria without a rise. Should there be none, the troops will be landed at Simsport and march up, to be in time to meet General Banks.

I have twenty-two gun-boats ready to start the moment the troops arrive.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

PORTER,
Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, La., March 10, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires that no pains be spared by the quartermaster's department to keep the supply of forage good at Franklin for all the animals of the field column. There should be at least eight days' full grain rations and as much hay as practicable on hand there on the 13th instant.

Very respectfully, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 61. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March* 10, 1864.

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10. Capt. C. G. Sawtelle, assistant quartermaster, U. S. Army, having reported for duty at these headquarters, in obedience to orders from the War Department, is hereby assigned to duty at Brownsville, Tex.

He will report to the chief quartermaster of the department for instructions, and proceed at once to his post.

11. Battery F, First U. S. Artillery, is hereby assigned temporarily to the Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

* * * * * * *

14. Brig. Gen. C. Grover, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in the Defenses of New Orleans, and will immediately organize the movable portion of his division for field service.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *March* 10, 1864.
(Received 1 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE:

Your dispatch* has been duly delivered, except to the commander of troops, who had not arrived. An answer was sent you per telegraph this morning. Nothing of importance to report at this post.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 24. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES IN W. LOUISIANA, *Franklin, La., March* 10, 1864.

The staff of the major-general commanding U. S. Troops Western Louisiana is announced, for the information of this command, as follows:

Maj. Wickham Hoffman, U. S. Volunteers, assistant adjutant-general.

Col. Charles C. Dwight, One hundred and sixtieth New York Volunteers, acting assistant inspector-general.

Lieut. Col. J. G. Chandler, assistant quartermaster, chief quartermaster.

Lieut. Col. H. D. Woodruff, commissary of subsistence, chief commissary of subsistence.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Bailey, Fourth Wisconsin Cavalry, acting military engineer.

Surg. E. F. Sanger, U. S. Volunteers, medical director.

Capt. John P. Baker, First U. S. Cavalry, aide-de-camp.

Capt. George M. Franklin, assistant adjutant-general, U. S. Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

Lieut. David Lyon, Seventy-seventh New York Volunteers, aide-de-camp.

J. G. Oltman, acting topographical engineer and volunteer aide-de-camp.

Capt. Henry W. Closson, Battery L, First U. S. Artillery, chief of artillery.

Capt. T. H. Annable, Twenty-sixth Massachusetts Volunteers, commissary of musters.

Capt. A. W. Chapman, Sixth Michigan Artillery, judge-advocate.

Lieut. John J. Williamson, One hundred and twenty-eighth New York Volunteers, acting ordnance officer.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 10, 1864.

Major-General HURLBUT,
Comdg. Troops at Mouth of Red River:

GENERAL: The column for operations against Alexandria has been formed at Franklin, La., and it was my intention to march from that place so as to reach Alexandria on the 17th instant, but a violent rain-storm, which commenced night before last on Berwick Bay and here yesterday, has placed the roads in such condition

*See Andrews to Porter, March 9, p. 534.

as to make a march impracticable for at least four days. Should the storm not recommence I shall probably march on Monday or Tuesday next, and shall expect to strike the Red River below Alexandria within seven days thereafter.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. RED RIVER EXPEDITION, *Vicksburg, Miss., March* 10, 1864.

The Red River expedition will leave Vicksburg to-day at about 3 p. m. The signal for getting up steam will be one gun from these headquarters one hour before starting. The signal for starting will be five whistles from these headquarters on steamer Clara Bell, to be repeated by the boats carrying division and brigade commanders. Upon the signal for starting being given, the boats will swing out into the stream, each general commanding leading his command, in the following order: First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps; General Kilby Smith's division, Seventeenth Army Corps; the boats moving in the order laid down in the inclosed list.

The following signals are established for the running of the boats during the expedition: For starting or hailing, five whistles; for closing up, four whistles; for landing, three whistles. In landing, the divisions must be kept together.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

First, Clara Bell; second, Des Moines; third, Mars, Forty-seventh Illinois; fourth, Hamilton, Thirty-third Missouri; fifth, Baltic, Fifth Minnesota and Thirty-fifth Iowa; sixth, Chouteau, Eighty-ninth Indiana, Ninth [Indiana] Battery; seventh, Adriatic, Fifty-eighth and One hundred and nineteenth Illinois; eighth, J. H. Lacy; ninth, Southwester, Thirty-second Iowa; tenth, W. L. Ewing, Fourteenth Iowa, Third [Indiana] Battery; eleventh, Sioux City, Twenty-fourth Missouri; twelfth, Diadem, Twenty-seventh Iowa; thirteenth, Tutt, One hundred and seventeenth Illinois; fourteenth, Liberty, Forty-ninth Illinois; fifteenth, Emerald, One hundred and seventy-eighth New York; sixteenth, Hastings; seventeenth, Autocrat; eighteenth, Diana; nineteenth, Raine.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 53. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Pass Cavallo, Tex., March* 10, 1864.

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11. Major-General McClernand having been directed to assume control of military affairs on the coast and frontier of Texas, Major-General Dana is hereby relieved from command of the troops on the coast of Texas, and assigned to the command of the First Division.

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By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Fort Esperanza, March 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

There are several citizens within my lines whose families are at Lavaca and other points beyond there. They are fearful that those who are dear to them are in want, or if not now in that condition that they may soon suffer for the necessaries of life. Feelings of humanity alone impel me to propose that they be permitted to come where they may be under my care and protection. If you think proper to permit them to come, with their little household goods and comforts, I will cheerfully receive them. I suggest that if this meets with your wishes you send me a flag, either to McHenry Bayou by land or to this island by water, and notify me, and that an arrangement be entered into for me to send a transport either to Indianola or Lavaca to receive these unhappy people with their goods.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General, U. S. Forces.

The First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps, as reorganized March 10, 1864,* *Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana commanding.*

First Brigade.	*Second Brigade.*
Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN.	Brig. Gen. M. K. LAWLER.
33d Illinois.	49th Indiana.
99th Illinois.	69th Indiana.
8th Indiana.	34th Iowa.
18th Indiana.	7th Kentucky.
21st Iowa.	22d Kentucky.
22d Iowa.	16th Ohio.
23d Iowa.	42d Ohio.
11th Wisconsin.	114th Ohio.
	120th Ohio.

Provisional Brigade.

2d Engineers, Corps d'Afrique.
3d Engineers, Corps d'Afrique.
13th Infantry, Corps d'Afrique.
14th Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, First Battalion.

Artillery.

1st Missouri Light, Battery F.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, March 10, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

DEAR GRANT: I intended to have written you a letter to-day to send by your aide, but I unexpectedly received dispatches from Sherman and Banks in regard to the expedition against Shreveport, which I have been answering. They are both mistaken in regard to

*Special Orders, No. 53, headquarters Thirteenth Army Corps.

the strength of my command and also in regard to the situation of affairs in my department. I will send you copies of my letters to Banks on the subject.

I have been intending to write you for a long time, but you do not appear to have any local habitation. The forces under Banks will make Kirby Smith run without a battle. From what I can learn through people returning to their homes within my lines Kirby and all his friends are prepared to leave for parts unknown. I shall move by way of Washington with all my available force to co-operate with Banks. I cannot spare from the line of the Arkansas more than about 7,000 of all arms. Holmes' command will break up and attempt raids in my rear.

Very truly, yours, in haste,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL: Your letters were received this morning. You and General Banks are laboring under a mistake in regard to the strength of my command and I think in regard to other matters in Arkansas. There was a bearer of dispatches with a communication from me to General Banks later than the one you saw. It was my intention to co-operate with him and to do so with all my available force, but I never agreed to move by a route which would subject my depots and the State of Missouri to raids from rebel cavalry. I have just written a letter to General Banks which Colonel Woodrow will show you.

The force you send, joined to Banks' 17,000, can drive all the troops in Kirby Smith's department into the Gulf. I would be glad to take a contract to do it, if I had the command. Smith will run; Holmes' command will break into fragments. Some of them will desert, and others will form guerrilla bands and attempt raids along the Arkansas and into Missouri.

The total for duty in my department is 16,517. Look now at the points which I am obliged to hold, and you will discover why I can move to the support of Banks with but 7,000 of all arms. The posts are Helena, Batesville, Devall's Bluff, Brownsville, Little Rock, Pine Bluff, Lewisburg, Dardanelle, Fort Smith, Van Buren, Fayetteville, Waldron, Clarksville, and in addition to these the troops necessary to guard the railroad, which is of vital importance to us. Scarcely one of these posts can be abandoned with safety. The country between here and Red River has been nearly exhausted of supplies by both armies, and it will be very difficult to obtain forage and impossible to subsist even 7,000 troops. I will send you a copy of my letter to General Banks, and will write you again by first mail.

Very truly, your friend,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Forces in Arkansas, Little Rock:

GENERAL: Major-General Banks desires me to inform you that a violent rain-storm has rendered the roads between Franklin and Alexandria impracticable for a few days, and that in consequence his movements, indicated to you in the dispatch forwarded by Lieutenant-Colonel Woodrow, will be delayed about four or five days.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your most obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 10, 1864

Col. W. D. WOOD,
Eleventh Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Salem, Ark.:

COLONEL: Your communication from 5 miles north of Salem, Ark., was received yesterday night. Glad you are coming. I send 400 men up your way to guard against possibility of an attack on your train. Kauffman, of the Eleventh, is up in your neighborhood somewhere. He was to pass over from Pocahontas to Wild Haws and may have met you ere this; place him in your column if you come across him. The detachment First Nebraska Cavalry will see you safely pass Polk Bayou or Evening Shade, provided you come that way or by the way of Wild Haws. As soon as you are by these places let the First strike out to find the enemy, pursuant to instructions furnished commanding officer, or send your train in with a guard and join them in hunting the enemy up. You will find the First *au fait* in handling bushwhackers.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Regt. Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 10, 1864.

Captain LAWLER,
Company K, First Nebraska Cavalry Volunteers:

CAPTAIN: The following instructions will guide you in your movements while out on this scout: You will move as rapidly as possible by forced march to Wild Haws, sending a scout into Lunenburg to ascertain if any of the enemy are there, which scout will rejoin you without camping at Wild Haws. You will, if you find that the enemy has lately passed through Wild Haws, push in and overtake him, provided his movements were toward Salem or the neighborhood of Spring River.

The object of this movement is to protect a detachment of the Eleventh Missouri Cavalry, now on its way to this point, which you will join and see safely past Polk Bayou or Evening Shade. In the event that the enemy is near you after reaching the detachment of the Eleventh Cavalry, you will assist Colonel Wood, commanding

Eleventh Regiment, to capture or destroy them. After seeing Colonel Wood's train safely past the points indicated, swing to the west and come down to this point along the bank of White River, making frequent inquiries for the enemy, and hunting for him without much reference to his numbers, which you will ascertain by actual contact with him, it being a trick of his to try and intimidate young officers by having it reported he is very strong.

Damage the enemy all you possibly can by fighting him; seize all the large serviceable cavalry horses in the country, but no mares; give receipts for everything you take, and be kind and courteous to the people, giving every assistance in your power to loyal citizens. Prevent your men from pillaging or straggling. Your attention is called to the necessity of preserving strict discipline and reporting officers who fail to discharge their duties. Let no article of any kind [be taken], either forage, subsistence, or horses, except by an officer appointed for that purpose, and try and obtain enough horses to remount your regiment.

I am, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Col. First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

Washington, D. C., March 10, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

Please carefully examine and consider the question whether, on the whole, it would be advantageous to our military operations for the United States to furnish iron for completing the southwest branch of the Pacific Railroad, all or any part of the way from Rolla to Springfield, Mo., so fast as the company shall do all the other work for the completion, and to receive pay for said iron in transportation upon said newly made part of said road, and if your opinion shall be in the affirmative, make a contract with the company to that effect, subject to my approval or rejection. In any event, report the main facts, together with your reasoning, to me.

Yours, truly,

A. LINCOLN.

U. S. SENATE, *March* 10, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,

Saint Louis:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have been sick for some weeks past, which must be my excuse for not acknowledging the receipt of yours of February 14, ultimo. I wish you a safe deliverance from the Paw Paws, and also that you may have a pleasant and successful administration in Missouri. I very much fear, however, that you will find yourself constantly embarrassed by orders from the President, not through the ordinary channels. However, let us hope for the best.

I send you a copy* of some remarks in the Senate by me two days since.

With high regard, very truly, yours,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

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* Not found.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.
No. 38. } *Saint Louis, Mo., March* 10, 1864.

I. All orders heretofore issued in this department, by whomsoever made, prohibiting the sale or distribution of any newspaper or periodical, are hereby rescinded, and no one hereafter is authorized to suppress the sale or distribution of any publication without instructions from these headquarters. Whenever publications are of such a character as to endanger the peace and safety of the military power or thwart its operations, the suppression of its circulation will be a measure of necessity to be judged of by the facts, and which must be submitted to the department commander.

II. All persons from within the rebel lines (including deserters from the rebel army) will take the oath of allegiance before, and be released only by, district provost-marshals, upon the approval of the district commander.

III. District provost-marshals will be considered as members *ex officio* of the staff of their respective district commanders.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 10, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding Third Sub-District:

COLONEL: The commanding general directs me to say that it is not deemed necessary to abandon Waverly and the whole of the eastern portion of La Fayette County, for the small number of bushwhackers there are about the border of Jackson County, and that Major Mullins has more troops than are necessary in that section of country.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 10, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Missouri:

I respectfully call attention to the disadvantages resulting to the service from having no infantry in this district, to which I some time since referred. Our forage is now drawn a great distance, and having no infantry I am compelled to use constantly at this post two squadrons for provost guard, prison guards, garrison for Fort No. 1, and other post duty, which might be sent into forage districts, where they could do efficient scouting if they could be relieved here by infantry. I therefore respectfully request that two companies of infantry be assigned to my command.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 10, 1864.

Lieutenant RÉMIATTE,
Adjutant Second Arkansas Cavalry, Cassville, Mo.:

Freeman is reported to me to be below Jacksonport, but this may not be correct. Move forward the five companies of your regiment ordered to Rolling Prairie as expeditiously as possible. The officer in command will immediately communicate with the officer in command at Yellville, and if Freeman is concentrating and it is known where, 300 men of the two commands will at once be sent forward to attack Freeman and wipe him out. This force will move in such a course as to enable it to support and be supported by the troops left at the stations. The quartermaster trains that have unloaded at Yellville should be sent out by way of Cassville.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, March [10], 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I desire to bring to the notice of the major-general commanding a subject which is exciting a good deal of interest in my district, and which is likely to result in serious trouble if not in violence and bloodshed. I am advised that Lieut. Col. A. Jacobson, assistant provost-marshal-general, on his recent tour of inspection through this district, instructed several of the assistant provost-marshals recruiting colored troops, and may have instructed all, that it was their duty to send out the detachment of soldiers (which is assigned to each one of them as a guard) to scour the country in quest of colored recruits, to visit the farms and kitchens of all citizens, and to bring in every able-bodied negro they could find.

He instructed them further that a slave who had enrolled himself and was afterward rejected became free (which is true, as it should be); that when such negro returned to the country and made the demand upon any assistant provost-marshal, it was his duty to send his guard with the negro to seize and bring away his family by force and turn them over into the custody of the discharged negro, to be carried by him wheresoever he might choose to take them. Several assistant provost-marshals have called upon me to know if such instructions were consistent with existing laws and military orders. I have given it as my opinion that they were not, and that they were especially inconsistent with General Orders, No. 35, current series, from department headquarters.

This whole thing turns upon a single point: Does the Government desire to resort to impressment to put the negroes in the service? If so, it can be done.

If the President will issue an order requiring the owners of all able-bodied negroes in the State to bring them forward and deliver them to the assistant provost-marshal of their respective districts within twenty days, one-half of that period would not elapse until the last man would be in. If the Government desires further to take those unfit for service, and the women and children, and to deport them from the State, and the President will make an order requiring

their delivery within thirty days, I venture my life that there would not be a slave within the limits of the State at the expiration of that time, unless he had hid himself away to avoid deportation; and I have no hesitation in saying, if it were practicable to dispose of the whole subject as indicated above, the best interest of the people of the State would be subserved thereby. But in my judgment it cannot be done, at least not now, and we can only commit the solution of this great question to the pregnant future, trusting that its ultimate disposition may be in consonance with the well-being and happiness of both races.

I am satisfied that under existing regulations every able-bodied negro who is willing will be enlisted, and I don't believe it is either the part of wisdom or philanthropy to turn the aged and the decrepit and the women and children out upon the community helpless and dependent, to encounter the demoralization and suffering which must follow so helpless a population. If, however, the policy indicated by Lieutenant-Colonel Jacobson shall be inaugurated, without advising the people by some Congressional enactment or authorized military order that such is the desire and purpose of the Government, serious trouble will necessarily ensue, as the people will resist what they believe to be an unauthorized usurpation of authority.

I, of course, do not desire to impute to Lieutenant-Colonel Jacobson any improper motive, or any want of capacity to understand the purport and intent of existing orders. I must say, however, that in my humble opinion he has allowed his zeal to get the start of his judgment, and that I don't regard him as a very safe man to instruct subordinates as to the scope and extent of their authority.

In view, therefore, of the above facts, I most respectfully submit to the commanding general the propriety of issuing to all subordinates having jurisdiction over the subject of recruiting colored troops within the State of Missouri such instructions as will leave no room on their part for hesitation or mistake, and none for doubt or misconception on part of the people.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 13, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Lieut. Col. A. Jacobson, assistant provost-marshal, for indorsement.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE OF PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, March 14, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the major-general commanding.

I may state in general terms that I gave no instructions whatever to assistant provost-marshals on my recent tour of inspection. I need not say, therefore, that I did not instruct them to send detachments into people's kitchens for recruits, nor to send their guards to bring

away the families of discharged negroes by force and turn them over to the custody of the negro, although the latter may be their plain duty under some circumstances. Nearly every assistant provost-marshal read the order under which I visited them, and hence they well knew, and now know, that I was there for other purposes than to instruct them. I venture to say that not one of them has acted upon anything which they claim I have said as instructions, showing fully that they do not regard themselves as having received any instructions from me. It was chiefly my business to find out how the recruiting of colored men could be pushed more actively and vigorously, and my conversation with the provost-marshals was very free and general.

Among other things, I presume I told nearly every one of them that the general commanding, in order to infuse life into the recruiting service, intended to issue orders to authorize assistant provost-marshals to use their detachments as recruiting parties to enlist negroes wherever found; to protect them in getting to the recruiting station, &c., and not only to authorize them thus to do, but to make it obligatory upon assistant provost-marshals thus to use their detachments. And in order to further the recruiting service, I tried to impress upon them the duty of protecting discharged soldiers in their undoubted right to their freedom; and also the families of such enlisted men, whether discharged or not, belonging to rebels (within the meaning of general orders), of whom the military authorities are the natural guardians and protectors.

A. JACOBSON,
Lieut. Col. and Asst. Provost-Marshal-General of the Dept.

[Third indorsement.]

Let this go to file till the report of General Guitar comes in.

W. S. R.,
Major-General.

OFFICE ASST. PROVOST-MARSHAL OF MONTGOMERY CO.,
Wellsville, Mo., March 10, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. GUITAR,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Macon, Mo.:

GENERAL: In answer to yours of the 8th instant, received to-day, I have the honor to report that I have my information from a man by the name of William Graves, who came to my office in company with 2 negro men, who asserted that on the night of Thursday, February 25, 1864, they saw, about 7 miles from this post, and about 1 mile from Todd's Mill, a band of men. They estimated their number from 100 to 150. Among them was an old man of stout build, with very heavy beard and a hook instead of his left arm. Graves thought it was Cobb, he having seen him before. Graves is not here at this moment, but as soon as I can find him I will have the honor to send him to your headquarters.

On the night of February 26, a scout sent out by me in order to prevent rebels from patrolling the roads stopped at the house of one Caleb Berry, and learned that a band of 5 men stopped there the night before, and on leaving there went north. Lieut. A. Kempinsky, who was the guide of that scout, reported to me also that

Cobb, with a band, on the night of that Thursday, had been seen about 7 miles from this place. A scout just returned from that direction reports that on the night of March 8 they stopped at a house 4 miles north of Williamsburg, and the guard saw a band of 6 or 8 men halting one moment before the house and then riding off at full speed. They report also that there is nothing to be found out from the citizens, who are all rebels, and do not deny that they would go in the brush, but, on the contrary, boast of it.

It is generally asserted that the rebels and Knights of the Golden Circle congregate in the woods, and I think that Graves might have seen one of their meetings, as nothing more has been heard of any band of so large a number. There is no doubt but that they are preparing for a hostile movement. They are better armed than ever before, and have plenty of ammunition. Cobb ranges mostly in the neighborhood of Caleb Berry's, John Board's, and Todd's Mill. If I find out any more of his whereabouts, I will have the honor to report it immediately to you by telegraph.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. D. LUDWIG,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

MEXICO, MO., *March* [10], 1864.

Lieut. A. A. RICE,
Provost-Marshal, Mexico, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiries I would make the following statements, which are the facts so far as known by me, from my own personal observation and from the statements of good, reliable Union men of my acquaintance:

First. The great pressure made upon the authorities for arms has been made by rebels and Southern sympathizers.

Second. Fully three-fourths of the most bitter and determined rebels and Southern sympathizers are well armed with new and efficient arms, far better than at any time since the rebellion; even many of their sons from fourteen to twenty years of age are in possession of arms.

Third. The great majority of the arms now in possession of the rebels and Southern sympathizers, in my judgment, would not be used for the Government if an occasion should be afforded, but would either directly or indirectly be turned against the Government and to the advantage of the enemies thereof.

Fourth. Rebels and Southern sympathizers here have nothing to fear from raiders, guerrillas, and horse thieves, for they have scarcely ever lost any property by them. In some few instances they have lost some property by such parties, but most of these losses have only been temporary, the property having been returned to them through some channel not known to any but the seemingly initiated.

Fifth. The greater portion of the property and money taken by raiders, guerrillas, and thieves has been taken from known Union men. In fact, their policy seems to be such as to use or destroy all the property of Union men.

The order issued by the former commander of this department I believe was intended as a good order and was good in design, in my

humble judgment, and was intended only to place arms in possession of such persons as would use them for and not against the Government; but rebels and Southern sympathizers were the first to make use of it, thereby taking advantage of the designs of the authorities and imposing themselves upon them as loyal and Union men, when no acts or proof of their Union sentiments existed. The order issued by our present worthy and distinguished commander is a most excellent and sound order, but, in my humble judgment, issued too late to remedy the existing evil. An order to prevent the sale of arms and ammunition is not effective when parties are in possession of all they may wish by former purchases made before the issuing of the order.

Believing that I have given you the facts as the history of this county for the last twelve months and at the present time will fully prove to any unbiased mind and lover of his country, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CLARK,
Clerk Circuit Court, Audrain County, Mo.

[First indorsement.]

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Mexico, March 12, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. C. W. Marsh, provost-marshal-general, for his consideration, with the information that the within statement is made by one of the most reliable Union men of this country.

A. A. RICE,
Lieut. and Asst. Provost-Marshal, Third Sub-District.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, March 14, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the general commanding, for his information, and commended to his consideration as coming from a reliable source.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 19, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. O. Guitar, commanding District of North Missouri, for report.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Fourth indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Macon, March 28, 1864.

Respectfully returned, with report that I am of the opinion that the communication of J. P. Clark is, as it was no doubt designed to be, more sensational than real. That the people throughout the coun-

try are very generally armed I have no doubt, but that these arms will ever be turned against the Government I think entirely improbable.

I have witnessed in this State the application of all policies upon this subject; I urged the issuance, and aided in carrying out, the first order disarming the whole population of Missouri. I believed then that it would be productive of good; experience, however, has satisfied me that the result was otherwise. In my whole experience, dating from the inception of the rebellion, I have never found or heard of a solitary rebel soldier, guerrilla, thief, or marauder in Missouri in want of arms and ammunition. The time has never been when they could not procure all they desired, not even when every county town was garrisoned with Federal troops. They can procure them now by the wagon load, if they desire them, from Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and even from Saint Louis. In the States named there are, as far as I am advised, no restrictions upon the sale of arms and ammunition and never have been. In a word, my opinion is that the peace of Missouri is in no way dependent upon the ability of the people to procure arms, but upon their disposition to use them against the Government.

I may be mistaken, but with my experience and knowledge of the people I ought not to be, when I assert it as my most deliberate conviction that if General Sterling Price was permitted to go through the District of North Missouri and canvass the country for recruits unmolested, he cold not find 500 men so reckless or so deluded as to be willing to enlist under the rebel standard. The effort was made last year, when the prospects of the Confederates were certainly brighter than they are now. I had but few more troops in the district than there at present, yet with all their efforts they did not succeed in enlisting 75 men. There is a prevailing sentiment and feeling among rebel sympathizers in North Missouri, and one which many of them do not attempt to conceal, that the cause of the rebellion is hopeless, and as far as Missouri is concerned, utterly hopeless; with this opinion, like rats, they are trying to escape from the sinking ship. In the main, the rebels of North Missouri are subjugated and will remain so unless some terrible reverse should overtake our fortunes.

The season for sensation reports is near at hand; it comes with the swelling buds and opening blossoms, and on every breeze freighted with their rich fragrance will be borne rumors of untold thousands rallying to the clansman's call. Instead of there being only 3,000 recruited and ready to march in Platte, there will be double that number in every county in North Missouri.

I have felt it due to submit this candid statement of my opinion in the premises, assured that if the commanding general does not appreciate it now, he will before the summer is past and the war is ended. I omitted to give the reason why I thought the policy of disarming the whole population had been productive of no good result. Had the loyal men of the State been allowed to retain their arms, I am satisfied that, in hundreds of cases, they would have used them in protecting their lives and property against the incursions of the thieves and marauders who have infested the country. Unarmed and defenseless as they were left, they were murdered with impunity and robbed without the power of resistance.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 10, 1864.

Hon. J. P. USHER,
Secretary of the Interior:

Yours of the 17th ultimo, on the subject of the protection of the "Indians of the Southern country" and to their "urgent necessities," and informing me "that it is the desire of the Government to establish these Indians in security in their own homes in time to enable them to make a crop the ensuing season, if it be practicable," has just been handed me by Brigadier-General Mitchell. I have recently visited the Indian country below the Arkansas River, and my advance, under Colonel Phillips, went below the Canadian, sending me back reports relating to the enemy in front and the attitude of the tribes near the State of Texas on the waters of Red River. I am therefore somewhat personally informed of the condition of these Indians and their desires, and shall be glad to co-operate with your department in the efforts of the Government to establish these Indians in security in their own homes.

Feeling much anxiety that no erroneous expectations should be created at Washington, I took the liberty of writing His Excellency the President on my return from the South upon the subject of this desired protection, and I also here take the liberty of sending you a copy of a portion of that communication. I also send you a copy of a communication which I sent to Colonel Phillips, who was in the advance, together with such of his replies as seem to me particularly interesting, to your Department, and also some overtures which he made to Indian chiefs before he got my letter. I desire to avoid by myself and my officers any acts that will prejudice the rights and purposes of my Government with these various tribes, and shall not initiate anything important without full instructions. I also desire especially to avoid all shortcomings on the part of the military department, and shall expect officers under me to hold out no expectations of defense or security or safety without special indorsements by me and the head of my department.

I do not fully understand your complaint of a "misadventure" last year in regard to the Indians because of representations made by "officers in control of the military of the country;" but you must perceive the impossibility of such local commanders knowing their own power of resisting danger, especially when in the mutation of war the white settlements and important cities of Kansas farther within our lines were devastated, sacked, burned, and the inhabitants brutally murdered. Without a vast deal more of force in this department I cannot promise security to whites or Indians, but I do promise you that with such force as I have I will use my best efforts to protect both.

Indeed, I take the liberty beforehand of disclaiming all promises of peace and security in time of war made by any subordinate officers in my command, and for myself I respectfully request you to review all my reports as nothing more than my best judgment, desire, and understanding my own forces as compared with that of the enemy. To-day I may confidently say I can guard the loyal Indians; but in June, when the grass and leaves furnish ample facilities for raids, ambuscade, and surprise, who can answer? Indeed, promises of security in the Indian country, with only our present force, cannot be made with any degree of propriety. The country has such vast proportions, and our forces are so limited, it would be folly to

expect the Indians in front to remain quietly at home, when their white brethren in their rear, many of them, desert their homes because of danger.

I know that it is desirable to send the refugees down to their own country; but your agents are feeding the frightened refugees that have gathered about Fort Gibson, at six or eight times the cost of feeding the same sort of refugees near Lawrence. Before the latter are sent down to join the former it is proper this matter should be understood by you, as well as the greater danger because of their proximity to their enemies.

I must distribute my force in view of preventing, as far as possible, the rebels from crossing in force to the north side of the Arkansas, and will give all the protection I can to Indians who come within reach of my forces so located.

I am also trying to arrange a line of operation, with convenient supports, from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson. This line and these supports will run through the central and best portions of the Indian country, and afford some shelter for Indians. But my force is so limited at present I may not keep this line open. I was sorry to see in the Indian country near our military posts, where the Indians were better protected last year than the Kansas people, the Indians made little or no efforts to cultivate their farms, and I fear that timidity and idleness will greatly increase the difficulty of carrying out your very benevolent and proper desire to secure a renewal of agricultural pursuits by the Indians.

I have seen the communication of Cherokee chief men to your Department, urging the matter of locating troops at certain points, to guard these Indians, and asking that Indian troops may be used for this service. As far as the service will allow, I will gladly conform to those wishes, but the locations do not suit my views of a proper disposition of my present forces to check apprehended movements of rebels, and there is no telling what changes rebels may make and what corresponding changes I would have to adopt. Clearly the Arkansas River, in preference to interior points, must be well guarded. The Indian troops are all we now have above Fort Smith to protect the lines and posts, and there is no idea on my part of removing them. But we need white troops also in addition to these.

Your suggestion favoring the assignment of General Mitchell to the command in that region was not received in time to give it the effective success I should have been pleased to accord to a request emanating from so high a source.

I had assigned General Blunt to the front, to which his rank and former success in conquering and repelling the foe seemed to entitle him. Colonel Phillips, of Fort Gibson, is apparently the most devoted friend of the Indians, but he cannot and does not promise what we would all like to—peace and security to the Indian country. It would not seem proper for me to present my views of adequate force and proper movement of troops beyond my own lines except to such proper commanders as should be advised and desire them. You will, however, yourself perceive that I have need of more men and means to drive the enemy beyond Red River, and make that instead of the Arkansas the line of defense. I desire to avoid relinquishment of forfeitures, express or implied. The letters to chiefs concerning a surrender and restoration to their rights you will perceive were written by Colonel Phillips before receiving mine

concerning these matters. I claim that all belligerents forfeit life and property by the laws of war. A surrender by a foe entitles him only to such privileges as his associates accord to prisoners taken by them.

No confiscation act of Congress has relinquished or abrogated the laws of war relating to forfeitures, and claiming and reserving all these, I only relinquish according to the proclamation of the President or orders of my superiors. In my administrative duties I favor the determination of forfeitures by civil process, as provided by the confiscation act of Congress, but such determinations are least successful when most needed, and I therefore claim, and sometimes exercise, the summary mode of military process. Hence, I claim that all property abandoned by rebel Indians becomes the property of the Government, and should be kept out of rebel recovery, and as far as possible should be collected and applied to public use. Cattle scattered over the country are being killed by the Osages for their hides, stolen or bought of fictitious owners and driven away by speculators, and in some instances by rebels. I directed that when convenient my troops should collect them and bring them within my lines, such as belonged to loyal Indians to be returned or paid for, the rest to be held to feed the refugees and soldiers, and the oxen to be broken and used in my trains, such ponies and young cattle as are not fit for use, but the property of rebels, to be turned over, according to recent orders, to the agents of the Treasury Department to be sold. I want the cattle collected and safe within our lines, because running at large, remote from our settlements, they are convenient for rebels who will make the country a place for bushwhackers to assemble and make raids on the settlements.

In all this I desire the *cooperatio cordialis* of your commissioners and officers, and therefore I am glad of this opportunity to give you as full intelligence of my operations as I can consistent with my duties to the military branch of the service. As far as possible I prefer that your own Department may execute the measures of government appertaining to the Indians, and hope that I have not in the least trespassed on improper grounds. I understand the Osages, rebel and loyal, carry on a sort of intercourse with each other, which is dangerous to my command, and which I must try to check. These Indians seem to be considerably associated in trade and social intercourse with the rebel Osages of Red River.

I have learned they have a large number of ponies that may, by their intercourse with rebels, be got into rebel hands; and fearing this, as well as conceiving the propriety of mounting our loyal Indian troops, I have asked the privilege of having them bought at low rates (such as the Indians now sell for) for the use of the Government service. Ponies inured to the climate and prairie grasses are about as good as any for frontier service. I am not yet instructed by the honorable Secretary of War, but it is a matter of interest to the Indians worthy of your favorable consideration, as the measure is designed to strengthen my forces that defend the Indian country, and also relates to the trade and occupation of this particular tribe or nation of Indians.

As my observations have been hasty, I have presented them more diffuse than you may desire or I would prefer; but knowing the frequent conflicts of the military and interior departments in these matters, when the two branches of the service are so intimately and

constantly united, I have given you, immediately and without maturity, such views as I now entertain, and apprise you of such measures as I have instituted relating to the Indians in my department.

I repeat to the honorable Secretary the assurance of my earnest desire to cordially and efficiently execute the military duties devolving on me, without the least prejudice to the proper functions of your Department, and to support and sustain you as far as my duties will allow; and I desire that you will properly inform the honorable Secretary of War or myself of any objections you may take to my views or measures, so that I may be immediately corrected, or may correct myself in the administration of my department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 10, 1864.

H. S. JENNINGS,
Hastings, Minn.:

SIR: You are respectfully informed, in reply to your communication of 9th instant, that I am not possessed of any information, official or otherwise, with reference to an overland expedition to Idaho from this State, other than the fact that a bill introduced by a Senator from Iowa contains an appropriation of $10,000 for the protection of emigrants on the route from Fort Abercrombie to Fort Benton, which has not yet become a law. The information furnished the military authorities from reliable sources indicate the formation of a combination of all the Sioux bands on both sides of the Missouri to prevent any emigration to Idaho by that river or overland. In my opinion it would be imprudent to attempt the trip until the route has been rendered safe by the troops, who will be dispatched for that purpose as soon as the season will permit, and who will sweep the country along the Missouri River. It is no doubt true, however, that a large number of emigrants are preparing to proceed to the gold region, ascending the Missouri in steamers. Whether the unsettled and dangerous condition of affairs will deter them from preceding the column of troops or not I am unable to state.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[MARCH 11, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 35, headquarters Department of the Gulf, in relation to the election of delegates to a convention for the revision and amendment of the constitution of Louisiana, see Series III.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 36. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 11, 1864.

For the better preservation of the public health, and to protect, as far as possible, citizens and soldiers from epidemics or contagions, a commission is hereby appointed to investigate, consider, and report upon the sanitary condition of the city and its vicinity, and to rec-

ommend such precautionary measures as may be necessary to insure public health. The attention of the commission is specially directed to the subject of intramural burials, drainage, quarantine regulations, tenements of the poor, and any and all other prolific or proximate causes of disease or contagion.

Dr. J. V. C. Smith, Dr. C. Faget, and Dr. Daniel C. Holiday will constitute this commission. A liberal compensation will be made for their services, and a prompt attention to their duties is requested. The provost-marshal-general is authorized and directed to furnish the commission quarters and such assistance as may be by them required. The reports of the commission will be presented to the medical director of the department.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BATON ROUGE, LA., *March* 11, 1864.
(Received 9.30 a. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE:

Yesterday's scouting party of the Fourth Wisconsin, under Lieutenant Meadhurst, had a skirmish near the Amite with a party of rebels, killing 1 and capturing 2. No loss on our side. Nothing else to communicate.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *March* 11, 1864—10 a. m.

Brigadier-General STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

The cavalry under Colonel Fonda returned to this post yesterday. Saw no enemy. Refugees report a strong raft at Fort De Russy. Say that the enemy have about 2,000 infantry in that vicinity.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Franklin, La.:

GENERAL: Please inform me in regard to the condition of the roads above you and when they will probably be in good order.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 11, 1864—9 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

Since receiving your dispatch about roads I have been out 4 or 5 miles. Where the road is high it is good, where it is not it is very bad. Two days will make it excellent everywhere.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES IN W. LOUISIANA, *Franklin, March* 11, 1864.

1. During the march the commanding officers of regiments will habitually march at the rear of their regiments and will make it their particular duty to see that straggling is prevented, and that the men do not wander from the ranks into houses and fields near the line of march. They will inflict summary punishment upon men who do so straggle or wander, and in case of mutinous language or disobedience of orders by stragglers, must use their power so far as to put the stragglers to death if such course be necessary to enforce this order.

2. Each brigade commander shall keep a staff officer in rear of his brigade during the march, whose duty it shall be to report at once to his chief any neglect of duty on the part of regimental officers in carrying out this order.

3. The division commanders will also exercise a general supervision over the march by leaving staff officers, who will report to them whether the regiments start at the time indicated in the orders for the march, and whether the orders against straggling are carried out.

4. Guards will be kept at such points as the commander of the leading division may consider necessary, and these guards will be relieved by the commander of the next division as it passes, when they will rejoin their commands. After the second division and its train has passed the guards left by it will rejoin their command.

5. No officer or soldier will be allowed to leave the ranks on account of illness without a written statement from a medical officer (one of whom shall march in the rear of each regiment) of his regiment or detachment, stating that the bearer, naming him, has been permitted to leave the ranks on account of illness, and also directing that he be received into an ambulance if necessary. The officer in charge of the ambulances must not admit any person to ride in them, whether officer or soldier, who has not such a written authority.

6. The major-general commanding appeals to the officers and soldiers of this command to assist him in enforcing these orders to prevent marauding and straggling, begging them to remember that warring on an unarmed population is barbarous, and that robbing defenseless women and children and insulting unarmed men will only embitter the war and make enemies where we should make friends.

7. This order will be read upon its receipt at the head of every company of this command.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Berwick, La., March* 11, 1864.

If the remaining transportation should arrive to-day this division will move to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock for Franklin. If it does

not arrive, this command will move without it on Sabbath morning, March 13, at precisely 7 o'clock, in the following order:

First. Advance guard of one company from the Second Brigade, followed by the pioneer corps with one wagon.
Second. Second Brigade.
Third. First Missouri Battery.*
Fourth. Second Ohio Battery.
Fifth. First Brigade.
Sixth. Ammunition train.
Seventh. Division headquarters baggage.
Eighth. Baggage of the different commands in the order of march.
Ninth. Supply and forage trains.
Tenth. A rear guard of two companies from the First Brigade.

A commissioned officer will march in the rear of each company to prevent straggling, and the rear guard of each battalion will arrest such stragglers as are not provided with a surgeon's permission to ride, and report them to their respective brigade commanders. Great care will be taken that no building or outhouse be burned, or any kind of property destroyed on the march.

This order will be read at least to all the commissioned officers of each battalion.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Leaving New Orleans on the 6th instant, by the first available boat, I arrived here on the 8th. Upon arriving I learned from General Dana that our stores, lately at Indianola, had been already removed to our camp on this island, pursuant to the order of the general commanding the department, and that our forces would follow from there on the 10th instant. Without disembarking here, I immediately proceeded to Indianola to inform myself of the situation there and returned next morning to this island.

I found that the works in course of construction there were far advanced toward completion, but were extended quite up to, if not beyond, the capacity of the force there to man them. On the 10th, ferrying over the intervening waters and riding toward Indianola, I learned that one of our transports there had been partially beached by a strong gale on the night of the 9th, and that our troops would be temporarily delayed there in consequence of that fact. It is represented to me that they will reach here by to-morrow or next day.

The country for some distance around Indianola is understood to be quiet. Yesterday and to-day I examined the works on this island, and find that they are being as rapidly constructed as the present available force will permit. As soon as our forces at Indianola arrive, the details for fatigue will be increased and the progress of

*Battery A, First Missouri Light Artillery.

the works accelerated. The two squadrons of cavalry which were ordered by the general commanding the department to be sent to this island have not yet arrived. It is important that they should be sent without delay to enable the ford between this island and the mainland, some 25 miles distant from here, to be guarded. The well-being of both man and beast requires that condensers should be early sent to this and other points on this coast occupied by our troops, in order that a certain sufficient supply of good water may be provided.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 11, 1864.

Brigadier-General WARREN,
Commanding at Indianola, Tex.:

GENERAL: By direction of Major-General Dana I inclose you Special Orders, No. 53,* from headquarters. These orders are inclosed for your information, with the understanding that the movements of the troops from Indianola, already ordered and arranged for by you, takes place just the same under your guidance and direction, and to enable you to detail some regiment from General Lawler's brigade to take the place of the Twenty-third Iowa Volunteers or Ninety-ninth Illinois Volunteers, detailed from your (First) brigade for duty at McHenry Bayou or the Irishman's.

The general further wishes you to send down the clerks, with the books and papers pertaining to division headquarters, at the same time with the staff officers. The number of our general orders is left blank for you to fill.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 11, 1864.

Col. J. C. COBB,
Commanding Provisional Brigade:

COLONEL: As the troops of the First Division will arrive here within a day or two, the major-general commanding directs that you withdraw the companies of your command engaged on the outer line of works and confine your labor to the inner line.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See extract 11, p. 545, and roster, p. 546.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON THE RIO GRANDE,
Brownsville, Tex., March 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Since my letter of yesterday I have received the inclosed copy* of an official circular issued at Monterey, containing an important communication from the commander of the French army to Governor Vidauri, and the reply of the latter, together with a proclamation to the people.

It is understood that Vidauri will turn over to the French at the proper time the States of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, and that the French commander will then make him governor of Tamaulipas. Juarez has appointed General Negrete military governor of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila, and he is now marching against Monterey. Troops have also been ordered by Juarez to Piedras Negras. This express also brings statement of the loss at Guadalajara, making it 1,000 French and 3,000 rebel Mexicans prisoners, together with a number of pieces of artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. J. HERRON,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, March 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. A. CARR:

GENERAL: You will please order Merrill's Horse to move from Brownsville to this place as soon as it [is] relieved by a detachment of Twenty-second Ohio Infantry.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

WM. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. B. BUFORD,
Commanding District of Eastern Arkansas:

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of the 5th instant, the major-general commanding directs me to say that owing to movements about to be made by the army under his command it is impracticable to send re-enforcements to Helena at present, and that in case of any serious demonstrations by the enemy on that place, troops can be called from Memphis or from those soon to be passing up and down the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, March 11, 1864.

Lieut. Col. S. T. WELLS,
Commanding, Lewisburg:

Turn the command of the post of Lewisburg over to the senior officer of the Third Arkansas Cavalry, and move with your regiment, Fiftieth Indiana, to this place as soon as possible, reporting the time of your departure by telegraph.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

WM. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SMITH, ARK., *March* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. U. S. GRANT:

Generals Curtis and Blunt are making an effort to have the western tier of counties of Arkansas set off to the Department of Kansas. If they should succeed it would take away all the troops of the old army of the counties which are now in Department of Arkansas. If they can't get the tier of counties they will try to get a part of the troops. I would respectfully ask that you would advise the War Department against any such changes. Please excuse me for sending dispatch to you direct.

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 11, 1864.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I find the political condition of Missouri such that better results than have hitherto been attained by our military forces might justly be anticipated, with much inferior number of troops, disciplined, well commanded, and beyond the suspicion of local party bias. The time is now ripe and the people prepared to concur in such a change. I therefore telegraphed for the Forty-fourth Ohio to be sent to the northern part of this State, because I knew the regiment and its commander. Any other troops not liable to be influenced by hopes and fear of their future, especially Eastern troops, under good officers, will answer the purpose.

As the measure involves in a great degree the pacification of the State, a matter the importance of which is greatly enhanced by the prospect of a very heated political canvass for State officers during the summer, I earnestly request that immediate action may be taken in the matter. Another reason for its being done at once is, that by the aid of the incoming troops we shall be able to convert most of the Missouri State Militia troops, which are excellent material, into U. S. volunteers, or veterans, thereby largely increasing their efficiency, diminishing expense, and putting a stop to the taking of horses, which arises among these troops now because they own their horses and get paid for them, while it will also improve the quality of the stock, which it is at present the interest of the

soldiers to cheapen. Colonel Du Bois estimates the pecuniary saving alone in this way on each regiment at upward of $24,000 per annum. The season is already so far advanced that action, to be successful, must be very prompt.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., March 11, 1864.

General ROSECRANS:

SIR: I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject about which my constituents and, as I know, a large majority of the people of North Missouri feel very great solicitude. I am informed from several sources that secret associations are circulating petitions or getting up a movement the object of which is to secure the removal of General Guitar and the appointment of General McNeil to the command in North Missouri. The bare possibility that McNeil should be brought back among us strikes our whole people with apprehension, and is encouraged by none but unprincipled adventurers who do not desire the peace of the country, or reckless schemers who would sacrifice the quiet of the country for party purposes.

I have been satisfied that for more than six months all that part of North Missouri comprised in the Eighth and Ninth Congressional districts would be far better off without soldiers or military interference, because where soldiers have nothing to do, which is the case there, they do mischief. But if an officer or soldiers are to be retained in that section of the State, as one who has known long, well, and thoroughly the people of that section, I am satisfied no one will inspire the same degree of confidence which General Guitar does. I am sorry to see an order issued from the provost-marshal at Mexico, in North Missouri, prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition. The order will be respected by law-abiding men who need arms; it will be disregarded by the rogues and criminals.

For the last year the robbers were the only class of people who were thoroughly armed, and the people unarmed were at their mercy, and those scoundrels were encouraged in their depredations by the defenseless condition of the people. There is no remedy for this but to permit the people to bear arms; no force in Missouri would give the security to private persons and property that this alone would give. As the ruffians cannot be disarmed, let peaceable citizens have the means of defending themselves. In the sentiments above expressed I convey the opinions of three out of the four members of Congress from North Missouri. I am encouraged to address you thus freely by the character you have established of desiring full information on all things relating to the well-being of your department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. A. HALL.

LEXINGTON, MO., *March* 11, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commander of Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I herein send you a copy of an order issued by General E. B. Brown, at the instance of a political trickster, who has been

ousted from a seat in Congress, to arm all the citizens indiscriminately, loyal and disloyal; and as the disloyal are largely in the majority, it is expected the loyal men of our county will flee as refugees to other places, or be assassinated by their relentless enemies, that they may control the polls and have it all their own way at the fall election, when, by the aid of the disloyal element in this Congressional district, this detested slavery propagandist and rebel sympathizer may again be foisted into power, in utter contempt of the wishes of the law-abiding citizens of this district.

To avert this dire calamity with which we are threatened, we most respectfully pray you, general, to interpose your authority; refuse arms to our implacable enemies, who pretend loyalty only from force of circumstances, which many of them openly avow, and who but a few short months ago enrolled themselves disloyal, the record of which is now in the possession of the commander of the post. It is arranged that the loyal and faithful soldiers, who have heretofore been our protection, shall be sent out of our Congressional district, so as to create a seeming necessity for the order in question. It is all a political trick. We are well pleased with the gentlemanly officers and soldiers who are stationed here, and desire no better protection so far as their number goes, there being but two companies (G and H) of the First Missouri State Militia Cavalry here.

Should an occasion occur, the loyal citizens of this place will rally in defense of their homes and families, as they have frequently done before. In asking your interference in this matter, general, be assured we have no selfish or private ends in view. We have lived here through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, which characterized this part of the State ever since the beginning of the rebellion; therefore, we are well capable of judging the character and motives of those of whom we speak. An attempt was made last fall to get up a Paw Paw brigade to enact the same scenes that took place on the other side of the river. Now, if the order in question be carried out, their hellish designs will be consummated under the false pretense of calling out all the militia. We respectfully submit our case to you, general, believing you will do us justice.

Very respectfully,

SAM. F. CURRIE,
Mayor City of Lexington, Mo.
[And 208 others.]

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., March* 10, 1864.

The protection of the citizens of the country from the acts of bad men demands that every person should be required to assist in the re-establishment of law and order, and that this may be the more effectually done, all male citizens capable of handling a gun who are known to be reliable, honest men, and who will support and defend the Government of the United States, will be organized into companies for local defense and police. Commanding officers of the Second and Third Sub-Districts will detail competent officers with sufficient force, to whom will be assigned the duty of enrolling the citizens, and who will be stationed at central points in the vicinity of which there are a sufficient number of inhabitants to form companies.

As soon as the lists of names, with those of the officers selected, are

made they will be forwarded to these headquarters and the requisite arms and ammunition will be furnished. When the companies are organized and armed one-tenth of the whole number will be detailed by the commanding officers for patrol and guard duty. This duty will be confined to the precincts within which the companies are organized and the details may be changed every three days, so that the whole company will be on duty once in a month's time.

The detail will be increased when, in the opinion of the company commander, the public good demands it. In case of danger the alarm will be given and every man will be put under arms. Commanding officers of companies will give timely notice of the number of the detail for patrol duty, so that the necessary arrangements can be made to promptly comply with them, and do as little injury to private interests as possible. The officers will be elected in the same manner as is required by law for the organization of the Enrolled Missouri State Militia. Maj. M. Chapman, acting assistant adjutant-general Fifth Military District, will have special charge of the arming of this irregular force in La Fayette, Johnson, and Saline Counties. As soon as the enrollment and organization of the Enrolled Missouri Militia is perfected, the companies on duty in obedience to this order will be relieved by companies of Enrolled Missouri Militia.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Commanding District of Central Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to State that your communication, through Captain Steger, has been received in relation to Waverly and Major Mullins' command. Major Mullins is assigned to the duty of scouting the eastern half of La Fayette County, and I have no such intention as that of abandoning the whole, or indeed any part, of the eastern portion of La Fayette.

I thought the troops could scout the country more efficiently under the command of one officer, and in the field, than they could from the stations divided; and to thoroughly scout the brush and rid the country of bushwhackers, I deemed it best to have three companies in the field, except such as were left to guard the post at Lexington. Captain Burris, with three companies, is assigned the duty of scouting the western half of La Fayette and protecting the towns of Wellington and Chapel Hill. Major Mullins has no orders to go into the western portion of La Fayette with the three companies under his command, and I supposed his force in the eastern half of La Fayette would give sufficient protection to Waverly and vicinity. Since receiving your communication, however, I have ordered 40 men of Campany A, First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, to return to Waverly and scout the country in that vicinity until further orders.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES MCFERRAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 11, 1864.

His Excellency W. P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri:

GOVERNOR: I have just learned that the public records of Saint Clair County (Osceola, the county seat) were, during the siege of Lexington, seized by military authority and were placed in custody of responsible commission merchants in Leavenworth City, where they now are. It seems to me these papers might now be delivered into your hands, by you to be properly returned or otherwise disposed of as may seem best. The charges for storage, $30, being paid, the box of books and papers will be sent to your address.

The circumstance of seizure, and parties engaged, are not known to me and it is not necessary they should be, as I suppose the good of the service and safety of records demanded it at that time, but might be occasion for recriminations now. I therefore consider it better to avoid the inquiry as to their former history.

Hoping that your administration may properly discourage rebellion and favor the progress of loyal sentiment in Missouri, I am, governor, very truly, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

CHELSEA, BUTLER COUNTY, [*March*] 11, 1864.

General WOOD:

DEAR SIR: The spring is approaching, and the season for guerrillas will soon be at hand. Quantrill is known to be south of the Arkansas River, and I think he will probably try his hand in Southern Kansas. He will have to cross the Arkansas River west of Fort Blunt and then press round the Osage Indian settlements to reach Kansas. That would bring him so far west as Greenwood County. There is a road running south from the mouth of Walnut River to old Fort Arbuckle, Fort Cobb, and Fort Wichita. These forts are situated nearly due south of this place, and the refugees say they are well garrisoned, and it is from that quarter that we apprehend danger.

An expedition in Kansas will be likely to get their outfit at one or the other of these posts, and they would then be likely to enter Kansas on the road traveled by the U. S. troops when they evacuated the forts and left the country at the commencement of the rebellion; and it is a well-known fact that Black Dog's band of Osage Indians are between the Cimarron and Canadian Rivers, about four days' march from this place. General, I hope you will use your influence to get troops stationed on the border sufficient to protect our country from the murderous and desolating raids of the guerrillas.

We want troops by the middle of April, and I will keep my command in readiness to co-operate with them at all times on short notice. Do what you can for us.

Yours, respectfully,

G. T. DONALDSON,
Captain, Kansas State Militia.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: A very large number of men will leave this region of country within a month or six weeks for the gold mines of Idaho. Is it proposed by the Government to require any papers for them from provost-marshals or other officials showing that the quota under the draft from the sub-districts has been filled or that they are otherwise exempt from draft? Will you please instruct me on this subject as early as convenient?

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[MARCH 12, 1864.—For Grant to Stanton, relating to forces sent by Sherman to Banks, see Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 58.]

PORT HUDSON, LA., *March* 12, 1864.
(Received 9.30 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Steamer Northerner with forage has arrived from up river. It is rumored that the troops have arrived at the mouth of Red River. I have sent a staff officer to see about it. Steamer Albert Perce also touched here from up river. Grave charges against Meade, in reference to Gettysburg affair, result of Sickles' testimony before committee.

G. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *March* 12, 1864—9.30 p. m.
(Received 10 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

A more full report from the Northerner is to the effect that the fleet left Vicksburg on the evening of the 9th, passed Memphis on the 10th, and entered the mouth of Red River the same evening. As the Northerner passed Red River, the fleet had nearly all entered. I shall have a more reliable report to-morrow morning.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Franklin:

GENERAL: Has the recent rain increased amount of water in Bayou Teche? How far up can the light-draught boats now go?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 12, 1864.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The recent rains have increased the depth of water in the bayou, but not much. I do not think that steam-boats can get above New Iberia on account of obstructions between there and Saint Martinville, but such boats as Red Chief, Louisiana Belle, and A. G. Brown can, I think, go to New Iberia.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Forces.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 12, 1864.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch received. One hundred teams left Algiers on 9th. Will not be here until 15th (Tuesday). The pontoon teams left Algiers on the 9th, and the transportation of the Third and Fourth Divisions, Thirteenth Army Corps, is to be made up from the teams that are to arrive. The cavalry column will be ready to move Monday; General Lee is, however, unwell. I have seen him but once since his arrival. The cavalry column will be nearly 9 miles long, so, of course, it will be nearly impossible for it and the infantry to start from the same place on the same day. The bulk of the intrenching tools are at Berwick, awaiting transportation.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding Forces.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 12, 1864.
(Received 6 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

My aggregate of infantry present for duty to-day is 8,850; of cavalry, including its artillery, nearly 6,000. This last I do not give accurately, because it is reduced daily by local sickness contracted in New Orleans. No negroes included in this.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Franklin:

GENERAL: Does your aggregate of infantry include Ransom's troops?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 12, 1864.
(Received 11 p. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The aggregate includes the troops now with Ransom, but not those at Berwick under Cameron's command, who will belong to Ransom when they arrive. They may amount to 2,500.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. RED RIVER EXPEDITION, *On Steamer Clara Bell, March* 12, 1864.

In ascending Red River it is desirable that the steamers keep in close order, except in places where they are apt to foul crowding.

During the present expedition the following signals have been arranged between the army and navy, for the transports carrying the troops of the expedition, and will be followed strictly :

Signals for the transports : One long whistle, when tied up, to get under way; when under way, one long whistle means tie up or land; three whistles, close order ; four whistles, open order ; five whistles, want to communicate ; six whistles, "Let me go ahead and reconnoiter ;" one gun, the enemy in sight ; two short whistles and then a long one, "I want assistance ;" three short whistles and then a long one, "The enemy have a battery;" four whistles and then a long one, the troops will land ; one gun and long whistle, "All clear ; you can pass." The steamers will repeat the whistle.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith :

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 5. } HDQRS. RED RIVER EXPEDITION, *On Steamer Clara Bell, March* 12, 1864.

The general commanding takes this opportunity to express to the troops of this command his positive disapproval of all unauthorized plundering, burning, or molesting in any manner any property of the residents of this country, whether loyal or disloyal. It results in subverting all discipline, demoralizes both officers and men, lowers the morale of the army, weakens our effective force, and subjects the soldiers of the United States to the just reproach that they are thieves and house-burners, warring upon women and children.

It is therefore ordered that during this expedition, while marching, there shall be no straggling from the ranks, and all soldiers are positively forbidden to enter any house or building for any purpose whatever, unless under the immediate command of a commissioned officer, who shall be present and held responsible for his acts. No building, or produce, or cotton must be burned or destroyed except under orders from these headquarters, and whosoever shall be found willfully setting fire to any building or property, or shall be convicted of having done so, in violation of the above order, shall suffer death. Whenever justice, or proper policy, or the exigencies of the service require that property should be taken or

destroyed, orders will be given from these headquarters for doing it.

Every officer of this command is enjoined to assist in the execution of this order in spirit and in letter, and is authorized to use such means as may be in his power to prevent its violation, and will be held responsible for all acts committed in his presence, unless he can establish the fact that he used all due measures to prevent it. This order will be read to-night in each regiment and detachment of this command.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 27. } HDQRS. NINETEENTH ARMY CORPS AND U. S. FORCES IN W. LOUISIANA, *Franklin, La., March* 12, 1864.

Capt. Henry C. Inwood, One hundred and sixty-fifth New York Volunteers, is hereby detached from his regiment and appointed acting aide-de-camp at these headquarters and provost-marshal of U. S. troops in Western Louisiana, and is announced as such. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Major-General Franklin:

WICKHAM HOFFMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Berwick, La., March* 12, 1864.

This command will move for Franklin to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock in the order previously indicated. Reveille will be sounded at 4.30 a. m.

By order of Brigadier-General Cameron:

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 12. } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Berwick, La., March* 12, 1864.

On account of the division train's arrival, the division will move to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock instead of 7 o'clock, as heretofore ordered. Reveille will be sounded at 5.30 a. m.

By order of Brigadier-General Cameron:

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. 13TH A. C., DEPT. OF THE GULF, *Pass Cavallo, Tex., March* 12, 1864.

I. The following officers are announced as constituting the staff of the major-general commanding; their stations and present duties are added for the information of all concerned:

Lieut. Col. Walter B. Scates, assistant adjutant-general of volunteers, assistant adjutant-general, on military commission, Odd Fellows' Hall, Camp street, New Orleans.

Capt. Samuel Caldwell, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general, at headquarters.

Lieut. Col. G. A. Pierce, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, quartermaster, not yet joined for duty.

Capt. Michael C. Garber, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, acting quartermaster, at headquarters.

Capt. William B. Armstrong, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, depot quartermaster, corner First and Levee streets, New Orleans.

Lieut. Col. Michael P. Small, commissary of subsistence of volunteers, commissary of subsistence, on duty in Department of Virginia and North Carolina.

Lieut. Col. William Sinclair, Third [U. S.] Artillery, assistant inspector-general, 47 Union street, New Orleans.

Maj. Adolph Schwartz, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, chief of artillery and ordnance, at headquarters.

Maj. Maurice Maloney, First [U. S.] Infantry, commissary of musters, Odd Fellows' Hall, Camp street, New Orleans.

Maj. Jacob R. Ludlow, surgeon of volunteers, medical director, absent on leave.

Maj. John Bradley, surgeon of volunteers, medical inspector, acting medical director, 47 Union street, New Orleans.

First Lieut. Charles B. White, assistant surgeon medical department, acting medical purveyor, at headquarters.

First Lieut. Phineas S. Conner, assistant surgeon medical department, acting medical inspector, on inspecting tour.

Lieut. Col. H. C. Warmouth, Thirty-second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, acting judge-advocate, at headquarters.

Capt. William R. McComas, Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting topographical engineer, at headquarters.

Capt. Joseph B. Gorsuch, Eighty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, acting provost-marshal, at headquarters.

Second Lieut. Henry Jayne, Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, acting aide-de-camp, absent on leave.

II. Commissaries and acting commissaries of subsistence will draw their supplies direct from Col. E. G. Beckwith, chief commissary, Department of the Gulf, until an acting commissary of subsistence for the corps is announced.

III. The attention of the major-general commanding has been called to the fact that staff officers, not authorized to do so, have in some instances undertaken to make orders, indorsements, &c., in his name.

It is a well-settled rule that communications to and from a commander and those under his command should pass through the officers of the adjutant-general's department alone. The observance of this rule is necessary, both to prevent confusion and contradiction and to insure the record of such communications. By regulations and usage, officers of the other staff departments and officers on special duty are authorized to correspond directly on subjects relating to their respective administrative duties; their approval or disapproval or the indorsement of their opinion on papers not originating with them is frequently required; but all such letters, indorsements, and writings, of whatsoever kind, should be signed by these officers in their own names and not as by order. Matters arising within the army corps which require the action of the major-general command-

ing, or the exercise of his authority in their disposal, must be brought to his notice through his assistant adjutant-general's office, and his pleasure will be made known through the same channel.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *March* 12, 1864—12 m.
(Received 10.45 p. m., 13th.)

General H. W. HALLECK:

GENERAL: General Blunt has to-day assumed command of the District of the Frontier, and ordered all commanders to report to him in pursuance of instructions from headquarters Department of Kansas. He cites General Orders, No. 29, War Department, series of 1862. This is undoubtedly done to interfere with my contemplated movements. I have ordered General Thayer, commanding said district of Arkansas, to obey no orders from General Blunt or the commander of the Department of Kansas.

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *March* 12, 1864—3 p. m.
(Received 12.30 a. m., 13th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

General Banks, with 17,000 and 10,000 of Sherman's, will be at Alexandria on the 17th instant. This is more than an equal for everything Kirby Smith can bring against them. Smith will run. By holding the line of the Arkansas secure I can soon free this State of armed rebels. Sherman insists upon my moving upon Shreveport to co-operate with the above-mentioned force with all my effective force. I have prepared to do so, against my own judgment and that of the best-informed people here. The roads are most if not quite impracticable; the country is destitute of provision on the route we should be obliged to take. I made proposition to General Banks to threaten the enemy's flank and rear with all my cavalry and to make a feint with infantry on the Washington road.

I yielded to Sherman and Banks, so far as this plan is concerned. Banks wished me to move by Monroe to Red River; Sherman wants me to go by Camden and Overton to Shreveport. The latter is impracticable and the former plan would expose the line of the Arkansas and Missouri to cavalry raids. Holmes has a large mounted force. I agreed to move by Arkadelphia or Hot Springs and Washington to Shreveport. I can move with about 7,000, including the Frontier. Our scouting parties frequently have skirmishes with detached parties all over the State, and if they should form in my rear in considerable force I should be obliged to fall back to save my depots, &c.

Please give me your opinion immediately, as I shall march to-morrow or next day. Curtis and Blunt are trying to have the frontier counties of Arkansas transferred to the Department of Kansas. The people of Arkansas protest against it.

Very respectfully,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 12, 1864.

The following extract of a letter of instructions from Maj. Gen. F. Steele, commanding Department of Arkansas, is hereby published for the information of brigade commanders:

> The object of this expedition is a co-operation with forces moving up Red River toward Shreveport. The subsistence supplies will consist of the small rations only, and for the most part the command will be supplied from the country. Forage will have to be supplied in the same manner.

I am further directed to say that Colonel Engelmann's brigade and Battery A, Third Illinois Artillery, and Battery E, Second Missouri Artillery, have been attached to this division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BLOCKI,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. THIRD DIV., SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 12, 1864.

The general commanding directs me to say that in case the division should be ordered on a march the following instructions will be observed: The troops will go in light marching order. Each man will carry in his knapsack his blanket, poncho, one shirt, one pair of stockings, two days' rations in his haversack, and 40 rounds of ammunition. One wagon will be allowed to each regiment for transportation of cooking utensils, &c., and one wagon for brigade headquarters. Such men as are not able to march will be left in camp and one commissioned officer of each regiment will be placed in charge of the camp. Lieutenant-Colonel Mackey, Thirty-third Iowa Infantry, whose health don't permit him to march, will remain in charge of the whole camp of the division.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BLOCKI,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 12, 1864.

Lieut. Col. WILLIAM BAUMER,
First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, Batesville, Ark.:

COLONEL: You will take 200 men of your command, properly officered, armed, and equipped, with four days' rations, and cross White River at Ramsay's Ferry at daylight to-morrow morning. After crossing you will proceed without delay to Round Bottom, near Sylamore, on White River, to obtain a quantity of forage reported to be in that neighborhood. You will assist and protect the steam transport Miller, which will go up the river to obtain the forage to-morrow, keeping your force in supporting distance of her.

You will endeavor to hunt up the enemy reported to be in camp at McDermott's, near Buck Horn, and kill, capture, and destroy them. Should any mules taken from our train be found in possession of the citizens in that neighborhood, you will recapture them and arrest and send to this station all men holding them, together

with any beef-cattle or serviceable horses they may have, leaving the women and children of the family undisturbed and in possession of their household goods and such work-cattle as they need to cultivate their farms.

All beef-cattle that can be found will be driven in to this station, and you can press any serviceable horses not under 15 hands high you find in the country, and which are absolutely necessary to mount the men of your regiment.

You will be kind and courteous in your dealings with the defenseless citizens in the country, giving receipts for everything you are obliged to take, and preventing your men from entering houses, pillaging, or burning any houses or fence rails.

Incendiarism or unnecessary severity you are strictly charged to prevent, and you must arrest any man found or reported to have plundered the helpless inhabitants of the country, turning them over to the provost-marshal here on your return. Be exceedingly careful to maintain a vigilant system of pickets around your camps, and use all proper and necessary means to prevent a surprise. The main object of this expedition is to obtain a large amount of forage, but with this object in view you will also damage the enemy as much as possible, capturing as many as practicable. Should your rations become short, you will return here at the same time the steamer Miller does, and report before you cross for orders. Should your rations hold out you will remain near the forage in Round Bottom, and there await the return of the steamer for another load. You will bear in mind that complaints from citizens will receive proper consideration, and I trust you will exercise sufficient control over your men to prevent any being made to these headquarters.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 12, 1864.
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

To the PRESIDENT,
Washington, D. C.:

The policy of quieting Missouri by doing justice to all parties requires two able brigadiers, not politicians nor interested in local politics here, for district commanders. Please order me two such generals. McNeil and Guitar are good fighting men—one radical, the other conservative—but so mixed up in local politics that all their actions will be suspected if not charged by the opposite side to proceed from party bias. An early answer is important.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I have seen a petition, signed by a number of citizens of Johnson County, asking that all persons who have been arrested and held for trial by military com-

mission should be delivered to the civil authorities to be tried by that tribunal. The petition also states that trials have been held at long distances from the place where the witnesses resided, and that men of doubtful character were allowed to testify, &c. The petition is signed by 12 persons. I notice that 4 of them were arrested by Brigadier-General Loan early in 1863, for defrauding the Government of money collected from citizens for the purpose of paying loyal citizens for losses sustained from robberies, &c., in the name of the Confederate Government, and are now on parole. Though I believe it will be difficult to prove the offense against them, 2 of them have sons who have fled the country to avoid punishment for their crimes, and all are known to have taken an active part against every man, however loyal he may have been, who opposed the general system of plunder and robbery that was carried on at one time in this county in the name of the Union, and drove many of the best loyal men in the county into exile.

The reign of terror which was followed by robberies and assassinations, inaugurated by the men known as Company Q, sustained by the signers of this petition with others, rendered it impossible to try the parties nearer than Jefferson City, as any man who testified against them did so at the peril of his life. Besides this, when these men were arrested, Johnson County was in the District of the Border, commanded by General Ewing, and I had no authority to order their trial within it. There was no unusual delay in the trial of the parties referred to. Finding that the trials would be long ones, and that in many cases the same witnesses would be required to testify in each case, an informal examination was had by the judge-advocate.

All persons referred to in this petition whose guilt was questionable were either discharged or released on parole or bond. Those now held for trial are very bad men, as will be seen by reference to the testimony that was taken in the trial of their companions, and which has been forwarded to department headquarters. Finally, general, this petition is another form which the hydra-headed monster, crime, has assumed to escape just punishment of violated laws, and is revived under the supposition that you will give a different decision in these cases than that of your predecessor, who long [ago] decided this case after a careful examination. In every case where the civil courts have asked that parties be delivered them for trial in this district the application has been granted. The officers of the criminal court of Johnson County advised me that impartial trials were impossible at its last sitting.

I am, truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 6th, from Kansas City, is duly received. I do not myself suppose there are many bushwhackers now assembled at any one place, but, as you say, we may all expect them when the leaves are out. But even now the news of small squads creates much anxiety among people who have been scourged by

Quantrill's raids, which, as you know, spring out of apparently quiet localities or from the hills where only 10 or 20 had been seen at any one time. It is best, therefore, to be as watchful and wary as possible. Sigel once said to an officer in my room, "We better consider the rebels all have very good guns and shoot very straight." So I always think myself; we better always regard our foes as pretty well prepared to strike us if the least opportunity occurs.

The matter at Olathe, of which you speak, had already come to my notice, and some change was made by sending another company with an officer of higher rank. The matter will be referred to General McKean, who now goes to that district command, and will be carefully corrected. I wrote you recently, but supposed you had not received my letter when you wrote me. I agree with you that the Ninth Kansas is the best regiment to keep on the border, and I have sent Colonel Chipman to Washington to try to have it retained. Since they are moving away from the line, I begin to get dispatches showing anxiety and alarm on the border. I suppose you are in telegraphic communication with me. If you hear of any assembling or movement of rebels, send me word in time to co-operate, or send word direct to Olathe, or Paola, or Fort Scott, where I am having a line completed from this place.

I remain, general, very truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 12, 1864.

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

I am directed by the commanding general to say that the infantry force at his disposal at present is not sufficient to enable him to send you any for the relief of the mounted troops doing infantry and heavy artillery duty. You must do the best you can for the interests of the service, and you will be held as freed from responsibility in the premises.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have directed Brig. Gen. A. Sully, U. S. Volunteers, with such staff officers as he may need, to proceed to Saint Louis, Mo., to prepare supplies and fit out his expedition for a campaign against the hostile Sioux during the coming season. May I request that you will give him such assistance as is in your power, through the staff officers of your department?

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 28th of February has been received and immediately submitted to the Secretary of War and Lieutenant-General Grant for their instructions. The Secretary informed me he had received a similar communication from yourself. I had also submitted to him your previous letters on the same subject. While waiting the instructions of my superiors in regard to your letter, I beg leave to correct some misapprehensions in regard to one or two points. In the first place, the censure implied in your statement that the inclusion of Fort Smith in your department is entirely "void of all military meaning" must fall upon the President and not upon me. The division of the former Department of Missouri and the designation of the boundaries of the new departments were not my acts, but the acts of the President.

You also complain that this designation of boundaries left your department without a sufficient number of troops for its defense. When the order was issued no one here knew exactly where the troops were stationed or what troops would be found in either of the new departments when the order reached there. The fact that particular officers commanded at that time troops on both sides of the new line gave General Steele no authority to control those in your department, nor you to control any in his department. The same remark applies to General Rosecrans' command. If brigades and regiments happened to be divided by the department line designated in the President's order the proper course was to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army to order their concentration in one or the other of the new departments.

In regard to the Ninth Kansas Regiment, the application to send it into the field was made and approved before the division of the department was made. I do not now remember, if I ever knew, why the order was not sooner issued. I remember, however, it was asked for and approved by the local authorities. I did not initiate it, nor have I since the change of departments directed any change in the disposition of troops in them. Your application for a change in the present boundaries of your department, and for additional troops in your command, cannot be decided by me, but must wait the decision of General Grant and the War Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, *March* 13, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Louisville, Ky.:

General Steele telegraphs that Banks, with 17,000, and Sherman, with 10,000 men, move from Alexandria on Shreveport and wish him to co-operate. He says that he can go with 7,000 effective men, but objects to the movement on account of bad roads and guerrillas, and prefers to remain on the defensive line of the Arkansas. I have replied that he should co-operate with Banks and Sherman, unless

you direct otherwise. His objection on account of guerrillas threatening his rear will apply equally to an advance at any time into the enemy's country.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *March* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

My staff officer returned this a. m. from Red River. Transports arrrived there last Friday evening. Nineteen gun-boats went up Red River Saturday at 9 a. m. Will probably arrive at Fort De Russy Sunday p. m. Twenty-one transports with troops left mouth of Red River at 3 p. m. Saturday. Firing heard last night. Am I to obtain further information of movements on Red River?

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 13, 1864.

Maj. D. C. HOUSTON,
Chief Engineer, Brashear:

MAJOR: In what condition is the pontoon train? There is urgent necessity for speedy advance. Could the arrival of the train at New Iberia be much hastened by taking steam-boat transportation from Berwick?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

BRASHEAR, LA., *March* 13, 1864.
(Received 9.35 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The pontoon bridge is all ready to move as soon as the wagons arrive, which should be to-morrow or next day at the furthest. The engineer regiments are at Franklin. Most of their tools are here, waiting the arrival of the wagons. I do not think anything will be gained by steam-boat transportation for the pontoon train. It can move to New Iberia in less than three days. Navigation above Franklin is very tedious.

D. C. HOUSTON,
Major and Chief Engineer.

BRASHEAR, LA., *March* 13, 1864.
(Received 9.45 p. m.)

General C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff;

The pontoon wagons have not yet arrived.

A. M. BRADSHAW,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 13, 1864—5.30 p. m.
(Received 7.30 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Your two dispatches received. I had already ordered one brigade of cavalry to New Iberia to-morrow when the dispatch arrived. Shall order the movement of all the cavalry to that point to-morrow. Shall it keep right on toward Alexandria? I request instructions about leaving troops to hold this place and New Iberia.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully transmitted to the major-general commanding department.

My first dispatch herein acknowledged ordered the movement of all the cavalry to-morrow. My second ordered the movement of the cavalry to-night and of the infantry force to-morrow. What shall I instruct General Franklin about leaving force at Franklin and about pushing the cavalry toward Alexandria without the support of the infantry? I suppose if Lee moves carefully he can go with his force safely nearly to Red River.

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[Second indorsement.]

It will not be well to push the cavalry beyond supporting distance of the infantry, but the whole force or as much as can be moved with safety should be pushed rapidly toward Alexandria. Fort De Russy is our first point, unless the enemy evacuates. Nothing should be left at Franklin or New Iberia after our departure. Our communication will be exclusively by Red River. I hope we can reach that point in advance of Hurlbut's command.

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Third indorsement.]

The major-general commanding's indorsement communicated to Major-General Franklin at 9 p. m.

C. P. S.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 13, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The bridge at Vermillion crossing is down, and I have no idea that the bayou is fordable. I shall therefore instruct General Lee to take the Teche road from New Iberia, leaving it about east of Grand Coteau, if possible, then marching in two or three columns within supporting distance. None of the pontoon train has arrived or seems likely to arrive in time to aid the cavalry in crossing Vermillion Bayou, and I think it cannot cross it without great delay without it.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 13, 1864—7.40 p. m.

Brigadier-General STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

Under the orders contained in your second cipher dispatch, three brigades of cavalry move to-night at 8 o'clock; the fourth moves in the morning at 4 o'clock. I can perhaps get off one brigade of infantry to-morrow, but no more, and its movement, in my opinion, will not expedite the general movement. Only 110 wagons are here available for a general supply train, leaving no baggage wagons for any of the Thirteenth Corps. I understand that the remainder of the wagons cross at Berwick to-day. These teams are to haul the pontoons, too. Ought not the pontoons to be here before any general infantry movement; also the intrenching tools?

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS RED RIVER EXPEDITION,
On Steamer Clara Bell, March 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. T. K. SMITH,
Comdg. Div., 17th A. C., Red River Expedition:

GENERAL: The general commanding directs that you disembark your command at 8 o'clock this morning, leaving a sufficient guard on each boat to protect the regimental property. The men will be provided with 40 rounds of ammunition only, and will be drawn up in line under arms parallel with Atchafalaya Bayou, fronting west, and held in readiness to move forward as a reserve to General Mower's column.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 6. } HDQRS. RED RIVER EXPEDITION,
On Steamer Clara Bell, March 13, 1864.

I. You will have your command in readiness to march at 7 o'clock this p. m., provided with five days' additional rations (to include the 20th instant), the rations to be of the following proportions: Coffee and salt, full rations; sugar, one-half; hard bread, three-fifths; bacon, one-fifth, of the regulation allowance. Each man will be provided with 40 rounds of ammunition in cartridge-boxes, and 40 additional rounds per man will be carried in one of the regimental wagons. The men will go light, leaving their knapsacks and taking only their blankets. The surplus camp and garrison equipage, clothing, and stores will be left on the boats as they now are, leaving on board with it a sufficient guard to prevent its being stolen. Officers will leave their baggage behind, taking only what is absolutely necessary for the next five days.

The boats will be in charge of Admiral Porter, who will give a signal to get up steam by blowing one long whistle, one hour after which he will repeat the same signal, at which last signal every boat will immediately follow the flag-ship, keeping well closed up. No other change is ordered in the code of signals prescribed March 12, from these headquarters, which will be followed implicity.

On the march no straggling will be allowed. Each brigade commander will detail a proper foraging party, in charge of a field offi-

cer, to procure the necessary subsistence for the brigade. General Orders, No. 5, current series, from these headquarters, will be strictly enforced.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 56. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Pass Cavallo, Tex., March* 13, 1864.

I. Maj. A. C. Matthews, Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Infantry, is hereby appointed acting assistant inspector-general, First Division, and will enter upon his duties at once.

Any and all officers heretofore on that duty at headquarters First Division are relieved.

II. Major-General Dana, commanding First Division, will report as soon as practicable the stock of engineer tools and materials in store or in use within his command, including bridge materials and pontoons, and whether land transportation for the same is provided; also what additional supplies in the above respects he may deem necessary to provide his command against the ordinary contingencies of siege, attack, or march.

III. Major-General Herron, commanding Second Division, will report as soon as practicable the stock of engineer tools and materials in store or in use within his command, including bridge materials and pontoons, and whether land transportation for the same is provided; also what additional supplies in the above respects he may deem necessary to provide his command against the ordinary contingencies of siege, attack, or march.

IV. Capt. M. C. Garber, acting quartermaster, will report as soon as practicable the means of land transportation with the First and Second Divisions, including their attached troops, and any deficiency existing in this respect. He will also take timely steps to provide an adequate supply of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and of intrenching and cutting tools, to meet all ordinary demands from these divisions, whether in garrison or on the march.

V. Maj. Adolph Schwartz, chief of artillery and ordnance, will report as soon as practicable the condition of the artillery and ordnance of the First and Second Divisions in general. He will report in detail the number, kind, and caliber of pieces available for immediate use in garrison and in the field, the supply of ammunition for the same, and the present station of the several classes of guns and their ammunition. He will also take measures to supply any deficiency existing in the artillery service of these divisions, so that they may at all times be ready for defensive operations or an offensive campaign.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 13, 1864.

Major-General DANA:

GENERAL: Hearing that an accident had occurred, I visited the ferry landing this evening, and found that the boats used in cross-

ing both McHenry and Bayucas Bayous were sunk, and that several men had been drowned in attempting to cross the former. This is a deplorable occurrence, and searching inquiry must be made to ascertain whether it came about through inattention or negligence. I have already ordered the arrest of the officer in charge of the ferry at McHenry Bayou. At best, considerable delay must attend the transportation of the troops and their baggage over these bayous. It is suggested that all craft, large and small, suitable for the purpose, be put in use to accelerate the movement. Captain Garber has directions to assist you to the extent of his power.

Very respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

I have this moment received your dispatch relating to the accident at McHenry Bayou to-day, by which several men were drowned, and hasten to reply. I was absent at the time of the occurrence, having gone yesterday to Indianola to superintend the evacuation of that place. The rear guard marched out to-day at 1 p. m., and I then waited with the gun-boat Estrella opposite the town for half an hour, took two schooners of refugees in tow and started for this point, and immediately on landing rode out to meet the troops coming from Indianola. At McHenry Bayou I first learned of the catastrophe which had occurred, and which appears to have been the result of accident not attributable to any negligence in the preparations made for crossing the troops, or in the management of the ferries by the engineer officers in charge of them, but to the severe gale blowing to-day and the impetuosity and impatience of the troops in crowding the ferries more than they should have done in such rough weather.

From all the facts I have been able to gather thus far, the accident at McHenry Bayou was caused by sinking of the section of the bateau bridge used as a ferry-boat, in the middle of the bayou. I am informed that the engineer lieutenant in charge had remonstrated against the overloading of the float because of the severe gale, and after that two or three other horses and some more men were placed on board by order of the major of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers; that this heavy load was not well distributed, and that the bateaux were sunk deeper at the end from which the gale was blowing than from the other end, in consequence of which the waves were driven into that end and the boats sunk. I will report the loss and any other facts as soon as they are ascertained.

The report of accident at Bayucas Bayou was exaggerated. The bateaux sank there, but it was after crossing, whilst they were ashore, when the gale was at its highest, and although the men were wet there was no loss. Both ferries were soon placed again in working condition and rendered more buoyant by placing whole boats between the bateaux, and have now been running for an hour and a half safely and effectually. At this moment all of the Second Bri-

gade has crossed both ferries with exception of the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio, which has crossed one and is crossing the second, and unless the gale should increase in violence, all the troops, artillery, and baggage will be over both ferries by noon to-morrow. I am persuaded that the lieutenant of the Second Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, who was in charge of the ferry at McHenry Bayou, is not chargeable with neglect or inattention in the mournful accident which has occurred, and respectfully recommend that I be allowed to release him.

I have the honor to remain, with much respect,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. J. T. DANA,
First Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding, having learned that the bridges between Bayucas Ferry and Indianola were left intact in rear of your troops, directs that they be effectually destroyed, or, if it can be conveniently done without delay, that the materials be brought to this island.

By order of Major-General McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, March 13, 1864—12.30 p. m.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

I advise that you proceed to co-operate in the movement of Banks and Sherman on Shreveport, unless General Grant orders differently. I send to him the substance of your telegram of the 12th.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: A negro, Sam. Marshall, who resides in Leavenworth, reports to me that yesterday he went over to Platte City, Mo., to get his children, who he was told would be allowed to come away free. The children were at a Mr. Green's. Sam. went in daylight with a team driven by a white man, and made no demonstration of insolence or disrespect to anybody. He was arrested by the military commander, one Capt. David Johnson, of the Missouri militia, who talked to him about the impropriety of his conduct. The sheriff, one Jesse Morris, also lectured him and told him the captain would send a guard to take him away, as it was a wonder he was not killed.

About a dozen of the soldiers did escort him about half a mile out of Platte City, where they tied him to a tree, and stripping him to the waist lacerated his back with a cowskin, the marks of which Sam. will carry to his grave. They told him they were "introducing him to the Paw Paw militia," and that if Colonel Jennison would come to Platte City they would treat him in the same way. The militia were dressed in Federal uniform and armed with revolvers. Two of them Sam. knew. They are young Chinn and a young Cockerel. Sam. is a quiet, well-behaved negro, whose tears and sorely lacerated back seem to attest the truth of his statement. The white man that drove the wagon was arrested, but had sufficient influence (as formerly a citizen of the county) to get off without being harmed.

I call your attention to the use made of Federal troops, or troops clothed, fed, and foraged, if not paid, by the Federal Government. I most respectfully suggest, general, that on both sides it is far better that troops unconnected with old border difficulties and negro catching and negro whipping should be substituted for such miserable wretches as those who disgrace their uniform and humanity by acts of cruelty and baseness. I hope, general, you will not suppose I hold you accountable for such transactions in a command to which you have so recently been assigned, but I know a sense of duty and disgust must be awakened by any loyal citizen acquainted with such brutality, and I report such matters to you for your early correction.

They called Sam. a jayhawker, and pretended that he had run off horses, but all this was no doubt a mere subterfuge, as probably the only real offense Sam. had been guilty of was to run himself off with a son, who has entered the Federal Army. Platte City is only about 6 miles from my lines, and such treatment of men from here going into that place is well calculated to induce fierce resentments from this side, which of course I shall restrain.

Conscious of your own desire to correct such outrages, I remain, general, very respectfully, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PATTERSON, *March* 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK,
Commanding District of Saint Louis:

SIR: I have been very unwell since I came from the city. I am not able to leave my room. General, we are beset here with more rebels than we can manage. I know our situation. I see it all. I can destroy them if you will give me the means, but I have not got men enough to do it. Let me have Company H, Captain Milks, now at Farmington. They are doing no good there, there being nothing to do. Let him come to the front and let me have Captain McElroy and his company, and I will put down jayhawking and treason in this country, or I will make it one desolate waste where no white or black man can stay. I know the two companies here do more service than all the troops at Pilot Knob. Send some of them to the front where they can do something. I know we are in danger, but I will never leave here until I am forced, and they will have to force hard, for I will fight Price if he comes here; but 150 men cannot do everything. Colonel Joslyn can also verify all I state, and a great deal more. He can give you the particulars. You know I have

always wanted Captain McElroy. General, you will excuse this, for I am able to sit up but little, but I am a little better, and think I will be well in a few days. I wish you to talk to Colonel Joslyn all about these things.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 13, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the major-general commanding, General Orders, No. 12,* from these headquarters, requiring the citizens to organize companies for local police duty. The few guerrillas and bandits in the country are in parties of from 2 to 15; though active scouts on foot in the brush and mounted in the more open country have killed several of them in the past twenty days, and will eventually clear the country of them, yet it fails to inspire confidence and self-reliance in the people, and it is deemed best to form these organizations immediately. The enrollment of the Enrolled Missouri Militia would be sufficient in the populous districts if it was or could be completed soon enough to meet the present emergency, but this would fail to afford the necessary protection in the more sparsely settled districts, as the majority of able-bodied citizens who are liable to military duty have entered one of the armies, while the exempts, with those who would pay, not fight, would leave few or none for military service. These reasons will explain why I have thought it was necessary to make a general organization of the citizens of the district before the militia enrollment was completed. There is this objection to a volunteer organization: The people fear the vengeance of the bushwhackers, and say they would be exposed to being made victims if they join in an attempt to drive them out, and in many localities no combined action could be had, unless it is compelled by military orders. So far as I can learn the order meets with general approval with the people, and in some cases similar organizations have been concurred in by the general commanding.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 13, 1864.

Capt. JACOB CASSAIRT,
Comdg. Co. L, 8th Mo. State Mil. Cav., near Forsyth, Mo.:

Captain Owen, assistant quartermaster, has constructed a ferry-boat at the mouth of Roaring River, which he will float down to Forsyth. A party of 20 soldiers will start down with the boat on the morning of the 17th instant, taking their arms upon the boat with

*See p. 568.

them. The general commanding directs that you detail parties from your company and direct part of them to cross the river at Forsyth and patrol the country up the river to keep the guerrillas away from the banks of the river while the boat is floating down. Direct the parties remaining upon this side of the river to patrol the country and keep the guerrillas from the north bank. If these instructions are executed promptly, the general commanding thinks there will be no difficulty in floating the boat down safely to Forsyth.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. HUBBARD,

Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

PRIVATE.] HEADQUARTERS INDIAN BRIGADE,

Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation, March 13, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,

Commanding Department of Kansas:

DEAR SIR: I received a note from General Blunt, dated at Fort Scott, and although he had assumed no command I forwarded, at his request, complete reports of the condition of my command. It is, I presume, not necessary that I should offer any opinion of the disposition of affairs that parties over me feel it necessary to make. I have ever obeyed cheerfully and shall while I remain in the army. There is, however, a certain degree of self-respect which it is incumbent on me to maintain, and there is also a duty I owe my Government which bids me urge—

First. Why this Indian command is placed subject to the disposal of a general who recommended to the Secretary of War the moment I left this place sick last summer that it be mustered out of the service as worthless.

Second. Why an officer who has been under arrest nearly the whole of his term in the army, and who has been relieved because he was considered crazy, should be sent down to demoralize any portion of the Indian command. It is very true that General Blunt has very kindly ordered the Second Indian Regiment to Mackey's Lick, where it can report directly to him, because he says he "ranks me." I understand it very well that he is to be held there as a sort of rod over me unless I am sufficiently docile, silent, and acquiescent of schemes that my duty and my conscience might lead me to condemn.

Do not understand me, general, as having any complaints to make or solicitations. I think I know that I owe obedience, no matter how humiliating and painful. But with the most profound respect for the discipline and authority of that army of which I form a part, and with the utmost respect for you, I desire to appeal to you as a soldier and gentleman, let me hope, friend. I wish to say to you that I have made the struggles and sacrifices I have made with the hope of making the Indian command an honorable success. Three times have I picked it up when in ruins, when every one else was discouraged, and made it what it is again to-day, a good part of the army, inspirited by hope, improving, useful.

It is my misfortune, or fortune, to have a popularity and position in my State which renders it desirable to some persons that I should be humiliated and overthrown. If I was alone I might consent to

be made even a football of bad men, if I could in the mean time do good service in this terrible struggle to my noble Government. But my usefulness and power to do good are limited every time such an assault is made upon me. I have been told by parties that Lane and others intend I shall be "military governor of the Indian nation, and be placed with power to do something," &c.; but I am soliciting no position, and unless it comes to me in such shape that I can take it untrammeled, and so that I could serve my Government faithfully, I would not take it.

In writing this private letter to you I desire frankly to know if the determination is to refuse me the means of bringing up this command; if my services have been so little esteemed or the command so little valued that its fate or mine was matter of indifference. If so, I have this favor to ask of you, that you secure the acceptance of my resignation from the President. There are too many superfluous officers now. I have made every property and ordnance return, and am square with the Government.

I ask this because my State is now convulsed. I have received letters from different quarters of it to come home and aid in the reorganization so much needed. If I am not to be permitted to be useful in the field I know I can do good service there, for the old party I helped to build is rent in twain and without a head. Under such circumstances I do not wish merely to send a formal resignation, which might have to pass through hands directly interested in keeping me in the army. Four years ago I carried my State for William H. Seward, and took him its vote to Chicago. Although Kansas member of the National Republican Committee I have never asked either Mr. Lincoln or Mr. Seward for a favor. I say this because I expect that if it requires some aid in Washington to get my resignation promptly through that surely those gentlemen would aid me, if not in obtaining position in the Army, at least of leaving it honorably when it was determined that I could not serve it efficiently.

I at one time had thought of asking you to be ordered up on staff or post duty until this command, when it goes through its new experiment, might need me to go back and gather up its fragments again, but I will not. I would much rather resign than draw a salary I did not laboriously earn. Besides, every one of these changes weakens my power to do good here. I had cultivated the good will of the Cherokees and Creeks, hoping to be able, when the Choctaw Nation was opened, to make a party here who would vote to open their country, and thus secure a useful and inevitable result without breach of faith. I feel, however, that my most arduous labors cannot serve me.

I respectfully ask you to write to,

Yours, very truly,

WM. A. PHILLIPS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I herewith inclose a copy of a private letter just received from Lieut. Col. Nelson H. Davis, assistant inspector-gen-

eral, U. S. Army. Suppose the contingency to arise which is contemplated in that part of the letter underscored with red lines [italics], what am I to do? Our country never will be perfectly adjusted in all its parts, having reference to its progress and to the development of its great mineral resources, until we have a post and a naval station on the Gulf of California. Guaymas is a beautiful port. It seems to me that when the fruit has ripened and a man stands ready to help us and our children to some of it, some which we absolutely need, that if we can do so without breach of faith, if we can do so by the consent of the owner of the fruit himself, we would not be very astute or care properly for our children if we permitted a stranger from afar to come in between ourselves and that man, and from sheer audacity, not from any right, to eat the fruit before our eyes and under our very noses.

I write this with all due respect for the owner of the fruit.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

TUCSON, ARIZ. TER., *March* 2, 1864.

DEAR GENERAL: I found upon my arrival here a bad state of things with regard to supplies, and a condition of things, I judge, not anticipated by yourself. My official communications will more fully explain matters and my action. Whether right or wrong, I have done what, under the circumstances, was best, in my judgment. The route via Guaymas will be the cheapest and quickest at present. It is necessary that the quartermaster here be supplied with funds, and these mostly in San Francisco. Coin is the currency which makes the mare go. The price of mechanics and laborers, &c., in the Government employ on the Rio Grande will not suffice here. Supplies and labor must be had here, or the troops be ordered away; if the former obtains, the prices of the country must be paid. The reports of rich mines and the exhibition of the yellow metal therefrom stampede the people, and they have the vision of a fortune before them.

Mr. Oury and Rodgers, of this place, returned to-day, having been out to meet the Governor and Major Willis, whom they did not find, but have been going about the country with thirty days' rations. They went within about 30 miles of Fort Whipple, but had to leave their wagons some 65 miles this side; they report a severe snowstorm in the vicinity of and to the north and east of the fort, and that Colonel Chavez had left for the east, but a portion of his party had returned on account of the storm; supposed the advanced party would suffer. The general report is unfavorable for the location of Fort Whipple. A location on the San Francisco (Rio Verde on the map) or Salinas is reported a better place, in which view I concur; it is in the heart of the Indian country, will give equal or more protection to miners and settlers, and can be more easily supplied. There will be difficulty and delay in getting supplies to the present Fort Whipple. From the drought of last season crops have been short, and cattle are reported to be poor and dying off in Southern California and Sonora.

I hope to leave here on the 4th instant, with preparations to pack a part of the distance. We have secured a little jerked beef of the

commissary, just purchased at 60 cents per pound. No other meat to be had unless we can get some sheep, which Lieutenant Toole is after. Some cattle offered for sale were too poor to kill, but fat enough to die soon, probably. Mining parties have asked for troops to be stationed at their mines, to escort their machinery, &c., and the Indian Department (Mr. J. Ross Browne and Colonel Poston, Indian superintendent) ask for guards, escorts, transportation, &c., to visit Indian tribes, which "Mr. Lincoln has a great solicitude for," and to grind their own axes. Poston is deeply interested in mines, as reported. The quartermaster here, in accordance with previous arrangements with the Pima Indians and Mr. Allen, has been getting grain there, which has been and now is his only source for this article of supply until some can be purchased and hauled. Colonel Poston appointed White Indian trader, who is a rascal, and is speculating in grain purchased of the Pimas, after he promised to stop; but in several ways he has proved himself not the man to trust. At present, this grain is a military necessity to the Government, and I have acted according with this view. Doubtless there may be some trouble and words about the matter.

Indian superintendents, agents, and traders in Arizona just now are, as such, bores and nuisances to the military department and should be placed in abeyance. Pesquiera (governor of Sonora) had a fight with the Apaches at Fronteras, Sonora, the other day, and killed 107 and took 6 prisoners; followed them within 40 miles of "Apache Pass" (within our lines). This report comes by letter to a person here; it is generally believed true, except that the number killed may be too large; but Pesquiera has been trying to trap them there for some time. At Fort Bowie I learned Cochise was about that town. It is recommended by Colonel Coult and Lieutenant Toole, as well as by others, and by others asked for, to have troops stationed in the vicinity of Tubac; the main trail of the Apaches to Sonora passes down the Sonoita Valley and west of the Santa Rita Mountains and between Tubac and Reventon.

Reasons for the post: Commands the Indian route to Sonora; the protection it will afford to a good agricultural region, and thus cause to be produced a large amount of supplies needed by and offered to the Government, and the general protection thus afforded to a large mining interest. Reventon is urged by Colonel Coult and others. One company of cavalry might go there for the season perhaps. People cannot raise stock and cultivate their farms, 'tis said, without some protection against the Apaches; it is doubtless true.

Colonel Coult reports that Pesquiera is friendly to the United States, and says, entre nous, that in case of necessity or trouble in his State from the French, he will raise the United States flag and ask our assistance. If our Government will only allow our people to act in the matter, Sonora will soon be ours. Colonel Coult is anxious to go down and with the troops here, when the proper opportunity arrives. I cautioned him to do nothing to complicate our international affairs with Mexico, or take any hasty steps in this matter.

First, you must be consulted, and you would either authorize some action in certain contingencies, or you would refer the matter to Washington for instructions in the case.

Sonora must and is bound to be ours; it is well to have the question considered, and be prepared for whatever may turn up. It is essential to this Territory. We want the ports on the Gulf of California.

Pesquiera is very much of an independent sovereign, I am told. My information relative to his feelings toward us, the United States, comes from several sources. The subject was mentioned to me by Colonel Coult, confidentially.

The matter of taking the grain of the Pima Indians I wish you would consider and communicate with me or Colonel Coult on the subject. The general opinion here is against White as trader, and Colonel Poston's friends do not approve of his tenacity in upholding him; there is some reason for it; he has a bad reputation, but this is not the question. Is it right to take the grain to meet a military necessity? And is a contract made with Mr. Allen (previous to civil authority being established) by the military authorities now good, since the Indian superintendent has arrived?

The agreement expires in June next. I have not made a point in the case, except to say the grain we want and must have, and if Mr. Allen is the agent through whom it is to be secured, then he shall be sustained and protected to this extent.

With regard to veteran volunteers, I have told Colonel Coult that, pursuant to my understanding of your instructions to me, he could discharge, subject to your approval, those soldiers who wished to enlist as veterans and have them re-enlisted, and that if the action received your approval it would be final, and a mustering officer would be directed to muster out and muster in from date of discharge of said men. He has acted on my advice, and will, I believe, send you these conditional discharges—some fifteen, I think.

The matter should be decided and completed without unnecessary delay, so that these men may be properly reported on the monthly returns and muster-rolls. I shall request the commanding officer at Las Cruces to send this mail to you by special express, for time is important in putting things to rights here.

The commissary here should have $15,000 to $20,000 at once, to buy flour and fresh beef. The contract for fresh beef at 13½ cents per pound is made.

Flour will be bought at the same price, or 14 cents per pound, to the amount of 50,000 to 75,000 pounds. It is fortunate I sent Ochoa's train to Sonora for forage, I think. You will see how matters stand, and will direct as you think best.

Yours, truly,

N. H. DAVIS,
&c.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General SIBLEY,
Saint Paul:

DEAR GENERAL: I have been here two or three days and have commenced my work looking after boats. I think I will have no difficulty in getting all the boats I want, but captains, pilots, and all acquainted with the river urge on me to move sooner than was intended by us when we parted. Could you not by moving grain up the river manage to get your troops started from Lac-qui-parle sooner than 1st of June? Please write to me and let me know what you think. My movements will have to depend on yours. I am very anxious to get my boats up the river and as far up as Union

as soon as possible. I have had a long talk with Chouteau and Son; they think the Devil's Lake post is of no use. I wish General Pope would give it up.

With respect, yours,

ALFRED SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., March 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
New Orleans, La.:

GENERAL: I give you herewith an extract from a dispatch which was addressed to the Department by Mr. Corwin, the minister of the United States in Mexico, on the 26th ultimo. In view of the representation thus made by Mr. Corwin, the President thinks it necessary that you should be specially charged to do whatever is practicable, consistent with the national safety and dignity, to avoid any collision between the forces under your command and either of the belligerents in Mexico, and even to guard so far as may be possible against suffering any occasion to arise for dispute or controversy between your command or the authorities of Texas and either or both of these parties.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Indorsement.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
March 15, 1864.

The foregoing instructions having been submitted to this Department are approved, and General Banks will conform to them.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

[Inclosure.]

No. 52.] LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Mexico, February 26, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, &c.:

SIR: Since the date of my dispatch, No. 51, the French forces have advanced north as far as San Luis Potosi, possessing themselves of all the cities on their line of operations. Juarez, with his government, has retreated first to Saltillo, then to Monterey, where, according to the latest news, he has established himself. It is said that Vidauri, who has been absolute dictator in three northern States for the last three years, refused to permit Juarez and his troops to enter Monterey; whereupon General Doblado, commanding the liberal forces, assaulted the city, took it, and drove Vidauri with a few of his followers out, who retreated northward.

It is rumored that Juarez intends to make his last stand at Matamoras, on the Rio Grande. Should the French pursue him to that point, there will be great danger of collision between our forces on that frontier and one or both of the belligerents. The Marquis de

Montholon is here in the place of Mr. Saligny. He expressed to me his entire satisfaction with the instructions given to General Banks. These instructions are copied into one of the leading papers here, and purport to be taken from a U. S. paper. From all I see of the French rulers here, I infer they have no idea at this time of any interference in the war in our country.

* * * * * * *

THOS. CORWIN.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 14, 1864.

Rear-Admiral W. B. SHUBRICK,
U. S. Navy, Chairman Light-House Board, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Your letter of March 1, instant, is this day received. The positions of Pass Cavallo and Brazos Santiago, Tex., will hereafter be permanently held by the forces of the United States.

Very respectfully, I am, sir, your most obedient servant,
N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 14, 1864.
(Received 11.40 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: There are no wagons at Brashear. I do not think anything would be gained by putting the train on the cars at Thibodeaux. There are 300 mules and fifty wagons. If Captain Morse can make the necessary arrangements it will be necessary to order the commanding officer at Thibodeaux to direct train to be loaded up either at La Fourche or at Terre Bonne. Is Captain Morse directed?

D. C. HOUSTON,
Chief Engineer.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *March* 14, 1864—9.40 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The pontoon train left Donaldsonville this morning and will probably reach this point some time to-morrow.

E. L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 14, 1864.

Maj. D. C. HOUSTON,
Brashear:

MAJOR: The pontoon wagons left Donaldsonville early this morning. At that rate they will not reach Brashear before Wednesday or Thursday. Cannot some wagons be prepared at Brashear to

take the pontoons? If not, will it not be best to put the wagons on the cars at Thibodeaux? If they do not arrive at Brashear before Wednesday, I fear they will have to be left behind altogether.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 14, 1864.

First Lieut. HORACE POOLE,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen. and Actg. Asst. Q. M., Franklin:

LIEUTENANT: Move headquarters train to New Iberia when General Franklin moves. Report to him and await arrival of the major-general commanding or further orders. Acknowledge.

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 65. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 14, 1864.

* * * * * * *

11. I. The Third Maryland Cavalry will proceed without delay to Brashear City, and be reported for duty to Brig. Gen. C. Grover, commanding Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps.

II. The company of Third Maryland Cavalry now serving in the District of La Fourche will be relieved immediately by a squadron of the Second Louisiana Cavalry, and when so relieved will proceed to Brashear City and report to the commanding officer of the regiment.

III. The Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will proceed from Baton Rogue to Thibodeaux and be reported to the division commander at that point.

IV. On the arrival at New Orleans of the Fourteenth New Hampshire Volunteers, it will be assigned to duty in the Defenses at New Orleans, to relieve the First Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, which will then proceed to Thibodeaux and be reported to the division commander for duty.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *March* 14, 1864.
(Received 5 p. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE:

SIR: A squadron of rebel cavalry made a raid last night on the Brown plantation, 8 miles above here, on the opposite side of the river. They took all the mules and everything else they could find. All quiet at Plaquemine. Nothing new here.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Franklin:

GENERAL: I fear you will not get the pontoon train, there has been so much delay. The movements cannot wait for it. There are no large streams between you and Red River. It can follow with escort furnished by Grover.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 14, 1864—9.10 a. m.
(Received 9.15 a. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

The cavalry started last evening at 8, and the last went through about an hour ago. General Lee has started. He will arrive at New Iberia to-night, and the telegraph will be there too.

I have ordered General Lee to proceed by two or three roads to vicinity of Red River and there communicate with General Hurlbut. These orders were given before the receipt of your last dispatch. He was also, after communicating with Hurlbut, to communicate with me somewhere near Washington. Now, if the cavalry is to be in supporting distance of the infantry, or in the slightest degree dependent upon its motion, it is my opinion that no part of this command will reach its destination in time to be of use; still, as my orders to General Lee are different from those of your dispatch, there is no time to countermand them. I think General Lee has cavalry and artillery enough to make him safe wherever he chooses to go, and now that he has started, he should go right on to Red River, no matter what he meets. The infantry should follow right after, marching rapidly after it starts, but not exhausting the men.

Excuse my making these suggestions for the action of the commanding general, but I think it of great importance that the cavalry should go at once to Red River, where there will be a prospect of the troops of this department getting to Fort De Russy before Hurlbut's.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

FRANKLIN, LA., *March* 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

There are nearly 10,000 sacks of grain here that ought to be taken to the rear. If this post be broken up, I suggest that the Twenty-fifth (negro) Regiment be left here until the grain and hospital can be removed to Brashear, when it can go down too.

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding approves your instructions to General Lee and your proposition to leave the Twenty-fifth Colored Regiment at Franklin. Will it not be well to send the forage on hand there to New Iberia?

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN,
Franklin:

GENERAL: A friend communicates the following:

When you get to Opelousas send for Judge Martel. He can tell you the names of reliable men who can control and make most valuable to you as scouts that large body of men known as jayhawkers—more than 1,000. I am sure they will join your command and will be a great service to you in getting information of any flank movements, &c.

I send the above for your use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Dept. of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Since my dispatch of the 11th instant, our forces lately at Indianola have all been transferred to this island and are now encamped near the front and in easy supporting distance of the line of works under construction across the island some 5 miles below Pass Cavallo. The transport grounded by the gale at Indianola on the night of the 9th instant has been set afloat and is now at Pass Cavallo.

Learning, as I have already communicated, that this island is accessible by ford some 30 miles below here, I would repeat and emphasize the request that the two squadrons of cavalry promised be immediately sent from New Orleans to this place. Mean time I will establish a line of couriers between the upper and lower parts of the island; also signal communication if it should be found practicable and useful. As soon as I shall have settled affairs here I will hasten to our other stations on the Texas coast and the Rio Grande, and report concerning what I may see and do. The scarcity and bad quality of fresh water on this coast makes it exigent, for the well-being of both man and beast, that condensers should be early sent to supply our wants in this respect.

Very respectfully, I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 14, 1864.

General DANA:

General McClernand will send the Texas scouts with a staff officer to-morrow morning on a reconnaissance toward Saint Joseph's Island, and desires you to send to-night to this officer the countersign for the next five or six days.

With very great respect,

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 14, 1864.

Col. JOHN C. COBB,
Commanding Provisional Brigade:

COLONEL: By direction of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to inclose you a copy of a communication received from the corps commander to-day in reference to the accident at the bayou.

In accordance with Major-General McClernand's wish, as expressed in the inclosed letter, you are instructed to prefer charges, carefully and strongly drawn, against the lieutenant of your regiment in charge of the ferry when the catastrophe of yesterday occurred, and send the same in to these headquarters, to the end that an investigation may behad and justice done.*

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 14, 1864.

Major-General DANA,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 13th instant is received. I am glad to hear that the force lately at Indianola is already over the bayous, or soon will be.

As to the case of Lieutenant [Stanton], of the Engineers, in charge of the ferry when the catastrophe of yesterday occurred, I have to say that it is of such a character as seems to me in propriety to require a formal investigation. The officer himself, even if innocent, must desire to be cleared by a proper tribunal. If such investigation should disclose negligence or willfulness on the part of the major of the Sixty-ninth Indiana, or other officers, they will be dealt with accordingly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

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*A charge of "neglect of duty" was preferred March 15, 1864, against Lieut. Amos C. Stanton, but no record of further action is found.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 14, 1864.

Col. J. C. COBB,
Commanding Provisional Brigade:

You will please send in to these headquarters, at the earliest possible moment to-day, a report of the number of men lost from your command in the accident at McHenry Bayou on yesterday. Accompany your report by a statement, based on the best information in your possession, as to the cause of the disaster and who, if any one, is to blame for it.

Very respectfully,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Lieut. B. Frank Card, commanding Company L, First Indiana Artillery.)

HDQRS. PROVISIONAL BRIG., 1ST DIV., 13TH A. C.,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 14, 1864.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report the loss of 4 men from my command in the accident at Bayou McHenry yesterday. I have not been able yet to collect sufficient data on which to base an opinion as to where the responsibility lies.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

MATAGORDA ISLAND, TEX., *March* 14, 1864.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Fortunately I lost no men in the accident at McHenry Bayou on yesterday. Some of my men, however, were on the pontoon at the time, but from them I can learn nothing definite in regard to who was responsible for the disaster. Being unwell, I was not present when the occurrence took place.

Yours, respectfully,

B. FRANK CARD,
Lieutenant, Comdg. Company L, First Indiana Artillery.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. ORAN PERRY,
Commanding Sixty-ninth Indiana:

COLONEL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to request of you, at the earliest possible moment to-day, a full and impartial report of the distressing accident which befell your com-

mand on yesterday. Please state the number and names of the missing, whether or not everything possible under the circumstances was done for the preservation of life, and especially state your opinion, based upon the best information in your possession, as to what person or persons, if any, the responsibility for the disaster must attach.

Sympathizing with you in the loss your regiment has sustained, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 14, 1864.

Captain PATTERSON,
Commanding Pioneer Corps:

CAPTAIN: You will please immediately prepare boxes or coffins for 3 men of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers drowned in McHenry Bayou yesterday, and for any other bodies which may be recovered.

By command of Major-General Dana:

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 14, 1864—8.30 p. m.
(Received 2.30 a. m., 15th.)

Hon. EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

Generals Curtis and Blunt desire a transfer of a portion of Steele's force and territory to the Department of Kansas. I think such a change decidedly unadvisable.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 14, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Major-General STEELE,
Little Rock, Ark.:

You command all troops found within the limits of your department when the order establishing it was received. You will arrest any officer within your department who interferes with your authority in this respect.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 14, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received 1.30 a. m., 15th.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

I received dispatch from General Steele, at Louisville, identical with the one you received, and replied to it substantially the same.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

LOUISVILLE, KY., *March* 14, 1864—2 a. m.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Little Rock:

Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman is now commander of the Military Division of the Mississippi. You will therefore treat his request in regard to your co-operation with Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks accordingly.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 11, in regard to sending other troops to the Department of the Missouri. The policy of placing in Kansas and Western Missouri troops from other States, entirely free from local prejudices and animosities, is one which I have advocated for more than two years; but political influences have successfully opposed it.

In my opinion all Kansas and Missouri troops should be removed from the borders of these States and sent to other departments. Your application for the Forty-fourth Ohio Regiment was submitted to General Grant when here, but he deemed it necessary at the time that all furloughed troops should return to their proper commands. He will probably return here in a week or ten days, when the condition of your department will be presented for his decision. I shall fully indorse your views in regard to a change of troops on the frontier.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES OAKES,
Actg. Asst. Pro. Mar. Gen. of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.:

COLONEL: The military prison and station at Alton, Ill., have been, by general orders of the War Department, placed in the Department of the Missouri, under my command. The commanding officer, Col. William Weer, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, complains that he now receives orders not only from me but from you and from the Secretary of War direct, as also from the Commissary-General of Prisoners direct; that in some cases these orders are conflicting and consequently embarrassing to him in the proper performance of his duties. I shall address a communication to the Secretary of War, asking that all orders for Colonel Weer be passed through me. May I ask of you that any instructions you may have to carry into effect, through Colonel Weer, be also passed through these headquarters?

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, March 14, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOHN N. HERDER,
Commanding, Pilot Knob:

How large a cavalry force can you start to-morrow morning, to make a rapid raid and reconnaissance to the Arkansas line, under Major Wilson, of the Third?

CLINTON B. FISK.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *March* 14, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding Post:

Of all I have been informed I sent you a report yesterday. Captain Johns, at Patterson, telegraphs Freeman, Crandall, Dick Boyce, and Barnes are at Eleven Points River, Oregon County, robbing and burning; their men are scattered all through that country in small gangs. Colonel Joslyn, just returned from below, tells me, from an interview with Captain Johns, that these banditti are at least 500 to 600 strong, and becoming troublesome, killing Union men, women, and even children without discrimination. Something ought to be done speedily. Not knowing yet how far my command extends, I did not know whether I could operate against them, and asked your advice.

JOHN N. HERDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding Post.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *March* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

Captain Leeper telegraphs from Patterson that he has men in camp who left Batesville on the 3d instant, and he reports that Colonel Livingston is killing a good many jayhawkers; that McRae and Freeman are together, and have left Crowley's Ridge and gone to White River, about Jacksonport; that it was reported that the rebels had captured a steam-boat with supplies for Colonel Livingston; that the rebels had also captured a forage train of 32 wagons, in 10 miles of Batesville; that McRae had been re-enforced from Price with 800 men and three pieces of artillery; this was only report, however. He also states that there is no enemy between here and Batesville, except guerrilla bands; that they were very bad, killing, stealing, and destroying property of loyal men. Leeper further says to give him two more companies, and he will clean the country to Arkansas.

JOHN N. HERDER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

HDQRS. THIRD SUB-DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
OFFICE ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Warrensburg, March 14, 1864.

General BROWN:

SIR: I have the honor to report to you for this month as follows: As you ordered the men to the field, I was with them under Captain Burris. The day following Captain Blunt was killed. I left camp

with Companies C and F, of the First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, at 10 o'clock. I ran Captain Blunt from his camp, [containing] 15 or 20 men; they scattered, and Captain Blunt ran into Company I and they killed him. On the 9th, I killed one Robert Cartnel, and broke up a camp of 20 men. On the 10th, I broke up a camp and captured powder, lead, and bullets, and burned the camp. In addition to this, on the 8th, 2 guerrillas went to the Rev. Moses B. Arnold, of La Fayette County, and forced him to go with them to Judge Gray's house, of Jackson County, and marry Miss Barbary Jane Gray to James W. Wilkenson, the notorious guerrilla, second in command to Blunt. Also, there are three ferry-boats on the Missouri River used for conveying rebels, which, in my opinion, had better be destroyed. Those boats are kept north of the river.

Yours, in respect,

J. W. FERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 14, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to forward, for the information of the major-general commanding, the inclosed official report of Capt. Ozias Ruark, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, showing the condition of McDonald County, Mo., and its inhabitants. Captain Ruark has not been able to find enough forage in the county to subsist the horses of a company of cavalry.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

MCDONALD COUNTY, MO.,
Five miles below Rutledge, on Cowskin, March 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. B. SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that in obedience to Special Orders, No. 58, headquarters District of Southwest Missouri, I moved with my company and transportation, &c., to the vicinity of Elk Mills (generally known as Scott's Mills). These mills are burned and the vicinity is depopulated for miles except a very few indigent women and children, who have no forage at all except a very little corn, and I think none of them have enough of that to bread them more than two months, or three at the most. This being the case I have been absolutely compelled to march with my command up the Cowskin in order to get forage, and I have not found forage enough at any one place to feed my animals well twice, even if I had taken every grain from women and children.

The inhabitants of McDonald County are nearly all gone, and the remaining part of the people (nearly all women and children) have no forage except a very little corn, generally shelled, in boxes or hid upstairs. It will be impossible for me to obtain forage for my animals more than two or three days longer, if that long. I shall be

compelled to fall back to Neosho, and then I will report to you if Major Burch has not returned. It will be impossible for me to keep cavalry here, but if the commanding general wishes any post held here I can stay here with 30, 40, or 50 men, and send the balance back with the animals in order to obtain forage. There are very few bushwhackers in this part of the country, though there are a few.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OZIAS RUARK,
Capt., Comdg. Co. L, Eighth Missouri State Militia Cav.

WASHINGTON, *March* 14, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

General Curtis applies to retain the Seventh Kansas, now on furlough in his department. Numerous applications of the same kind have been made. I shall order every furloughed regiment back to its former command till you direct otherwise.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *March* 14, 1864—2 p. m.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

The Secretary of War directs that the Seventh Kansas Regiment immediately return to its former command.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 14, 1864—10.30 a. m.

General CURTIS,
Leavenworth City, Kans.:

Neither yourself nor any officer under your command will exercise authority over any troops not within the limits of your department when the order establishing it was issued. If any orders have been issued assuming command of troops outside of such boundaries, they will be immediately revoked.

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

General Sully will move from the upper Missouri with a considerable force against the Uncpapas and other hostile bands of Sioux as soon as the grass is sufficiently advanced to subsist his animals. He needs another battalion of cavalry and I have none in this department. One battalion of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry is now with him. The remaining two battalions I sent to your department at the re-

quest of General Schofield when he was in command. They are, I think, on the Nebraska frontier. As the expedition of General Sully is directed against the hostile Sioux along the northern frontier of Nebraska, I have the honor to request that you will, if possible, return to me one battalion of the Seventh Iowa Cavalry or the battalion of the Second Nebraska Cavalry now in service in your department.

I only wish the services of that battalion for the summer, and it will be returned to you, if you wish, at the termination of Sully's summer campaign, or sooner if possible. As the results of this expedition are directly connected with the security of the northern frontier of Nebraska, and with the safety of the overland route via Kearny and Laramie, the troops I ask will serve, no doubt, as useful a purpose with him as at their present stations. Will you please inform me, at your earliest convenience, whether you can let me have them? If you can comply with my request, the battalion should repair to Fort Randall or Sioux City by the 1st May, and report to General Sully. It will be a great favor to me and of benefit to the public interests if you can comply with this request.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 14, 1864.

J. O. BOGGS, THOMAS JOHNSON, W. R. BERNARD, and S. HOUCK,
Com. of Unconditional Union Men, Westport, Mo.:

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 29th ultimo, concerning the danger anticipated on the Santa Fé road, and recommending Maj. L. K. Thacher, Ninth Kansas, as a good officer for such service, is just received. I appreciate the kind sentiments expressed by you toward the people of this department, and I am glad to feel that your association will exert its efforts to aid my troops and the loyal people on both sides to keep down the rebels that hover about the border.

I do assure you I will do all in my power to protect the trade, but I am very sorry to say this Ninth Regiment is ordered out of my command. I have requested that the order be rescinded, and I will forward your communication to show the propriety of my views in urging that the regiment should remain. I also send you a copy of the reply which I made to a letter similar to yours from the people of Kansas City, which is suggestive of some of my difficulties and our reciprocal duties.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very truly, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, March 14, 1864.

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: It is represented to the War Department that the main emigration from the Western States to the Idaho mining region this

spring will probably move from Fort Kearny by Fort Laramie, thence north, crossing Powder River near the mouth of Willow Creek, striking the Yellowstone at the mouth of the Big Horn, and thence up the Yellowstone and its tributary streams, where the gold is found in largest quantities. It is also reported that this emigration will require military protection through the Indian country from the vicinity of Fort Laramie to the Yellowstone.

It has accordingly been proposed that a part of your expeditionary force against the Indians move up the Niobrara or North Cheyenne and establish military posts on Powder River and at the mouth of the Big Horn, the latter being supplied by steamers, which it is said can navigate the Yellowstone, and perhaps above. In communicating to you this information it is not intended to direct any changes in your plan of campaign, founded on such information as General Sully and yourself may be able to collect from all the sources at your command. It is proper, however, to remark that the foregoing views are urged upon the War Department by persons who claim to be well acquainted with the present condition and wants of Idaho Territory.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief.

MILWAUKEE, *March* 14, 1864—11 a. m.
(Received 3.35 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Will you please reply to my letter of March 1, asking that authority be given to General Sully to enlist or employ 200 frontiersmen as scouts for Indian expedition?

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

Notice to emigrants by way of the Missouri River and the upper plains to the Idaho Mines.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 14, 1864.

The indications of a heavy emigration to the mines of Idaho during the coming season, across the plains and by the Missouri River, seem to render it proper for the general commanding this department to publish some information and suggestions which emigrants will find it judicious to consider carefully. All information and every indication from the plains of the upper Missouri point to a combination of the powerful band of the Yanktonais Sioux (who were driven to the upper Missouri by the expeditions of last year) with the Uncpapa and other strong bands of the Teton Sioux, south of the Missouri, to obstruct the navigation of that river, and to resist the passage of emigrants across the upper plains.

It seems likely now that a concentration of these Indian tribes will be made early in the spring at some point on the Missouri above the mouth of Grand River. A large force of cavalry, under General Sully, will march against them as soon as the grass on the prairies is sufficient to subsist the animals, and will give battle to the Indians, or otherwise secure peace with them. Until this expedition moves, it will be unsafe for any steamers to pass up the Missouri River

above Fort Pierre. The force under General Sully will be strong enough to beat the Indians, if found concentrated on the river. If the Indians fail to make this concentration, heavy forces of cavalry will scour the country on both sides of the river, and after driving the Indians into the interior, will pursue them during the summer and either force a battle or a peace.

It is recommended, therefore, to emigrants by water, that they communicate with General Sully on the upper Missouri River, and do not attempt to pass in advance of his forces until notified by him that it will be safe. As many as possible of the boats carrying emigrants should go together, under some sort of organization, and it will be found judicious to protect the vulnerable parts of the boats by planking them so as to be bullet-proof. It is scarcely necessary to say that the navigation of the upper Missouri is difficult, and that the river in many places is very narrow and tortuous. Indians in ambush and under cover of the banks would have every advantage over even an equal number of whites on steam-boats. By keeping in the rear of General Sully and only continuing their voyage up the river after he has notified them that danger is past, the emigrants will no doubt be able to prosecute their journey in safety.

Such of the emigrants as are going with trains overland from any point on the Missouri above Fort Randall are recommended to select a point of rendezvous on the river at which to assemble as large a force as possible, and there make some organization which will place the whole body under the direction of those members of the party most experienced in Indian warfare and travel on the plains. Not less than 300 men in a body should attempt to cross the plains at present, from any point on the Missouri River above Fort Pierre. It is hoped that by the middle of the summer the expedition against the Indians will have rendered the travel across any portion of the upper plains as safe as travel usually is in the Indian country, where, under any circumstances, men should journey in considerable parties and with every precaution. The danger from Indians is confined almost entirely to the south side of the Missouri and to the immediate banks of the river.

A large cavalry force will set out from Minnesota as early as possible in the spring, for the Missouri River, near the mouth of Long Lake, and emigrants from that State can avail themselves of the protection of this force, if they think it necessary.

These suggestions and this advice are communicated thus publicly that they may reach as many as possible of those who propose to emigrate to the gold regions this summer. It is essential to their security that they consider and act upon this advice carefully. It is proper to repeat with emphasis that the country along the banks of the Missouri, above Fort Pierre, will most likely be unsafe until General Sully passes up.

JOHN POPE,
Maj. Gen., U. S. Army, Comdg. Dept. of the Northwest.

WASHINGTON, *March* 15, 1864—10.30 a. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

A dispatch just received from General Banks, dated March 6. He expects to effect a junction with Sherman's forces on Red River by

the 17th. He desires that positive orders be sent to General Steele to move in conjunction with them for Red River with all his available forces. Sherman and Banks are of opinion that Steele can do much more than make a mere demonstration, as he last proposed. A telegram from you might decide him. Veterans of the Ninth Corps ordered to Annapolis.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 15, 1864.

Major-General BANKS,
New Orleans:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of the 6th is just received. I telegraphed to General Steele on the 13th to co-operate with your movement on Red River with all his available force. General Grant has telegraphed him to the same effect from Nashville. I think you can rely upon his co-operation, but this should not prevent you from concentrating all the force possible on your line of operations. This is all-important. If you move with a weak column, the enemy will be certain to concentrate on you. It is the opinion here that your troops are too much scattered by occupying too many unimportant points before the rebel force is broken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 15, [18?,]* 1864.
(Received Grand Ecore, 26th.)

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

Inclosed herewith I send you copy of General Orders, No. 1, assuming command of the armies of the United States. You will see from the order it is my intention to establish headquarters for the present with the Army of the Potomac. I have not fully determined upon a plan of campaign for this spring, but will do so before the return of our veteran troops to the field. It will, however, be my desire to have all parts of the Army, or rather all the armies, act as much in concert as possible. For this reason I now write you.

I regard the success of your present move as of great importance in reducing the number of troops necessary for protecting the navigation of the Mississippi River. It is also important that Shreveport should be taken as soon as possible. This done, send Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith with his command back to Memphis as soon as possible. This force will be necessary for movements east of the Mississippi. Should you find that the taking of Shreveport will occupy ten to fifteen days more time than General Sherman gave his troops to be absent from their command, you will send them back at the time specified in his note of the — of March, even if it leads to the abandonment of the main object of your expedition. Should your

*See Banks' report, Part I, p. 203, and Grant's General Orders, No. 1, Vol. XXXII, Part III, p. 83.

expedition prove successful, hold Shreveport and the Red River with such force as you may deem necessary, and return the balance of your troops to the neighborhood of New Orleans.

I would not at present advise the abandonment of any portion of territory now held west of the Mississippi, but commence no move for the further acquisition of territory unless it be to make that now ours more easily held. This, of course, is not intended to restrain you from making any disposition of your troops or going anywhere to meet and fight the enemy wherever he may be in force. I look upon the conquering of the organized armies of the enemy as being of vastly more importance than the mere acquisition of territory.

It may be a part of the plan for the spring campaign to move against Mobile. It certainly will be if troops enough can be obtained to make it without embarrassing other movements. In this case, New Orleans will be the point of departure for such an expedition. There is one thing, general, I would urge, and don't know but what you have already, and that is of supplying your army as far as possible from the country occupied. Mules, horses, forage, and provisions can be paid for, where taken from persons who have taken the amnesty oath prescribed by the President (if the oath be taken before the loss of property), with both economy and convenience. I have directed General Steele to make a real move as suggested by you instead of a demonstration, as he thought advisable.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Off Fort De Russy, March 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

DEAR GENERAL: I have only time to write you a few lines to say that so far things are working well and we are in possession of Fort De Russy, which was taken by General Smith with slight resistance; 250 prisoners and 10 heavy guns fell into our hands. The Eastport and Neosho got up in time to fire a few shot, one of which passed over the fort and came near using up an Iowa regiment, and the troops moved on so quick that Captain Phelps had to desist for fear of killing our own men. As soon as the fort fell (Walker escaped with 5,000 men), I sent the gun-boats ahead to cut them off and harass them until the army could follow. The gun-boats are in Alexandria before this. The army were too tired to move last night, having performed a march of 30 miles, and they had to stop to get on board the transports again, which they are doing now. I am in hopes General Smith will be able to throw his troops between the rebels and Alexandria and catch the retreating rebels.

Everything is working smoothly; the army and navy hobnob together nicely, and though I should like to have had you here personally, yet I think no one could have done better than General Smith has thus far. Had General Banks been up to time not a rebel would have escaped. This has been an unpleasant expedition to the rebels; their loss in munitions of war has been heavy, as the forts are full of everything. There is no trouble in subsisting an army in this country; plenty abounds.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 66. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., March* 15, 1864.

* * * * * * *

9. The detachment of Scott's Nine Hundred cavalry, now in this city, and other detachments, upon arrival, will report to Major-General Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 15, 1864.

Capt. E. A. MORSE,
Superintendent N. O., O. and G. W. R. R., Algiers:

CAPTAIN: Have special train prepared and ready to start at 10 a. m. to-morrow for the commanding general and staff. The number of officers, orderlies, servants, and horses will be furnished you this day.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 15, 1864.

Capt. E. A. MORSE,
Assistant Quartermaster, Algiers:

The time of leaving Algiers by department staff is, by direction of the major-general commanding, postponed twenty-four hours.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 15, 1864.

Maj. D. C. HOUSTON,
Chief Engineer, Brashear or Berwick:

MAJOR: Push the pontoon train forward as quickly as possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 15, 1864.

Capt. E. A. MORSE,
Superintendent Railroad, Algiers:

CAPTAIN: It is important to hasten the movements of the pontoon wagon train. It will arrive at Terre Bonne this noon; fifty wagons, 350 mules. Please send directions to forward them promptly to Brashear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

THIBODEAUX, LA., *March* 15, 1864—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: As the troops at Brashear City are under the command of General Franklin, I telegraphed to him to know if the One hundred and thirty-first New York Volunteers or any part of it could be spared from that post. He answered that nothing could be spared from there. I do not think it advisable to leave the railroad without a fair guard against guerrillas in small numbers. Unless a regiment of the Corps d'Afrique can be spared from Port Hudson, I think it would be necessary to leave five companies of the Ninetieth New York along the La Fourche and railroad, posted as follows: Two small companies, 60 men, at Donaldsonville; one company at La Fourche Crossing; one at Tigerville, and one at Bayou Boeuf. In addition to this there will be 12 men who are unfit for field service, a provost guard at Houma, and the same number at Napoleonville. A company of cavalry might be left to scout throughout the district.

This arrangement would leave but three companies of the Ninetieth New York free for field service, and leave about 1,600 effective men in the Second Brigade. It seems to me that a regiment of the Corps d'Afrique might relieve the Ninetieth altogether. If not, do the proposed changes meet your entire approval?

C. GROVER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER,
Comdg. Second Div., Nineteenth Army Corps, Thibodeaux:

GENERAL: The commanding general approves your dispositions at Donaldsonville, &c. The Third Brigade has been ordered to report to you. The Second Brigade has also been ordered to report to you on the arrival of Fourteenth New Hampshire, expected in ten days. The major-general commanding desires you to concentrate at Brashear or Berwick City instead of Thibodeaux. The Third Maryland Cavalry has been ordered to report to you at Brashear. You will therefore make proper provisions for Thibodeaux. A squadron of the Second Louisiana Cavalry has been ordered to relieve that of Third Maryland Cavalry now serving there, so that you can have all the Third Maryland with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 15, 1864.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Franklin, La.:

GENERAL: The pontoon train is reported across the bay at Berwick.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 15, 1864.

Major-General FRANKLIN,
Franklin, La.:

GENERAL: Your dispatch of 3 p. m. received and submitted to major-general commanding, who desires that the troops should advance as rapidly as practicable, leaving, if necessary, an escort for the pontoon train. That train ought to be at Franklin to-morrow. Department headquarters train and cavalry will await the major-general commanding at New Iberia. He will leave on Thursday morning and expects to reach New Iberia Thursday night. He will overtake you at Vermillionville.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Near Franklin, La., March 15, 1864.

This command will move to-morrow morning in the rear of the train of the Fourth Division, in the following order:

First. The First Brigade.
Second. The Second Ohio Battery.
Third. The First Missouri Light Artillery, Company A.
Fourth. The Second Brigade.
Fifth. The pioneer corps.
Sixth. The provost guards.

This order will be exactly inverted on the next day, and each alternate day thereafter. The rear brigade will furnish one regiment, which will follow in the rear of the ammunition train of Lieutenant Shields, which train moves in the rear of our division train. The train of this division will move each day in the order of the march of the troops led by the headquarters wagons. The division will be ready to move at 6.15 in the morning, and will start as soon as the baggage train of the Fourth Division is out of the way, without further orders.

By order of Brigadier-General Cameron:

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DETACH. 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Burns' Plantation, La., March 15, 1864.

In pursuance of instructions from the major-general commanding Department of the Gulf, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and announces the following staff officers on duty at these headquarters:

Capt. C. E. Dickey, assistant adjutant-general.
First Lieut. G. I. Davis, Eleventh Illinois Infantry, aide-de-camp.
First Lieut. G. W. Richardson, Sixty-seventh Indiana Infantry, acting assistant inspector-general and aide-de-camp.
First Lieut. J. D. Tredway, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, acting assistant quartermaster.

Capt. P. H. White, Chicago Mercantile Battery, chief of artillery.
Surg. John S. McGrew, Eighty-third Ohio Infantry, medical director.
Second Lieut. John M. Shields, Seventy-seventh Illinois Infantry, ordnance officer.

T. E. G. RANSOM,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DETACH. 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Byrne's Plantation, La., March* 15, 1864.

This command will march at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning in the following order:

First. Fourth Division, Col. William J. Landram commanding.
Second. Third Division, Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron commanding.
Third. Division trains in same order.
Fourth. Lieutenant Dooley's trains, reserve ammunition. No wagons will be allowed in advance of the rear division. The ambulances will follow in rear of regiments.

The orders of General Franklin, relating to discipline of troops, marauding, straggling, &c., will be rigidly enforced. A division field officer of the day will be detailed daily to assist division commanders in enforcing these orders. Commanding officers of companies will march in rear, and the second in command in advance of their companies, to prevent straggling. The division officer of the day will place guards at all houses or other property on the line of march liable to be destroyed by the troops. The rear division will relieve the guards placed by the advance division, and direct them to report to the officer commanding rear guard of the train. The roll of each company will be called each evening on going into camp, and lists of absentees forwarded to division commander.

No animals, vehicles, forage, subsistence, or other property will be seized except by authority from division commanders. Inspectors of divisions will frequently inspect the trains, and are authorized and instructed to throw out all articles not authorized to be transported by General Franklin's orders. An officer or officers will be designated by each division commander, who will see that persons do not ride in wagons, ambulances, or on animals, unless properly authorized to do so. Negroes attached to regiments must be organized and marched in a body in rear of their regiment, and not permitted to straggle. All quartermasters will move with their trains and be held accountable for the conduct of their wagon-masters and teamsters. The rear division will detail daily one regiment, with instructions to move with and in rear of the whole train, to guard it and to facilitate its movements. The Third Division will take the advance on the second day's march, and each alternate day afterward.

By order of Brig. Gen. T. E. G. Ransom:

C. E. DICKEY,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

MARCH 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. FITZ HENRY WARREN,
Commanding First Brigade:

GENERAL: You will please instruct the commanding officer of the Sixty-ninth Indiana Volunteers that whilst his regiment remains on

duty at the Irishman's to keep out a strong and efficient line of pickets extending across the island from gulf to bay, and will caution them to be at all times watchful and vigilant and guarding against the approach of the enemy.

You will further instruct him to allow no one to pass out the lines except upon papers properly approved by the corps or division commanders, and to send to these headquarters all parties, whether citizens or deserters from the enemy, who may present themselves at the lines for admission. Inclosed I send you countersigns for one week, which you will please forward to Col. G. W. K. Bailey.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 15, 1864—5.30 p. m.

Major-General STEELE:

Move your force in full co-operation with General N. P. Banks' attack on Shreveport. A mere demonstration will not be sufficient. Now that a large force has gone up Red River it is necessary that Shreveport and the Red River should come into our possession.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *March* 15, 1864

Lieut. Col. G. M. WAUGH,
Commanding, Clarksville:

The major-general commanding directs you make the country infested with guerrillas and those who are aiding them uninhabitable as soon as practicable.

Respectfully,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 15, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM D. WOOD,
Comdg. Eleventh Regt. Missouri Cavalry, Batesville, Ark.:

COLONEL: The following instructions will be carefully followed by the expedition sent out from your command and ordered to cross White River to-morrow morning at daylight: The expedition will be divided into two parties of 100 each immediately after crossing. One party will proceed down the south and west sides of White River, through Oil Trough Bottom, Grand Glaize, and strike Little Red River at West Point; the other will proceed through Fairview to the same point, where a junction will be made; the whole party will then move up the north side of Little Red River to Clinton, in Van Buren County, thence to Locust Grove, Richwoods, Sylamore, and down the bottoms of White River to Batesville, along the south and west side of White River, unless they can find means of crossing the river at Sylamore, which, if possible, they will endeavor to do, and in that event they will return to this station by the way of Lunenburg and Lafferty's Creek.

These directions are general and to be used as a guide for the movements of the party. Should, however, the officer in charge find it necessary to deviate from the route indicated to enable him to strike the enemy within a reasonable distance, let him do so by all means, so that he embraces the country included in the line of march. This expedition must be instructed to give any assistance in their power to loyal men in that section of country through which they pass, and the troops must be held under rigid discipline. No acts of incendiarism or pillaging on their part will be overlooked, and kindness and courtesy to the defenseless citizens is expected at their hands; and their general conduct must be such as to show the people that we are here to protect them and not to rob or molest them.

All those enemies found wearing the uniform of the U. S. Army will be instantly shot, and all guerrillas will be treated in a similar manner. Confederate soldiers will be treated as such, and those of them whom you capture will be held as prisoners of war and vigilantly guarded. The officer in command will endeavor to forage off well-known disloyalists, always giving receipts for everything he takes, and ordering the parties to report at Batesville for payment. He will drive into this station all the beef-cattle he can find without causing suffering to the inhabitants who need work-cattle at this season to cultivate their land. He will also leave a sufficiency of corn, even with well-known disloyalists, to subsist them, never leaving any of these parties from whom he takes forage in a state of destitution. There are a number of U. S. mules in the country captured from a train lost by Captain Castle; wherever such are found they will be taken and the men holding them arrested and brought here for examination. Extreme caution in posting pickets and guarding the approaches to his camp are expected of the commanding officer, and he will remember that though a brave man can be conquered a good soldier is never surprised. A journal such as is prescribed in regulations must be kept and a prompt report made on the return of the detachment. All property captured will be turned over with the prisoners to the district provost-marshal at this place immediately on the return of the expedition.

By order of Col. R. R. Livingston, First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, commanding district:

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 15, 1864.

Hon. CHARLES A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War:

The line is down between this place and Little Rock, so that I cannot communicate with General Steele by telegraph. I therefore send this direct to you. If General Blunt has telegraphed to General Curtis or to the War Department that I have agreed to refer any question of jurisdiction here to the War Department it is a mistake, for I have nothing to refer. There is no question at issue between us. I am in command of all the troops in this district, which is in the Department of Arkansas, by orders from Major-General Steele. My command embraces the western portion of Arkansas, exclusive

of the military post of Fort Smith proper. I repeat, there is nothing at issue between General Blunt and myself. I am under the direct orders of Major-General Steele, commanding Department of Arkansas. Will you show this to the Secretary of War? I trust I shall be excused, under the circumstances, sending this direct to you. I do it to prevent any misapprehension.

Respectfully,

JNO. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF THE FRONTIER, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 15, 1864.

Major-General STEELE:

DEAR SIR: Everything is quiet here. General Kimball understands everything about affairs, and can explain to you. I told General Blunt I had no question to settle with him; that my command was *intact*, *complete*, and *unqualified*, *unquestioned*, and *unquestionable*. The question of supplies troubles me if the river does not rise; all the stock is greatly reduced on account of the difficulties of getting forage, all of which has to be hauled from east of Roseville, 45 and 50 miles. For 60 miles south of here the country is entirely destitute of forage, so that if I move I must gather the forage here and haul it for the first 60 miles.

My plan has been, with your approval, to throw a brigade forward to, say, Waldron, whenever you decide to move, and establish a temporary depot there for supplies, if we can ever get them here. It seems to me that we have got to depend on the Arkansas River, or rather Little Rock, for supplies; for as we approach the Red River I think we will find the resources of the country exhausted by the rebel troops. I shall hold myself in readiness to carry out your plans whenever made known to me, as promptly as possible. Should like to have your views more fully as to what points should be garrisoned, &c., when I move.

Very respectfully and truly, yours,

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 15, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: Having carefully examined into the condition and position of this department, I am satisfied that the interests of the service require the following measures:

First. The provost-marshal-general's department here should be filled throughout the State with able and impartial military men, properly qualified and free from all interest or bias in local politics, while they should be sound, earnest, national men. This, being in my power, I am effecting.

Second. The necessity of international peace and order, the suppression of guerrilla and other unlawful or thieving organizations,

will be best effected by disciplined, well-officered troops from other States. This will require from one to two regiments of infantry and four regiments of cavalry from elsewhere, but it will disband 2,500 Enrolled Militia and enable us to more than double the force we thus borrow by converting the Missouri troops now in the U. S. service into U. S. volunteers, ready for duty out of the State. This change of troops is demanded by many high considerations, political and economical, and all the more necessary in view of the approaching political canvass for State officers and policy. The people are ripe for it, and it will save expense.

Third. The ten regiments of Missouri State Militia troops now in our service ought to be converted into the U. S. volunteers or disbanded. This will save us $250,000 per annum, and increase the efficiency of the troops which will then be available for service outside of the State.

Fourth. When these are effected these Missouri, Kansas, and the Arkansas troops should be combined and sweep the country west of the Mississippi to the Gulf.

The season is advanced, and to make effectual work on the suggestions proposed, your immediate decision should be announced. Further reasons and details relating to these views will be furnished if desirable.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March* 15, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

GENERAL: I am better off for generals than troops, but dislike to spare General Ewing; yet if you can help the border question by assigning General Ewing to duty on your side, I shall cordially approve. Yesterday I sent an officer, formerly a resident of Missouri, to inquire after certain rebel recruiting officers, who are said to be concealed in Platte County. The officer returned this morning, having fully satisfied himself that they are there, but he did not disclose the matter to the militia company on duty, as he regards them suspiciously, knowing them personally as Southern sympathizers. I will send you the captain's report.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 15, 1864.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR,
Cairo, Ill.:

Ascertain when General Sherman will be at Odin, and telegraph answer to Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing there. Say to General Sherman that General Ewing goes to Odin to meet him at my request.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 15, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

Send 100 men on a swift expedition through Scott, Mississippi, and the lower counties. Let them operate independently of Captain Ewing at Charleston. I hope they will overtake and exterminate the murderous gang that are producing the reign of terror in Southeast Missouri. The party will also obtain information upon which movements will be based.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOHN N. HERDER,
Pilot Knob:

Let 100 picked and well-appointed men, under Major Wilson, be made ready for a rapid march to Arkansas. Orders will reach you by mail. They will go light.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 15, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOHN N. HERDER,
Pilot Knob:

The flying expedition under Major Wilson will procure reliable information touching number and movements of the enemy in Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, the quantity of forage to be obtained within striking distance of Pocahontas, the stage of water in Black River, and, if possible, communicate with Colonel Livingston's scouts. Let the guerrillas be exterminated.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 15, 1864.

Lieut. N. H. BURNS,
Assistant Provost-Marshal:

After making a full inspection of the offices of the assistant provost-marshals of this district, you will instruct and direct them to correct all irregularities and deficiencies, pointing out to each in what his irregularities and deficiencies consist. You will ascertain and report if the respective assistant provost-marshals enforce rigidly the various orders issued from these headquarters and from the district provost-marshals. Ascertain what efforts are made by the assistant provost-marshals to arrest the perpetrators of crimes, and what success attends their efforts.

You have authority to destroy all intoxicating liquor kept in violation of orders from these or department headquarters, and when

is disposed of in such a manner as to create disorder and crime. Examine the accounts of all the assistant provosts and receive and settle with them for moneys received by them for licenses to sell liquors, to the date that you see them. Determine upon the qualifications and competency of each of the assistant provosts for his position, and report your opinion on your return. In making your trip through the district, determine, if possible, whether the good of the community or interests of the service require that any assistant provost-marshals should be stationed at points where they are not needed. Assure the people of the design of the Government to furnish protection, and endeavor to restore and establish confidence by your intercourse with them. Learn if any families are accustomed to harbor guerrillas at this time in the district. Comply fully with any instructions given you by the district provost-marshal, and report fully upon all matters on your return to this place.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *March* 15, 1864.
(Received 9.50 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

Please inform me upon what ground you caution me against assuming command of troops outside of my boundaries. General Blunt, using the words of my order, has assumed command of the Indian Territory, including the military post of Fort Smith, proceeds the ambiguity relating to military post of Fort Smith and troops, purporting it has been submitted to headquarters for explanation [*sic*]. Pending that issue, the troops report to Brigadier-General Thayer, out of my command. All the troops that were in this department, near Fort Smith, on the organization of the department, have been moved into Arkansas, and will of course require orders from you to bring them back. The posts of Laramie and Fort Halleck, on the overland mail route, have been reporting through the District of Colorado to these headquarters, although they are probably north of my department. Are these troops excluded from my control, or shall they, as formerly, continue to so report?

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Comdg. Dept. of Kansas, Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

General McNeil and General Ewing are both here. It is doubtful to which department McNeil belongs. I am in great need of a competent officer for a district commander, in arranging matters in the Northwest, and there are political reasons why Ewing will be non-available just at this time. I have therefore taken the liberty of ordering him on duty here. The order not being issued is held for your consent, which will, I hope, be given, as it will help me greatly.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 15, 1864.

Major-General POPE,
Milwaukee:

Orders were issued some days ago to provost-marshal in regard to the enlistment of scouts by General Sully. Does Brackett's Minnesota Battalion, formed out of the Fifth Iowa Cavalry, constitute any part of your intended Indian expedition? It appears from papers in the War Department that it was intended to be sent South. Please answer.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 15, 1864.

The following instructions for operations in the Indian country during the season of 1864 are furnished for the information and guidance of Generals Sully and Sibley: It is proposed to establish the following posts: First. A post of four companies of infantry and five companies of cavalry on the south side of Devil's Lake and as near as convenient to the western extremity of the lake. Second. A post of four companies of infantry and five companies of cavalry on James River, at a point as nearly as practicable due west of the head (or northern extremity) of the Coteau des Prairies. Third. A post of four companies of infantry and four companies of cavalry on the Missouri River, at or near the mouth of Long Lake. Fourth. A post (garrison to be determined hereafter) on the Yellowstone River, near the trading post of Alexander, not more than 50 miles below the post.

The last three of these posts are so placed as to be nearly on the proposed emigrant route to Idaho from the upper Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, and well-marked trails between them should be opened as soon as possible. In connection with the establishment of these posts a campaign will be made against the Yanktonais Sioux north, and the Teton Sioux south, of the Missouri River by the combined cavalry forces of the department. As every indication and all information point to a combination of the Yanktonais Sioux with the powerful bands of the Uncpapa and other Teton Sioux, and a concentration of these bands on the upper Missouri above Grand River, the following plan of operations will be pursued: General Sully, after providing for the security of the Iowa frontier and the frontier settlements in Dakota, will concentrate all his disposable force (say 1,300 cavalry, with the necessary light batteries) at Fort Pierre, and thence move up the Missouri River to the mouth of Bordache Creek. Four companies of infantry will follow his movement up the river on steam-boats, which will carry supplies for his command and for purposes hereafter to be specified.

General Sibley, after providing for the security of the Minnesota frontier, will dispatch all his disposable mounted force (not less than 1,600, with the necessary light batteries) to the Missouri at the mouth of Bordache Creek. He will place some trusty and experienced officer in command of this force, who will proceed to his destination by such route as General Sibley may designate. Upon reaching the vicinity of the Missouri River, he will report for duty to General Sully. As soon as possible after the departure of this force from

Minnesota, General Sibley will send forward four companies of infantry, with a train of supplies sufficient to subsist them until the 1st of November, to the point on James River selected as the site of the post heretofore specified, with the necessary orders to establish the post and make every arrangement for the winter. General Sibley will also assemble at Fort Abercrombie, as early as possible in the spring, the four companies of infantry which are to constitute the infantry garrison of the post at Devil's Lake. These companies, with a train of supplies sufficient for them until November 1, will move out as soon as practicable to some convenient point on the upper Cheyenne, and there encamp until notified by proper authority, when they will move forward to Devil's Lake, and in like manner establish the post hitherto designated. General Sibley is charged with the establishment of these posts and with the permanent supply of the post on James River. The post at Devil's Lake will be supplied for the winter as hereinafter specified.

General Sully, as soon as he has been joined at Bordache Creek by the force from Minnesota, will march up the river and endeavor to bring the hostile Sioux to an engagement. If they are found concentrated at any point on the river, it is hoped that his campaign will soon be successfully ended. In case the Indians have failed to make this concentration, and are not found on the river, he will make such division of his command as may be judicious and pursue the scattered bands, it being the purpose to prosecute an active campaign both north and south of the Missouri River during the entire season. Circumstances, which cannot now be foreseen, must guide General Sully in the division of his forces and in the direction and extent of his operations. It is to be distinctly understood, however, that no treaties are to be made with any Indians now hostile which provide for any presents of money or goods, or any annuities of any kind whatever. The Indians will simply be given to understand that they are directly responsible to and under the supervision of the military authorities, and so long as they are peaceable and do not molest the white emigrants or other white men they will be kindly treated and not interfered with, but that if they commit any depredations or molest the whites in any way they will be immediately attacked by the troops.

This is the only arrangement in the way of a treaty that should be made with Indians. In addition, the Yanktonais, Santee, and Sisseton Sioux, as well as any other smaller bands of Sioux Indians who have hitherto infested the frontiers of Iowa and Minnesota, are to be notified clearly and decidedly that under no circumstances will they be permitted, even in the smallest parties, to go farther eastward than Devil's Lake and the line of James River, nor farther south than the trail from the post on James River to the post near mouth of Long Lake. As soon as General Sully has opened the Missouri River he will send up the four companies of infantry on boats to establish the post on the river at or near the mouth of Long Lake. This post will be the depot for supplying the post at Devil's Lake and must be supplied with stores accordingly. To the officer who is charged with the command of the force which operates on the north side of the Missouri River, General Sully will give particular instructions to have a good wagon trail opened between the mouth of Long Lake and the post at Devil's Lake, and as soon as it is ascertained that there is no force of Indians near Devil's Lake the fact will be reported to General Sully.

This officer (the commander of the force north of the Missouri) will also notify the commanding officer of the four companies of infantry encamped on the upper Cheyenne, by runners or otherwise, and by duplicate or triplicate letters sent on different days, to move forward to Devil's Lake and establish the post. In order to assure the receipt of this notification, he will also report the facts to General Sibley, who will thereupon also notify the infantry companies. As soon as military operations are over for the season, the commanding officer of the troops operating north of the Missouri River will detail the five cavalry companies to form the cavalry garrison of the post at Devil's Lake, and will himself, with the five cavalry or mounted companies to constitute the mounted portion of the garrison of the post on James River, proceed to that post and assume command thereof. General Sibley will designate the permanent commander of the post at Devil's Lake. Brigadier-General Sibley will extend the jurisdiction of these officers over such districts of country as he may think judicious or convenient.

Before the commander of the force operating north of the Missouri proceeds to join his post on James River he will give special instructions to the commanding officer of the five cavalry companies destined for Devil's Lake, so that the proper measures be taken to bring forward the winter supply for the garrison of that post from the post on the Missouri River near mouth of Long Lake. The public animals will be sent, before the winter sets in, from Devil's Lake to the post on the Missouri to be wintered. The public animals belonging to the post on James River will in like manner be wintered at such points in Minnesota as General Sibley may designate. The steamers will carry supplies for all the troops operating under General Sully, both from his own district and from Minnesota, and General Sully is charged with the duty of seeing that supplies for these troops, as well as the garrisons of the post at mouth of Long Lake and Devil's Lake, be delivered at the former post. He will also give the necessary instructions to the commander of the post at mouth of Long Lake to use all his exertions to forward the supply of the post at Devil's Lake.

It is very desirable to establish the post designated on the Yellowstone, if possible, this season, but of the practicability of this General Sully must judge at the proper time. It is essential to the rapid movement of cavalry that wagon trains do not accompany it, and it is accordingly recommended that pack-saddles be taken to the point on the Missouri at which the troops will concentrate, so that in marching from there pack trains may be exclusively used. The details for supplying the posts at mouth of Long Lake, at Devil's Lake, and on the Yellowstone, as well as the troops engaged in military operations, are placed in charge of General Sully, who will give every necessary instruction on the subject. Before he returns to Sioux City after the close of the military operations, General Sully will visit the post at mouth of Long Lake and satisfy himself that the garrison at Devil's Lake has been properly supplied for the winter, and that all needful preparations have been made for the comfort of the troops at mouth of Long Lake and for the care of the public animals to be sent there from Devil's Lake.

A sufficient number of horses and mules will be kept at Devil's Lake and at the post on James River for express and other purposes. Well-marked trails should be opened as soon as practicable between all these posts, and the communication between the posts

at Devil's Lake, on James River, and at mouth of Long Lake should be as frequent as possible. All the public wagons not absolutely needed in the District of Minnesota should be sent to the Missouri River with the cavalry force from Minnesota, as they will be needed for the supply of the post at Devil's Lake. It is suggested to General Sibley that it will be cheaper and better to supply the post at James River by contract in the manner explained to him verbally by the major-general commanding. Such further orders as may suggest themselves will be furnished, but it is believed that with these instructions and the full conversations on the subject, both with General Sully and General Sibley, which were had when they were called to these headquarters, there will be sufficient detail for their joint operations. It cannot be too strongly impressed upon them that it is eminently desirable, and indeed necessary, in view of the complete execution of the operations and dispositions herein set forth and the large emigration which will set out this season for Idaho, that the troops move into the Indian country at the earliest practicable moment.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit copy of a communication received this morning from the Governor of Prince Rupert's Land, dated Fort Garry, 25th ultimo,* in which he also incloses copy of his reply to certain chiefs of the Sioux bands, who sought counsel from him as to their future course with regard to the conditions upon which peace was offered to them on the part of our Government. The information communicated is in corroboration of the reports from the Missouri, that the several bands of Dakotas are concentrating for warlike purposes, although the number of lodges mentioned is obviously a gross exaggeration.

The refugees from the lower bands who have spent the winter on British soil, and were prevented from perishing by forced contributions from the settlers, are about rejoining the prairie bands, and will of course be a new and powerful element of mischief among them. The buffalo are descending the James and Cheyenne Rivers, and will of course be followed by the half-starved Indians. I have intelligence from my scouts near the head of the Prairie Coteau, that such is the fact, and it makes me doubly anxious to throw out in that quarter as large a force as I can spare. It is reported also that a few young men are on the war-path toward the settlements, but the particular direction is not given. I have given directions that all the intervals between the outer line of stations shall be passed over daily by detachments, with a view to detect and punish any small parties who may be found in the vicinity of the settlements.

Taking everything into consideration there will be a necessity for active operations along the whole line in order to carry out your instructions, and adequately to protect the border against hostile vis-

* Not found.

itations. Thus far there are few indications that the First Regiment Minnesota Volunteers will be reorganized or recruited to the minimum, so that it is not at all probable I shall make any application to you for the removal of the Sixth Regiment from this district, that being entirely contingent upon it being replaced with the First Regiment with full ranks. It is very evident that not a man can safely be spared from the force in this district.

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 15, 1864.

Maj. J. R. BROWN,
Fort Abercrombie:

SIR: Your two dispatches of the 8th instant have been received, and General Sibley directs me to reply to them. It was decided imprudent to risk the removal of the camp of Indians from Pembina to Abercrombie with so insufficient a guard, and the result may be looked upon as fortunate. Orders with regard to the disposition of these Indians will go up in a day or two. Mean time the men should be carefully watched so as to prevent any chance of escape.

The news brought from Grabril Renville's camp would seem to indicate the descent of the buffalo to the lower part of the James and Cheyenne Rivers. Measures will be taken, so soon as the season will permit, to dispatch a force in that direction, as a post will be established with a strong garrison at the head of the Coteau, or on the nearest point on James River, if sufficient timber is to be found, of which you are probably informed. You will remain at Fort Abercrombie until further orders, occupying yourself in procuring and transmitting all reliable information as to the movements of the Indians which you can obtain.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 15, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM CROOKS,
Commanding Second Sub-District, Saint Peter:

COLONEL: From information received through the medium of the scouts employed and stationed near the head of the Coteau des Prairies, there is reason to apprehend that a few young men belonging to the camps of the hostile Sioux are now on the war-path toward the settlements of Minnesota or Iowa, and may strike unexpectedly. You will, in view of such a contingency, at once dispatch scouts to the several stations both north and south of the Minnesota River, with instructions to be on their guard and to patrol the intervals between the posts and outside of the line of settlements constantly, so

as to detect the approach of any hostile party. These orders should be given so as not to create unnecessary alarm among the settlers. You will also direct the two cavalry companies stationed at Fort Ridgely to examine the country on each side of the Minnesota River frequently, and to follow up any traces of an enemy with vigilance and determination. No hostile party venturing near the settlements must be allowed to escape destruction.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, March 16, 1864.

Hon. E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose for your information a copy of a dispatch received this day from M. M. Kimmey, U. S. vice-consul at Monterey, dated 12th ultimo, announcing the arrival of the President of Mexico at that city, accompanied by General Doblado and his forces, and also stating that active preparations are being made in Western Texas to attack the U. S. forces at Brownsville.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

[Inclosure.]

U. S. CONSULATE AT MONTEREY, MEXICO,
February 12, 1864.

Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: President Juarez arrived here this morning, accompanied by General Doblado and his forces, numbering about 3,000 men. On account of the unsettled state of affairs here between the President and Governor Vidauri it is impossible to say what the coming few days may bring forth.

The President notified Governor Vidauri on the 5th instant that he would leave Saltillo on the 9th, and had ordered General Doblado to march with his command on the 7th. Every arrangement was made to receive the President here on the 10th. Suddenly, and for some reason still unknown to us, active preparations were made to put the citadel in a defensive condition.

President Juarez was notified to remain with his forces at Santa Catarina, a small town 9 miles from here. Governor Vidauri went to the citadel in the afternoon of the 10th and remained there until yesterday morning. I saw the governor at the palace yesterday afternoon at 2 o'clock. He told me then that all misunderstandings were arranged; that President Juarez with his cabinet and principal officers would come to the city, but the forces would be sent to some other point.

At 3 o'clock the governor, hearing of some movements, suspicious, abandoned the palace, taking with him to the citadel all his forces. He is still there, strongly fortified, and has provisions sufficient for a siege of several days.

Besides the usual siege guns the governor has mounted on the fortifications 28 field pieces belonging to the command of General Doblado. These last had been forwarded here in January, supposing them safe in keeping of Governor Vidauri. I hoisted my flag yesterday as soon as I found the city abandoned, and will keep it flying until the danger is over.

Active preparations are being made in Western Texas to attack the U. S. forces at Brownsville. A force of 2,100 men were at Fort Ewell, Nueces River, the 2d instant. I keep General Herron regularly advised of all reliable information in regard to the movements of the rebels on the upper Rio Grande.

A large amount of cotton is accumulating at Eagle Pass. All cotton crossing the Rio Grande belonging to the rebel Government is seized by parties here, whom they are owing for army supplies furnished. A recent order of General Kirby Smith forbids the exportation of cotton to Mexico, and orders the seizure of all Mexican property in Texas. Refugees still keep coming. I send those who are without means to Brownsville.

Your obedient servant,

M. M. KIMMEY,
U. S. Vice-Consul.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 16, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, New Orleans:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires you to furnish transportation to the chief commissary of the department for 600,000 rations, in steam-boats suitable for the navigation of Red River as far as Alexandria.

Very respectfully, colonel, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 16, 1864.

Col. E. G. BECKWITH,
Chief Commissary, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding desires that you send 600,000 rations to the mouth of the Red River, in charge of an efficient officer of your department, to be held there afloat, subject to the orders of the major-general commanding. These rations should be sent in boats suitable for the navigation of Red River as far as Alexandria.

Should the gun-boat fleet pass Fort De Russy, leaving no obstruction to the navigation, the officer you send in charge will follow the fleet and report his stores at Alexandria or such other points as may be occupied by the forces under the major-general commanding.

Very respectfully, colonel, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 16, 1864.

Captain BRADSHAW,
Depot Quartermaster, Brashear:

CAPTAIN: Have steam-boat transportation ready to take the commanding general, staff, orderlies, servants, and horses from Brashear to New Iberia. The general will leave Algiers at 10 a. m. to-morrow, and steamers must be ready on arrival of the train at Brashear.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 16, 1864.

* * * * * * *

6. Brig. Gen. T. W. Sherman, U. S. Volunteers, commanding Forts Jackson and Saint Philip, in addition to his present duties will relieve Brig. Gen. Richard Arnold, chief of artillery, Department of the Gulf, in command of the heavy artillery brigade.

* * * * * * *

13. The Seventh Massachusetts Battery, now stationed in this city, will proceed without delay to Brashear City, reporting to Brigadier-General Grover, commanding Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps. Quartermaster's department will furnish transportation.

14. Brig. Gen. Godfrey Weitzel having returned from special duty beyond the limits of this department, is temporarily assigned to duty in the city of New Orleans, and will report to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding defenses.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *March* 16, 1864.
(Received 10.25 a. m.)

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

Fleet of Admiral Porter passed mouth of Black River Monday at 10 a. m. Heavy firing heard same day from 3 p. m. until dark. General Steele is said to have left Little Rock ten days ago. Reported at or near Monroe. It is supposed that the fleet has passed Fort De Russy. My staff officer went as far as Black River. Had no pilot to go farther. The above is the best information to be obtained. Walker said to have 8,000 men at Fort De Russy. Taylor at Alexandria, where there are said to be no fortifications. Bragg said to be at Shreveport.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

DONALDSONVILLE, LA., *March* 16, 1864—9.20 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I am under marching orders and expect to leave here with my regiment in a day or two. All quiet here.

W. O. FISKE,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Vermillion Bayou, March 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General RANSOM,
Comdg. Detachment Thirteenth Corps:

GENERAL: When you arrive at this bayou to-morrow cross and encamp on the other side, wherever you find good camping-ground. Move on on the next morning to Bayou Bombeuse, about 2 miles in front of Bayou Carrion Crow. You will find some cavalry here when you arrive. Its commanding officer has been ordered to report to you. If, on any account, you should not hear from me to-morrow, move on on the next day through Opelousas to Washington, where I will communicate with you.

Respectfully,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15. } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, March 16, 1864.

This command will move to-morrow morning, in the order previously indicated, at precisely 7 o'clock. The reveille will be sounded as early as 5.30 a. m., when the pickets will be withdrawn.

By order of Brigadier-General Cameron:

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 16, 1864.

Major-General DANA:

General McClernand rode down the island this morning with the reconnoitering party, and will not return for some hours. It would be well, perhaps, for you to receive the flag now at Decrow's Point. General McClernand may return by the time you ascertain the object of it, and will probably assist you in replying, if you desire. I will lay your letter before him, and communicate his answer on the general question of receiving flags the moment he returns.

With very great respect, general, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 16, 1864.

Major-General DANA:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to state, in answer to your dispatch of this date, that you will receive and forward to these headquarters any respectful communication coming from the enemy under a flag of truce which you may believe to have been sent in good faith. It scarcely need be added that the precautions to be observed in such cases are prescribed by General Orders, No. 42, Department of the Gulf, May 8, 1863.

With very great respect,

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, *March* 16, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Brownsville:*

Let the two companies of the Twenty-second Ohio Infantry remain at Austin until further orders from General Kimball or these headquarters.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

WM. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *March* 16, 1864.

Col. C. C. ANDREWS, *Commanding Post:*

SIR: The undersigned, citizens of Montgomery County, Ark., and members of Company L, Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, would respectfully urge the necessity of sending cavalry into our county for the relief of our families and friends. Deeds of cruelty and barbarity that would shame Indians are of daily occurrence. On the 1st instant the wife of Mr. James Dosier was shot through the shoulders, and her child (one year old) shot through the arms.

On the same day Dr. Brown, of Cedar Glades, was shot down, mortally wounded, and his brains then blown out. William Gray (citizen) was shot in a brutal and cowardly manner on same day. The plundering of houses, breaking and burning of cotton cards, wheels, &c., belonging to Union citizens is of common occurrence. The petitioners respectfully ask that a force of cavalry (say 100) be sent into the above county, forage, mills, &c., being abundant. It is suggested that as our company is not armed, guides be selected from it for the troops sent, should any be ordered.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,

OLIVER ADAIR, AND 85 OTHERS,
Citizens of Montgomery County.

FORT SMITH, *March* 16, 1864.
(Received 6 p. m., 17th.)

Col. J. C. KELTON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

As I am cut off from telegraphic communication with General Steele, and have been for several days, by the lines being down, I send this dispatch directly to correct any misapprehension that may have been attempted. If General Blunt has telegraphed the General-in-

Chief, directly or through General Curtis, that I have agreed to refer any question of jurisdiction here to the War Department, I have to state that it is not true, for the very good reason that there is nothing at issue between us. I am in command of this district, which is in Arkansas, and the troops in it, under orders of Major-General Steele.

Respectfully,

JNO. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 16, 1864. (Received 8.15 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

It is the national interest and that of humanity to have the inhabitants of the southern tier of counties in this State plant their crops. We cannot give them protection because we cannot subsist our animals along the line of the State. To give it, the guerrillas must be driven from North Arkansas, or we must occupy that part of it where there is forage and where we can transport supplies by water. This matter is for consideration in connection with my letter to the Secretary of War, but it must at all events be decided that the guerrillas must be driven south of the Arkansas, or that we occupy North Arkansas from this department, or the southern border counties of Missouri must be left vacant.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 16, 1864. (Received 6.50 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.:

In connection with my application for two brigadiers for duty in my department, I request that General Thomas Ewing, jr., now in this city, be ordered by telegraph to report to me. He is at present under orders to report to General Curtis, but General Curtis telegraphs me that his services can be spared in his department for quieting border troubles.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING,
Odin, Ill.:

Let General Rosecrans know when General Sherman will arrive, and he will, if possible, meet him with you.

FRANK S. BOND,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Louisville, Ky.:

I wanted to have General Ewing see you in reference to a plan for combining all the Kansas, Arkansas, and Missouri troops, with co-operation from Banks, to sweep the country west of the Mississippi clear to the Gulf, including Texas ultimately. Your approving judgment would probably determine that which would be productive of great advantage to the service. We are now all standing guard at once. The aggressive would change all that.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, [*March*] 16, 1864.

Col. W. A. PHILLIPS,
Fort Gibson, via Fayetteville.

Have directed General Blunt, now commanding district at Fort Smith, troops in my department must not move out without my orders, orders from my superiors, or on some temporary duty or necessity, from which they should return as soon as possible.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, COLORADO TERRITORY,
Denver, March 16, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

SIR: I inclose for your consideration extracts from a letter received from Maj. S. G. Colley, Indian agent, Upper Arkansas, relating to threatened Indian hostilities, and request that a copy thereof be sent to department headquarters.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JNO. EVANS,
Governor and Ex Officio Superintendent of Indian Affairs.

[Inclosure.]

Extracts from a letter received by Governor Evans from Maj. S. G. Colley, Indian Agent, Upper Arkansas Agency, dated March 12, 1864.

I found the Indians all quiet at Fort Larned, but the Arapahoes and Cheyennes still insist that the Sioux will make a raid on the settlements on the Arkansas and Platte Rivers some time during the spring or early in the summer. A small party of Arapahoes and Cheyennes went against a party of Utes who were encamped on the Saint Charles and succeeded in running off 50 or 60 ponies belonging to the Utes. The Utes pursued them and overtook them on an island, some 5 or 6 miles above this place, killed 3 Cheyennes and 1 Arapahoe, and retook all their ponies.

While at Fort Larned I learned that there was a prospect of a war between the Arapahoes and the Kiowas. Last fall 4 Arapahoes accompanied the Kiowas on one of their raids into Texas. The Kiowas returned without the Arapahoes and brought one scalp, which they said belonged to a Shawnee which they had killed. The Arapahoes

have found some of the ponies among the Kiowas which belonged to their friends, and say if they do not return when the grass grows, they will then know that the Kiowas have killed them. Both tribes are making preparations for war, and if it comes all the tribes will become involved.

I would recommend that the garrisons at Forts Kearny and Lyon and Larned be strengthened, so that if necessary the settlements may be protected. If the Indians go to war among themselves, I fear that it will extend much farther.

MILWAUKEE, *March* 16, 1864.
(Received 2 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Either Brackett's battalion or one battalion of Seventh Iowa or Second Nebraska Cavalry will be needed for the summer only. Have written to General Curtis to know whether he can spare one of these battalions for the summer; will return it to him in the autumn. Will telegraph as soon as I hear from him.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 16, 1864.

Col. M. T. THOMAS,
Commanding First Sub-District, Saint Peter:

COLONEL: In view of the mild weather, and of the fact that reliable information received at these headquarters represents the buffalo as coming down the valleys of the James and Cheyenne Rivers, and that they are followed by the Indians, you are requested to enjoin upon the commandants of posts, stations, and detachments in your sub-district the exercise of the utmost vigilance and activity in guarding the approaches to the frontier against any small party of hostile Indians who may be drawn thither by the hope of plunder. Any such attempt should be followed by the speedy destruction of the savages. It is of the utmost importance that the first raids attempted should be signal failures, in which case they will not readily be followed by others. General Sibley has the utmost confidence in your management of such matters, and only instructs me to call your attention to the necessity of caution because of the late information which has reached him of the increased proximity of the Indians.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, *March* 17, 1864—2.30 p. m.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

The furloughed regiments from Department of the South are ordered to rendezvous here. General Rosecrans asks for four regi-

ments of cavalry and one or two regiments of infantry, to be sent to Missouri. General Banks reports that the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, ordered to his department, has been dismounted at Saint Louis and the horses sent to you, and that other horses collected there for his command have been diverted. I fear these diversions may interfere with his movements.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 17, 1864—9.30 p. m.
(Received 1.40 p. m., 18th.)

Major-General HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

According to the returns I saw in Washington it looked to me that troops could be taken from General Rosecrans instead of more being required. No horses have been taken from troops already mounted by my order or with my knowledge. I will telegraph orders to correct any further interference with horses or troops for General Banks.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 17, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster:

SIR: By direction of Major-General Banks I have the honor to request that you furnish Lieutenant-Colonel Irwin, at your earliest convenience to-morrow, with information as to whether river transportation can be furnished for General Grover's division, from some point on the Mississippi, and at what time the boats can be in readiness either at Algiers or at Donaldsonville, at whichever of these points it may be found most convenient to concentrate the division.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHARLES EMERSON,
Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 17, 1864.

Capt. D. N. WELCH,
Assistant Quartermaster:

SIR: You will proceed with General Banks' headquarters on the steamer Nebraska to Alexandria, La., to carry out your instructions in regard to establishing a depot at that point.

The heavy boats will be unloaded and sent back, those capable of running from here to Alexandria will be sent back here, and those too large for the service will be discharged; the light boats, suitable for running from Alexandria to Shreveport, will be kept for that purpose at Alexandria, and should be loaded with stores from the other boats.

All freight brought down will be on Government account and will be brought only by boats coming to this city, when it will be reported to Capt. Jacob Mahler, assistant quartermaster. Full reports will be made to this office of all matters of any interest in the operations.

Very respectfully,

S. B. HOLABIRD,
Colonel, Chief Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., March 17, 1864—10 a. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans, La.:

General Smith, on 14th instant, marched from Simsport, 30 miles, cutting off Walker's brigade at Marksville. Attacked three strong forts—De Russy at 4 p. m.; took it by assault at 6 p. m.; captured 10 siege guns, 24 officers, and 300 privates, with all the material. Gun-boats arrived in sight at the moment of capture. Gun-boats captured Alexandria, General Taylor having evacuated it.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army.

PORT HUDSON, LA., *March 17, 1864.*

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, New Orleans:

My staff officer just returned from mouth of Red River. Fort De Russy captured Monday afternoon, with 11 heavy guns and 283 men, by General Smith. Gun-boats detained by raft four hours, and took no part. Gun-boats took Alexandria Tuesday, at 6 p. m. General Smith was destroying the works as rapidly as possible, and had gone on up to Alexandria. Taylor retreated toward the Atchafalaya. It is rumored that he was going to attack Fort De Russy again. He is said to have had 2,500 more men than our general, Smith. Steele's whereabouts not definitely known. Admiral was at Alexandria. General Smith learned that Taylor had left only 300 men in the fort, and in the race reached the fort first. This intelligence probably was carried past this post by a gun-boat this morning, which did not stop; why, perhaps the officers of the navy can explain. Smith lost only 40 men. He took the work by assault.

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 17, 1864.

General GROVER,
Thibodeaux:

GENERAL: Please meet me on the train which leaves Algiers 10 a. m., and go with me to Brashear. I wish to talk with you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER,
Thibodeaux:

SIR: The answer to yours of this p. m. will depend upon the mount of river transportation procurable, and will be given early o-morrow.

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Camp Pratt, La., March 17, 1864.

This command will move to-morrow morning for Vermillion Bayou in the order previously indicated, First Brigade in front, at :30 o'clock. Reveille will be sounded as early as 5 o'clock, when he pickets will be relieved. The Second Brigade will furnish a egiment to march in the rear of Lieutenant Scott's supply train, which follows the division train.

By order of Brigadier-General Cameron:

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 17, 1864.

Major-General DANA:

It is desirable that the work upon the defenses in course of construction on this island should be pushed forward with all possible dispatch until the latter are completed. You will report tri-weekly f the strength of the details employed in such work and of the rogressive advancement of the same.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

Send copy to Colonel Cobb and order him to report what force he vill work on the second line to-morrow and next day, and direct him o report punctually on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, before 8 . m., the progress of the work for two days previous.

D.

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, March 17, 1864—2 p. m.

Capt. SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General, Thirteenth Corps:

Your dispatch relating to the construction of the defensive works s just received. I had supposed that, owing to the stormy weather which has intervened since the abandonment of Indianola, t was necessary to give time to the troops, to include to-day, to place themselves comfortably in camp and to collect wood and water.

I have had the engineer officers and a small detail preparing profiles and laying off work, &c., yesterday and to-day, so as to be ready for going to work to-morrow in force. This morning I issued orders for four regiments to work on the crémaillère line and one on the second line to-morrow and the next day, and for eight regiments on the former and one on the latter on Monday morning, to be continued till the work is completed. I have to regret my delay in complying with Special Orders, No. 56. Two officers have misapprehended the order, and I was compelled to send the reports for correction to one and to wait for the other.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, March 17, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Fort Smith:

The major-general commanding instructs me to say that you are directed to co-operate in a movement toward Red River, by way of Arkadelphia and Washington. He directs you to leave only such force at Fort Smith as will safely hold that place, and for this purpose call in such of the outposts as can be evacuated. The general desires a report of the exact force which you can move, and the time when you will be prepared. You will join him at Arkadelphia, moving your command in light marching order, with the smallest amount of rations possible, depending upon the country for meat and corn meal.

F. H. MANTER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 17, 1864.

General DAVIDSON,
Cavalry Depot, Saint Louis, Mo.:

If the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry are in Saint Louis, mount them and forward them to Banks without delay. It is complained that this regiment has been dismounted, and also other horses intended for the Gulf Department diverted.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *March* 17, 1864.

GENERAL COMMANDING SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT:

A party of thieves from Missouri crossed the river about 40 miles above here and robbed a trading-boat, and killed 1 man and unmercifully abused women and children. They were joined by a band of thieves from on the other side, who assisted in the outrage. Can I cross the river and punish them? Citizens from Illinois apply here for aid. They are greatly exasperated, and I fear will commit excesses in the way of hanging some of the miscreants. Shall I cross? I shall send 25 men up this side to clear the Missouri side.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel.

GLASGOW, *March* 17, 1864.

General GUITAR,
Macon City:

A party of bushwhackers, 4 seen, supposed to be more, last night robbed James Page of blankets, powder, shot, and demanded arms. They then went to Rev. A. T. Hite's, robbed and shot him. Hite fired after he was shot, but did no execution. They are both loyal men, and under ban of rebels. In the same neighborhood a tobacco barn was burned a short time since. There are indications of trouble aside from this, and my judgment is that there should be a few more men here, so that we could do some scouting. As the troops were withdrawn, rebels began to show the cloven foot, and I much fear will soon be as bad as in the beginning. Union men here concur in this opinion.

JOSEPH GODFREY,
Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, March 17, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, in obedience to the order of the general commanding, indorsed on the inclosed Special Orders, No. 50, from these headquarters, that numerous complaints of robberies, peculations, &c., were made to me on the border when I was there a few days since, some of them of a serious character; that murders had been perpetrated and no attention paid to the complaints, and that it was not possible that an open investigation could be made, as the fear of assassination would prevent witnesses from testifying. This examination is similar to others that have been made in this district and which have resulted in good. The rogues seem to stand in fear of an investigation, and the fact that they do not know how little or how much has been learned of their evil deeds inspires it with greater terror.

In order to rid the border of the large number of bad men that have been drawn to it, and in some measure prevent future wrongs, the most rigid scrutiny into their bad conduct is demanded. The commanding general would be unable to comprehend the widespread demoralization on the border without seeing it, and it is to be expected that parties who have participated in the "looting" should use every influence in their power to prevent such an investigation as was intended by the ordering of the Board. As many of them occupy high places, it may be possible that they may prevent it for the present, but if they do it will be at the cost of the peace of the country and a success to the men who have caused much of the difficulty between Missouri and Kansas.

An investigation of this character is demanded by the honest people of the country, and is required to foster the little honest sentiment that remains in Western Missouri. It should be secret for the same reason that nearly all military courts and all grand juries are secret. The punishment of the guilty and protection of the innocent can best be effected in this way. If these are clamorous against

this order they are guilty parties, or are influenced by them; every honest man in the country commends it; so far as I can ascertain the public sentiment, this is universal.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 17, 1864.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE, *U. S. Senate:*

In my recent reconnaissance through Kansas and the Indian Territory I was convinced of the great importance of the military road from this place, via Olathe, Paola, and Fort Scott, to Fort Gibson. Some work, as you know, has been done many years ago on this road between Fort Scott and Fort Gibson, but you may not know that a little bridging would make this the best road in the world, and without bridges it is sometimes impassable.

I must have a line of operation and communication connected with the upper Arkansas, and I therefore reopen this as far the best route of the many I have traversed in former campaigns. All the roads through Missouri run through timber and rough country, including the Osage and Boston Mountain ranges. Through Kansas and the Indian country we are west of these, and run through a fine prairie country all the way, where water and grass are convenient for stock.

Now, my object in writing is to have your Kansas delegation to use your efforts to get an appropriation in aid of improvements which I desire to make on this route. Such appropriations have been often made in former years, and may be proper now. The quartermasters do some such work, but I would not feel at liberty to do so much without some such sanction. Fifty thousand dollars should be the least amount. The streams are numerous, but they have solid rock bottoms, good banks, and generally plenty of timber near by.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March* 17, 1864.
(Received 18th.)

Maj. Gen. J. POPE:

Not a spare man. Need all against rebels south. Will write fully.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 17, 1864.

A. G. DALLAS,
Governor-in-Chief of Rupert's Land, Fort Garry:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of 25th ultimo inclosing copy of your reply to certain

chiefs of the Dakotas, who desire your advice upon the course they should pursue in view of the position held by them toward the U. S. Government, and the conditions upon which a restoration of the former peaceful relations would be vouchsafed them. Those conditions were prompted by a sincere desire on the part of Major-General Pope and myself to avert from the bands who were not participators in the terrible massacres of 1862 the certain doom which awaits them in case of a continuance of hostilities. At their own solicitation I appointed agents to confer with them and communicate to them the only terms upon which they would be permitted to atone for their unfriendly acts in receiving, aiding, and abetting the refugee murderers of the lower bands.

Months have passed since my message was delivered to them, and as the season for active operations in the field is approaching, the probability is that they will have too long delayed a response to these conciliatory overtures, and that they will have to suffer the consequences. There is good reason for the belief that some of the half-breeds resident on both sides of the line are interested in the continuation of the war, and have spread reports among the Sioux bands which have engendered distrust and suspicion of the sincerity of the Government in the proffers made the savages. In any event, I am thankful to you, sir, for the good counsel you have given these poor creatures, and if they rush upon their own destruction you will feel a consciousness of having done all in your power to save them.

I need hardly state that the U. S. Government will prosecute hostilities with the refractory bands until they are either entirely subjugated or until they submit at discretion, cease to annoy emigrants passing through their country, and keep the peace generally. I am obliged for the information received from the messenger and contained in your letter relative to the number of lodges concentrating on the Missouri (which, however, as you intimate, is grossly exaggerated), and of the intended removal of the Indians southward who have wintered on the Assinniboine River. I have dispatched a copy of your communication, with inclosure, to Major-General Pope.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

U. S. STEAMER PENSACOLA,
Off New Orleans, La., March 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, U. S. Army,
Commanding Army of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have received your communication of this date, with the request that a gun-boat may be sent up to the mouth of Red River for the purpose of preventing unauthorized trade from this city. I have to inform you that Admiral Porter's fleet controls the police of the river above Donaldsonville. At this moment I learn that there are three of his vessels at the mouth of Red River, who doubtless will prevent any illicit intercourse that may be brought to their notice.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES S. PALMER,
Commodore, Comdg. U. S. Naval Forces, New Orleans.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Ten miles below Mouth of Red River, March 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I am just now (3 p. m.) transferring the staff from the Nebraska to the Laurel Hill. We shall again be on our way in a quarter of an hour, and expect to be in Alexandria by 9 a. m. to-morrow. I learn that the Red River has risen considerably, making navigation easy, and that some of the gun-boats have gone above Alexandria. It will be a great advantage if light-draught steamers can get up here soon. Holabird should use dispatch in getting the Red Chief and other boats from Brashear to the Mississippi. It is reported that one of the gun-boats had a fight a short distance above Alexandria, and lost some men killed and wounded. No results given.

Very respectfully, general, your most obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. ST. GEORGE COOKE,
Baton Rouge:

GENERAL: Let the Third Brigade and artillery of Grover's division proceed on first available transportation to Alexandria and join the division there. Acknowledge.

R. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS BATON ROUGE, LA.,
March 18, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.:

In so serious a matter, I must ask, is the Third Brigade, Grover's division, ordered to go to Alexandria, and by whom? It is signed "R. B. Corwin [Irwin], assistant adjutant-general."

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER,
Thibodeaux or Brashear City:

SIR: I understood the commanding general at first that you were to wait for the First Brigade, but his present orders are that there must be no delay in marching from Brashear, but move with the troops you have. The remaining brigade will follow as soon as possible by water. The commanding general will be here to-morrow afternoon.

R. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 17. } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Vermillion Bayou, La., March* 18, 1864.

This division will move to-morrow morning, at 6 o'clock precisely, in the order previously indicated. Reveille will be sounded at 4.30 o'clock, when the pickets will be relieved.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Special Orders, No. 55, paragraph 13, department headquarters, directs the transfer of the First Indiana Battery from the First to the Fourth Division of this corps, and the transfer of the Chicago Mercantile Battery from the Fourth to the First Division. I request that orders be given to these batteries to report with all their men and material to the commanders of the divisions to which they are respectively transferred. I also desire to know whether or not Lieut. I. N. Mitchell, Sixteenth Ohio Battery, has been granted leave of absence at any time within thirty days past.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I would respectfully report that large details are at work on the defenses under construction on this island, and that they will be continued until the defenses are completed. A line of couriers has been established between the eastern and western extremities of the island, with stations at intervals of 5 miles.

Respectfully,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 18, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I respectfully invite the attention of the Secretary of War, through the headquarters of the Department of the Gulf, to the following important facts: Within the brief period that has elapsed since I resumed the command of the Thirteenth Army Corps I have only been able to institute a personal examination into the condition of the First Division of the corps, now on Matagorda Island, Tex.

I find that three field batteries, one company of heavy artillery, and a battalion of colored heavy artillery are now with that division, viz:

First. Company F, First Missouri Light Artillery.
Second. Sixteenth Ohio Battery.
Third. Seventh Michigan Battery.
Fourth. Company L, First Indiana Heavy Artillery.
Fifth. First Battalion, Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery.

Of Battery F, First Missouri Light Artillery, 25 men have re-enlisted under Special Orders, No. 100, series of 1862, War Department, in the new organization styled the First Regiment Mounted Veteran Artillery, and are now discharged from their previous enlistment, and on furlough.

Between the 22d of April and the 8th of June, 1864, the enlistment of 63 more will expire, leaving at the latter date, of original enlistments, but 26 men, present and absent. Of the Sixteenth Ohio Battery, 72 men have re-enlisted in the regiment above named, and are now awaiting their discharge and furlough, leaving but 54 men, present and absent, whose enlistment will expire on September 5, 1864. None of the men of the Seventh Michigan have re-enlisted, but the battery only numbers 83 men, present and absent. The batteries belonging to the Second, Third, and Fourth Divisions of the corps are believed to be in like condition.

Of the First Wisconsin Battery 40 men have re-enlisted; Company A, Second Illinois Light Artillery, 40 men; First Indiana Battery, 30 men; Company B, First Missouri Light Artillery, none; Company E, First Missouri Light Artillery, none; Second Ohio, no report received; Company E, Second Illinois Light Artillery, none; Company A, First Missouri Light Artillery, 25 men; Chicago Mercantile does not intend re-enlisting; Seventeenth Ohio Battery has re-enlisted in body. Thus it appears that the re-enlistments in the proposed regiment have diminished these batteries to the same extent without materially promoting the completion of the regiment, and that from this and other causes the existing batteries of the corps have been rendered almost unserviceable, and must, with one exception, soon cease to exist.

Upon these facts it is respectfully suggested whether effectual means should not be immediately employed, either to fill up the proposed regiment or to remand the veterans who have re-enlisted in it to their former organizations, and to fill them up. The enforcement of the draft or the revival of the bounty of $400, extended not only to veteran artillerymen but to veteran infantrymen refusing to re-enlist in the infantry, would early accomplish either of these objects. It may be added, in conclusion, that the approaching expiration of the enlistments of the infantry of the corps also threatens danger to the strength and efficiency of that arm.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 18, 1864.

Major-General DANA:

GENERAL: I am directed by the general commanding to say that his dispatch concerning the defensive works did not contemplate

anything more than what General Dana's satisfactory response to the same contemplated. The general commanding only desires reports of progress to be made at stated intervals, in order that he might be advised respecting the same, and enabled to report accordingly to department headquarters.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 18, 1864.

Major-General DANA:

I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that Captain Wingett's company of mounted infantry (say 50 or 60 men) and Captain Armstrong's scouts (13 men), all under command of Captain Wingett, have been stationed in parties as couriers at intervals of 5 miles between the Englishman's and the foot of this island, with instructions to report to Colonel Bailey, Ninety-ninth Illinois, commanding outposts, to these headquarters, and to your headquarters. These mounted men and scouts took with them rations and forage for ten days, from the 16th to the 25th instant. It is desired that you will cause them to be further furnished with such supplies from time to time as may be required; also with any additional ammunition they may require. It is suggested that Colonel Bailey, from his position on the line of couriers, might be appropriately charged with the duty of executing these instructions. Your own decision, however, will control in this respect.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL, HDQRS. 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 18, 1864.

Major-General MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the line of couriers between the lower end of Matagorda Island and these headquarters is established. Captain Armstrong, commanding Texas scouts, has his headquarters at the head of the Two Bayous, between which is the path to the Oyster Reef, and has one post of pickets at the State Channel through the reef. The first post of mounted infantry coming from the scouts is 1½ miles beyond the residence of Mr. Bledworth, and the station of Captain Wingett, commanding mounted infantry, is at 3 miles this side, east of the same. This is the narrowest place on the island, and is designated as a rallying point in case of attack. The men are posted at intervals of 5 miles from that point to the residence of Mr. Wilkinson.

I find the second island, crossing the reef, an excellent point of defense, and believe that 15 or 20 resolute men could resist a regiment of cavalry and prevent their crossing the State Channel, which is cut just along the edge of the island. The approach is across a plain oyster reef, narrow, and of such a character as to prevent a rapid movement, and the shells thrown up by the dredging machine

are on the island and would form an excellent protection to our men. The path from the reef to Captain Armstrong's, as well as all the posts up the island, have been designated by signal poles, and will be marked at night by fires.

Hoping that these arrangements will meet with your approbation, I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. GORSUCH,
Captain and Provost-Marshal, Thirteenth Army Corps.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, March 18, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

It is probable that the enemy will make a stand at Alexandria. I propose to concentrate my forces at Arkadelphia, about 10,000 strong, move from there on Camden and open communication back to Pine Bluff, and then move on Shreveport in time to co-operate with Banks at that point. My cavalry have not had a remount for a year. Many of them are dismounted and most of the horses on hand now are in poor condition. The same is the case with most of batteries. Transportation in conditon, I shall move as stated and do the best I can. Please send copy of this to Sherman.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, March 18, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT,
Nashville, Tenn.:

I respectfully request that the following veterans be ordered to return as soon as possible for the defense of the line of the Arkansas: Twelfth Michigan Infantry, Tenth Illinois Cavalry, Third Iowa Cavalry, nine companies Fifty-fourth Illinois Infantry, Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery, Third Iowa Battery, Battery K, First Missouri Light Artillery; two companies Sixty-second Illinois Infantry, two companies Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, four companies Third Minnesota Infantry, two companies Eighteenth Illinois Infantry, one company Forty-third Illinois Infantry.

Pine Bluff is now threatened by a considerable force, 1,500 of Dockery's brigade, which are Vicksburg and Port Hudson paroled prisoners.

Very respectfully,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 18, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
A. A. G., 7th A. C. and Dept. of Ark., Little Rock, Ark.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that since I have opened the books, sent by Brigadier-General Kimball, to enable the citizens of this district to take His Excellency the President's oath of amnesty,

over 2,000 citizens have come forward and subscribed to the same before the proper officer. The election here has been a great success, and passed off very quietly. The cowed and downtrodden people came flocking from all parts, and there was universal astonishment among them at seeing so great a crowd as filled the streets of Batesville during the three days of the election. The effect in the country cannot fail to be most salutary, and will be manifest in the restoration of peace and quietness throughout the district, for they evidently feel that nothing but civil law can restore them the rights secession so ruthlessly deprived them of.

The returns show the votes to have been polled as follows: White and Independence, 1,139; Lawrence, 263; Izard, 95; Van Buren, 57; Fulton, 44; Randolph, 16; making a total of 1,614 votes polled at the election, only 6 of which were adverse to the adoption of the new constitution. I threw myself in the way of many of these men, and explained the present status of national affairs, the future policy of our Government, and the inevitable doom of secession. Speakers addressed the people each day, and I verily believe they have gone home wiser and better-disposed men than when they came here.

I attribute the large vote cast here in a great measure to the happy influence of rigid discipline among the troops of this command and their good behavior when out scouting.

The people really feel that we are protectors, and that marauding is not permitted among our troops. Only eighty-two days have elapsed since I entered Batesville, but in that time the country has, in a great degree, been revolutionized, and a far healthier Union sentiment prevails than had obtained for a long time since. On the whole, I cannot refrain from considering the result of the election here as a great Union triumph, and most heartily hope that all the other polls of the State will have done as well.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Colonel First Regt. Nebraska Cav., Comdg. District.

HEADQUARTERS,
Fort Smith, March 18, 1864.

Col. F. H. MANTER,
Chief of Staff:

Your dispatch received last evening. I have already taken measures to concentrate my troops. My greatest difficulty is, the stock is run down badly. I shall leave here with 2,600 infantry, 1,200 cavalry, with four mountain howitzers and two 6-gun batteries. Since my report of last week to General Steele in regard to my strength I have got arms for Second Arkansas Infantry, which I did not include in that report. It will take me five to six days to get ready. We have now only five days' rations on hand. There are some commissary stores on the Leonora, down the river, which are being transported here as fast as possible. Every available team is and has been in constant use hauling forage and commissaries. I can move any time, but my command will not be prepared to do so. Since the general's first dispatch on this subject I have been preparing for it. Has the general fixed upon a time to move?

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. M. THAYER,
Fort Smith:

Your telegram received. It is important the movement should commence at once. Move with the force therein specified on Monday, the 21st instant. The place of junction will be Arkadelphia. The movement from here will commence on the same day. If possible, communicate in advance of your approach to us, so that we may be fully apprised of your position.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

F. H. MANTER,
Colonel and Chief of Staff.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. T. SHERMAN,
Nashville, Tenn.:

Have written to Washington proposing that two regiments of infantry and four of cavalry be ordered here from troops of other States, to insure impartiality in quieting local troubles. This would enable me to take about 2,000 infantry, six batteries of artillery, and 6,000 cavalry to move south, in execution of the plan of which General Ewing spoke to you. If no outside troops are sent I can still move with 4,000 or 5,000 cavalry and 1,500 infantry and five batteries.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

MEMPHIS, TENN., *March* 18, 1864.
(Via Cairo, 21st.)

General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

General Sherman left Memphis for Nashville on the 15th instant, via Cairo. I have no knowledge of his future movements.

R. P. BUCKLAND,
Brigadier-General.

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN. OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, March 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Department of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your communication of the 14th instant, reminding me that the military prison and station at Alton, Ill., have been placed in the Department of the Missouri, under your command, and that the commanding officer, Col. William Weer, Tenth Kansas Volunteers, complains that he receives orders from the Secretary of War, Commissary-General of Prisoners, and myself direct, as well as from the general commanding department, and that he is in some cases embarrassed in the perform-

ance of his duties by the conflicting nature of these orders, and requesting me to pass through your headquarters any instructions I may have to carry into effect through Colonel Weer.

I beg respectfully to state, in reply, that Colonel Weer having declined to provide rations and lodgings at the barracks for recruiting parties and recruits, as had been done by his predecessors in command, I requested the Secretary of War to issue an order in the premises, which was done, and in obedience thereto I forwarded a letter of instructions to Colonel Weer, a copy of which, and also of the order of the Secretary of War, I have the honor to inclose. I have given no other instructions to Colonel Weer and will hereafter communicate with him, in such cases, through your headquarters, as requested, and with the greatest pleasure.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES OAKES,

Lieut. Col., U. S. A., and Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen. of Ill.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., March 1, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JAMES OAKES, U. S. Army,
Actg. Asst. Prov. Mar. Gen., Springfield, Ill.:

SIR: By direction of the Secretary of War you will instruct the commanding officer of the barracks at Alton, Ill., to provide rations and lodgings at said barracks for the recruiting parties stationed at Alton, and for all recruits enlisted by them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS M. VINCENT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

OFFICE ACTG. ASST. PROV. MAR. GEN. OF ILLINOIS,
Springfield, March 8, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM WEER,
Tenth Kansas Infantry, Comdg. Post, Alton, Ill.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the Secretary of War to instruct you, as the commanding officer of the barracks at Alton, to provide rations and lodgings at said barracks for the recruiting parties stationed at Alton, and for all recruits enlisted by them. You will therefore please see that the recruiting parties of Lieut. Col. Lewis D. Martin, Ninety-seventh Illinois Infantry, and of Capt. George Abbott, provost-marshal, Twelfth District of Illinois, and recruiting officer, and all the recruits enlisted by them, are provided with subsistence and lodgings at the barracks under your command. Colonel Martin and parties and Captain Abbott and the parties ordered to report to him are the only recruiting parties stationed at this time at Alton. Should other recruiting parties be hereafter stationed at Alton, they and the recruits enlisted by them will be also provided with rations and lodgings at the barracks.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES OAKES,

Lieut. Col. 4th U. S. Cav., Supt. Vol. Recruiting Service, Ill.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, March 18, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK:

Refugees are coming in rapidly from below; about 20 came in to-day. They state that the jayhawkers are very bad and driving every loyal man out of the country. The citizens would fight them if they had any arms and ammunition. There is so much territory that I cannot watch all at once. I still hold on to my original opinion, that the country will have to be left desolate so that they cannot stay in it. Double my force and let me try them awhile longer.

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain.

[MARCH 18, 1864.—For Secretary of War to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, in reference to the Missouri Militia, see Series III.]

WARRENSBURG, *March* 18, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER, *Pleasant Hill, Cass County, Mo.:*

SIR: The following, just received by telegraph from Saint Louis, is forwarded for your information:

HEADQUARTERS, *Saint Louis, March* 18, 1864.

General BROWN, *Warrensburg:*

The general commanding is in receipt of information from General Curtis, commanding Department of Kansas, that Confederate recruiting officers have enlisted a large number of recruits in Platte County; that about the 20th instant serious trouble may be expected to break out in Jackson County, and the Platte County recruits, under their leaders, will attempt to effect a junction with the Jackson County people, and all together then attempt to make their way South.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

The commanding general directs that you send a small scout toward Lone Jack, and that you notify the commanding officers at Section 28 and Blue Springs of this information, and also of the fact that Major Mullins, with a detachment of the First Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, is directed to move into Jackson County, west of Greenton Valley. This information has been telegraphed to Col. James H. Ford, commanding Fourth Sub-District.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *March* 18, 1864.
(Received 4.35 p. m.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Following dispatch just received relative to battalion of cavalry from Kansas concerning which I telegraphed you lately:

Not a spare man; need all against rebels south; will write fully.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

Brackett's battalion will now be needed in this department.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT,
Fort Smith, Ark.:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 2d, desiring Captain Insley to be ssigned to your command, is duly received. He expressed some esire to be at Fort Smith when I first came to the department, but I nderstood him to prefer his present position. I think he is the best an for the chief, and your supplies much, very much, depend on is efforts. I have put him at that work first of all things, by send- ng him with special instructions to Saint Louis, where he has started tores by steamers, and also giving him orders to start trains for Fort ibson. All these matters are better carried out under one head, ith depot quartermasters at posts. I am in great need of more ood quartermasters, and have so reported to the Quartermaster- eneral, who will probably send a corps to report soon.

Your dispatches and communications on the subject of troops seem o give up the point which I took first. I have insisted that the ords in my orders, "including the military post of Fort Smith," akes the city of Fort Smith, and troops guarding it, part of the epartment of Kansas, and I had so presented the matter at Wash- ngton for the determination of the Department. For that reason I irected you to use the words in my order, so the matter should be eft open as to where the department lines would fall and where roops belong. You used the words of Order No. 1, but in the same ispatch say, "the troops are all in the Department of Arkansas," hich statement of yours will, I fear, be taken as conclusive by howing that Steele rightfully commands all in the neighborhood f Fort Smith.

They also seem to stand firm at Washington on the old unex- lained order, although I have urged every possible reason upon very branch of the Government. Chipman, too, is using every ffort to procure more troops for my department, backed by the ansas and other Representatives. If, however, they adhere to the dea that nothing is meant by Fort Smith, make the point that roops west of the Arkansas line on the 1st of January, the day my rder is dated, should be returned to my command. Mr. McDonald hinks the Sixth, Twelfth, Fourteenth, and the First African were est of the Arkansas line on that day, and some batteries also. our dispatch of this morning says "the Eighteenth Iowa and econd Kansas Battery were in the Department of Kansas on the 1st f January."

This again seems to waive the main points as to where the depart- nent lines fall, again seeming to give it up that Fort Smith is not in he Department of Kansas. But without deciding that point I have elegraphed again, and hope you will inquire carefully and report ully the exact locations of troops and headquarters of troops, not n reference to department lines, which are equivocal, but in relation o geographical lines on the 1st day of January, 1864. Be careful, ending the question in Washington, not to give any orders to troops ot clearly belonging to my department, the Indian lines as the di- ide, since, as you perceive, General Thayer had full control before ither you or I reached that part of the department. The order to eturn troops must now come from Washington.

If you get no telegraph informing you of a favorable determina- ion as to the question of department lines before this letter reaches

you you will at once change headquarters of your district to Fort Gibson, which will be more central as to lines and the troops we have, and we must do the very best we can with what remains. There must be a force about 40 miles above Fort Gibson, permanently located and properly fortified. I also hope to have a succession of posts located on the military road from Fort Scott to Fort Gibson. Things seem quiet, but secret organizations in Missouri seem to threaten a coming storm. The summer campaign looks a little doubtful everywhere. Hope and hope ever. Keep me fully advised.

Truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

ROCKVILLE, *March* 18, 1864.

General THOMAS J. MCKEAN:

On visiting this place this morning I find the citizens generally alarmed. Some 5 or 6 bushwhackers have made their appearance within the last day or two; 3 of them visited the house of Mr. Long, near this place, the day before yesterday; 2 others were seen a short distance from the house. They appeared to be hunting for horses, but Mr. Long was away with his team. Several others were seen on a mound and appeared to be watching. Another was seen about 1 mile from this place this morning; he rode into the timber and returned and rode away, and as there are no troops within 15 miles, you can understand the feeling of the citizens better than I can describe them, and if anything can be done I would like to see it done immediately, as I feel a deep interest in this locality, as the citizens have had to rely on their own strength ever since the war began.

Yours,

A. ELLIS,
First Lieutenant Company D, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry.

P. S.—I will perhaps visit Paola to-morrow, and if so I will call and see you. The rebels seen were all dressed in butternut.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE:

DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 14th instant, asking for a battalion of cavalry to accompany General Sully in an expedition against the Sioux, is received. The Second Nebraska has been mustered out, and the fragment of the Seventh is distributed along the overland stage line. If there is a man more than needed there by General Mitchell, he has orders to report them for duty in the south portion of my department, where I have nothing like adequate force to resist rebel raids against the loyal Indians and Kansas. I therefore telegraphed you that I could not spare a man. I am sorry, general, but I can't do better.

An immense emigration is concentrating in the Platte Valley en route for the Bannock mines, and they are liable to create trouble with the tribes northwest of Laramie, whose territory they will un-

doubtedly invade. If I had not reason to apprehend this my great need of troops to protect the southern border would induce me immediately to order down some that are at and above Fort Kearny. Everything is quiet in Northwest Iowa and Northeast Nebraska, much more so, indeed, than at any time I have lived in the Northwest. I hope, therefore, you will not urge troops in that direction just now, when every indication below shows the necessity of a desperate effort against the rebels in force, and when bleeding Kansas really needs troops in self-defense. I never allow my troops to flag, but I often see occasion to despond. I trust in Providence and Grant. The events of this year must determine the fate of our country. The issue is made up and the die will soon be cast.

Truly, your fellow-soldier,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 18, 1864.

Maj. E. A. C. HATCH,
Commanding, Pembina, Dak. Ter.:

MAJOR: In order to carry out the programme of operations for the coming season the post at Pembina must be abandoned, at least temporarily. You are therefore instructed to make immediate arrangements with a view to that end, by preparing all movable property for removal with the command at Fort Abercrombie, and upon your departure by placing the post in charge of the collector, or of such other responsible person as will take an interest in the preservation of the buildings from injury, as it may be found requisite to reoccupy them in the fall.

Should the water in the Red River be sufficiently high for purposes of navigation, the chief quartermaster of the district will receive instructions to contract with the party having the International steamer in charge to bring up your command, with the public property, at least as far as Georgetown; but if the stage of water will not permit of this, you will be compelled to make the march overland from Pembina. It is necessary that the movement be made as soon as the season will permit, so that your command may relieve the garrison at Fort Abercrombie as soon as practicable. You will find further instructions upon your arrival there.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I would recommend that the quartermaster's department be instructed to furnish for the use of the medical director a steam-boat, to be put in charge of the medical purveyor, properly fitted up, and sent here immediately.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

GENERAL: I would recommend that the superintendent of the telegraph be directed to run a cable across the Mississippi River at Port Hudson, and construct a line on this side of the river to the mouth of the Red River, and thence to this point.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 19, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf:

SIR: I am directed by the commanding general to communicate to you, for your information and guidance, the following dispatch from Brig. Gen. P. St. George Cooke, and reply thereto:

BATON ROUGE, *March* 19, 1864—11.40 a. m.

Col. R. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Chief quartermaster reports there is no transportation available. Shall steamers be sent from below? Is it wished to seize the coast packets? Regiments from Plaquemine not known to have transportation.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General.

NEW ORLEANS, *March* 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General COOKE:

The chief quartermaster of the Department of the Gulf will furnish transportation in a few days.

RICHD. B. IRWIN.

I remain, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *March* 19, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I arrived here at 2 p. m. this day, and have to report as follows, viz:

General A. J. Smith and General ——— are here with parts of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Army Corps. General Lee arrived here this afternoon, and the probability is that all of his troops will arrive to-morrow. General Smith is on board of fifteen transports and five boats of the Marine Brigade. I find that there is a quartermaster on board, who is acting under the order of Colonel Bingham in relation to the management of the fleet, mustering of the officers and crew, &c. I called on General Smith this afternoon. He says that he has commissary stores for thirty days, and that he is obtaining all the forage he requires from the country. I spoke to General

Smith about discharging the large boats and putting their stores into warehouses. He declines doing anything about it, as he says that none of the transports can go over the falls until the gun-boats clear the way.

There are three Confederate gun-boats above the falls. There are 5 feet of water on the falls, but the gun-boats will require at least 8.

I have inquired diligently of the pilots as to the necessity of having heavy hawsers sent up to warp the steamers over. None of them tell the same story; some say that there is no necessity of hawsers and others say that there is. My impression is that the boats can be got over with hawsers they have or by borrowing from the navy.

This will be rather a hard place to establish a depot, as there are no white laborers to be hired, and the contrabands fit to work are being enlisted as fast as possible. Should any amount of stores come up, I shall rely upon the division train and details from the troops to warehouse the stores. I have neither blanks or clerks, but shall get along as well as possible for awhile.

The quartermasters inform me that they have no stores to ship below. The navy is seizing all the cotton they can get hold of. Every gun-boat is loaded with cotton, and the officers are taking it without regard to the loyalty of the owners. It looks to me like a big steal.

I have to request that you will direct some one of the quartermasters to send me a box of assorted blanks and stationery. I have not time before the steamer leaves to send an estimate. I send a package of letters and have to request that Mr. Suydam stamp and forward them, as I have no stamps. This is decidedly a hard place; scarcely anything to eat, and a most miserable place to sleep. I forgot to mention that General Smith has very little land transportation and no tents, which is another reason for his declining to discharge the boats. I write this very hurriedly, in order to have it go by this steamer, but will give you a full report as soon as I can find out what is to be done.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. WELCH,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., March 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In compliance with instructions from headquarters Department of the Gulf, the First Brigade, First Division, Corps d'Afrique, commanded by Col. William H. Dickey, Twelfth Infantry, Corps d'Afrique, proceeded on board transports on the morning of the 17th, with orders to proceed to Turnbull's Island, at the mouth of the Red River. The Nineteenth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, were disembarked at this post March 15, the steamer conveying them being required for other purposes, and have since awaited orders and are still without them.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., March 19, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report the arrival at this post of the Sixty-fifth and Sixty-seventh Regiments U. S. Infantry (colored), formerly Second and Third Missouri, African Descent, a return of both regiments being herewith inclosed.*

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 19, 1864.

Brig. Gen. G. L. ANDREWS,
Commanding Corps d'Afrique, Port Hudson:

GENERAL: Please cause the inclosed dispatches† to be forwarded immediately by telegraph to Major-General Banks, commanding the department. I shall to-morrow send two transports to Turnbull's Island to bring the brigade of your corps to this place. The enemy seem to be all flying for Shreveport as fast as their boats and horses and legs will carry them.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRD DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
No. 19. } *In the Field, La., March* 19, 1864.

This command will move at precisely 7 a. m. to-morrow. The reveille will not be sounded earlier than 5.15 a. m., corps time.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:
OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

NASHVILLE, TENN., *March* 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding, Saint Louis, Mo.:

I saw General Ewing, and your dispatch also received. I start for Cincinnati with Major-General Grant this morning. Have had a full consultation with him. No extended movement west of Mississippi River is under contemplation, save the one now in progress up Red River by Banks.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., *March* 19, 1864.

General W. S. ROSECRANS,
Comdg. Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GENERAL: Some time in the summer of 1862 an order was issued by General Schofield, who then commanded the department, for as-

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*Omitted. †See pp. 653, 654.

sessments on disloyal neighborhoods and communities for paying for any Union soldiers killed in the respective localities, &c., but I do not remember the number of the order. In accordance with this order a board of assessors was appointed in Chariton County, Mo., and a large amount of money was collected and placed in the hands of Col. William E. Moberly, of that county, for distribution among those entitled, &c. I am credibly informed that several thousand dollars of that money is yet in Colonel M.'s hands undisposed of.

Some time in August, 1862, John Haley, a corporal in Company F, Ninth Missouri State Militia, was killed by the rebels or bushwhackers in Chariton County, and his case was taken into consideration when the board made the assessment, allowing $5,000 to his widow. His widow is [here] and has been here for some months past. She has never received any of this money. She thinks that she is entitled to it and that if the matter is investigated it can be shown that the money was collected and is now on hand. She asks that Colonel M. be required to show why he has not paid this money over to her. I hope, general, that this matter may be investigated, and that if anything is collected for her she ought certainly to have it, as she is very needy. Would be glad to hear if anything can be done.

Very respectfully,

E. S. KING.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 21, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the provost-marshal-general Department of the Missouri, for report.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Referred to Lieutenant-Colonel Jacobson, for a full and thorough investigation and the collecting of all the testimony that can be obtained.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Third indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 26, 1864.

Respectfully returned to the general commanding, who is referred to the inclosed report of Lieutenant-Colonel Jacobson, to whom the matter was referred for investigation. There does not appear to be any truth in the allegations made against Colonel Moberly.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

APRIL 5, 1864.

We, the undersigned, a committee appointed by General Vaughan, on November 15, 1862, to assess the disloyal citizens of Chariton County for the purpose of providing for the families of soldiers of

the United States killed or wounded within the county, and for other purposes, state that about $82,000 were assessed by us up to December 16, 1862; that of this amount $34,231.38 were collected, and have been distributed according to the orders issued under which we acted, and that consequently no money remains in the hands of Colonel Moberly assessed and collected by this Board.

We would further state that the claim of the widow of John Haley, a corporal of Company F, Ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia, said to have been killed in this county, was never presented to the committee until after the collection of the assessment had ceased by orders from department headquarters, on or about December, 1862.

There is a sufficient amount of money assessed out of which this claim, if properly substantiated, can be collected in a few days, if such collection should be authorized.

CHAS. A. WINSLOW.
JOHN H. BLUE.
JAMES M. DOUGLAS.
A. JOHNSON.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 25, 1864.

Col. J. P. SANDERSON, U. S. Army,
Provost-Marshal-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that in the case of Col. William E. Moberly I went to Jefferson City to see Mr. E. S. King. The only evidence he had in the case was as to the killing of Corporal Haley, Ninth Cavalry, Missouri State Militia. The funds collected in Chariton County have all been paid out in accordance with orders, and consequently no money remains either in the hands of Colonel Moberly or of any one else, out of which the claim of the widow of Haley can be made. A board of assessment was appointed in the county in the fall of 1862 by Brigadier-General Vaughan, to make, collect, and disburse an assessment on the disloyal citizens of the county for the benefit of the loyal ones. The Board assessed about $82,000, and collected and disbursed $34,231.38 in accordance with their orders. When the latter amount had been collected they were ordered from department headquarters to desist from further collection.

The collection of the assessment had ceased when the claim of the Widow Haley was presented. No special assessment had been made in her behalf, because her claim had not then ever been before the Board. Some of the funds collected were distributed by the Board as late as January last; the distribution was according to their discretion. The gentlemen composing the Board are all of high standing in the county. They were on the spot, and of all men they knew best which claims ought justly to be paid first, and I cannot doubt that their action has been as nearly just as such irregular matters ever are. At any rate, Colonel Moberly is not responsible for their action.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. JACOBSON,
Lieut. Col. and Insp., Prov. Mar. Gen.'s Department.

PILOT KNOB, *March* 19, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding District:

The following dispatch has just been received:

CENTREVILLE, MO., *March* 18, 1864.

COLONEL: I have just learned that a rebel force of 400 or 500 men passed near Colonel Dickens' farm, on Logan's Creek, 18 miles south of this place. The scout I sent out at the sending of the former dispatch has not yet returned.

BARTLETT,
Captain, Commanding Post.

Can I act according to my own discretion? My cavalry force is rather inadequate for such a number of men unless some of the outposts are called in—for instance, that at Farmington. Answer immediately.

JNO. N. HERDER,
Commanding Post.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 19, 1864.

Col. J. B. ROGERS,
Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

Centreville is threatened by quite a large gang of guerrillas. Keep your eyes open.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
March 19, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HERDER,
Commanding Post, Pilot Knob, Mo.:

Act from your own judgment and with promptness. The number of rebels is doubtless exaggerated much, but find the enemy and exterminate him.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, March 19, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram advising me that General Curtis gave information of an intended uprising in Jackson County. The troops are on the move to meet the rascals if they try it. The border is alive with persons of this character, and I have placed the troops in positions that will give them the command of the country at all times, and as they are constantly moving, will be able to learn if the enemy are moving in any direction.

I do not believe that there is any foundation for this report; and the part of it that recruiting is being done for the South in Platte County, and that they will concentrate in Jackson and move south in a body, is so different from their usual mode of operations that

it carries its own contradiction. We may look for Missouri rebels to come from the South when the leaves are out. There are no temptations for them to go in that direction, but should any go it will be in small bodies, not in force sufficient to attract attention. The commanding general may be assured that this command is on the alert.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General BROWN,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

The general commanding is of the opinion that no important or extensive movements of your troops are necessary to meet the disturbance of which I telegraphed you yesterday. He thinks you had better make all necessary dispositions to move with celerity and effect in case there should be any truth in the report.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 19, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report, in obedience to the orders of the commanding general indorsed on the inclosed communication* from Lieutenant Swap, assistant provost-marshal, to Brigadier-General Pile, that the situation of the three parties is similar to that of the same class of persons at numerous other places in this district, and the same reasons for their removal from Tipton apply with equal force to the other points. I estimate that this would take into Saint Louis about 2,000 decrepit men, women, and children, among whom the small-pox and venereal [diseases] prevail to a frightful extent. As soon as those that are now congregated at the posts and towns were removed their places would be filled by a new emigration from the country and the same necessity for their removal would follow. This would continue as long as there were any slaves left in the country. The plea that these parties desire to follow their husbands who have entered the service has no force or truth in it, as in most cases there are no binding marital relations which they recognize, and they have new wives and husbands with every change of the seasons.

The reports of Capt. B. H. Wilson, at Marshall; Capt. R. L. Ferguson, at Sedalia; and Hon. George R. Smith, in behalf of the municipal authorities of the latter place, on this subject, which have been forwarded to department headquarters, explain the situation of this class of persons at those points, and are, in their main features, applicable to those at all others. By the laws of this State the master is required to take care of his slaves, and the statement that they are driven from their homes may be true in some cases, though my investigations have shown such a state of facts in but a few instances, and they from the indolence and general worthlessness of the slaves.

*Not found.

As soon as the weather becomes warm they may be ordered away from the posts and towns, and when distributed about the country will be able to make a subsistence by their labor, which is much needed. Some of them may be sent to the western border, where they can join their friends who have escaped into Kansas, and by these means and by discouraging them from gathering about the villages and military posts, the evil will in a measure correct itself. It would be a blessing to the country to remove the negro families to Saint Louis, as requested by General Pile, but it would be a serious evil to the city, and would tend to the demoralization, disease, and death of the negro.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 19, 1864.

Hon. M. J. PAYNE,
Kansas City, Mo.:

MY DEAR PAYNE: I am in receipt of a letter from General Curtis, in which he replies to the one I read to you and Mr. Kearney, when in Kansas City:

> The matter at Olathe of which you speak has already come to my notice, and some change was made by sending another company with an officer of higher rank. The matter will be referred to General McKean, who now goes to that district command, and will be carefully corrected.

As this refers to the subject of the interruption of your trade with New Mexico, I quote the part of the letter that mentions it. You will observe that the general manifests a desire to correct the evil that was spoken of. The whole tone of the general's letter is very cordial, and manifests an earnest disposition to co-operate with me for the protection and peace of the border.

Let me know if anything is going wrong. Do not feel that little matters are of little consequence. The Scotch proverb, "Many mickles make a muckle," is truly applicable in border difficulties.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS,
Pleasant Hill, Mo., March 19, 1864—7 a. m.

Lieut. EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Kansas City, Mo.:

LIEUTENANT: Your dispatch informing me of contemplated outbreak in Platte and Jackson Counties was received this morning at 6.30 a. m. I had just received a dispatch from General Brown; have forwarded all the information to Colonel Ford by special messenger.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. ELMER,
Captain, Commanding Station, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

PAOLA, KANS., *March* 19, 1864.

OFFICER COMDG. COS. B AND H, ELEVENTH KANS. CAV.,
Gardner, Johnson County, Kans.:

Send one of your companies without delay to this place for temporary duty in this county.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, KANS., *March* 19, 1864.

Capt. J. L. THOMPSON,
Commanding, Olathe, Kans.:

Send immediately a detachment of your command (a full company if possible) out to the eastern border of Miami County for its protection. Coldwater Grove and Rockville require immediate attention. This service is only temporary. Further instructions will meet the commander at Coldwater Grove.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., March 19, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Aubrey, Johnson County, Kans.:

SIR: A detachment has been ordered from Olathe to the east border of Miami County. You will please send courier to deliver the inclosed dispatch to the commanding officer while en route. The detachment will co-operate in watching the country from the Border Ruffian Trail south. You will please put yourself in communication with the commander of the detachment so as to be able to co-operate in securing the safety of the country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., March 19, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Detach. en route from Olathe to East. Border Miami Co., Kans.:

SIR: The object of your expedition is to secure the country from a point on the old Border Ruffian Trail, south of Aubrey, to the south line (at least) of Miami County, in conjunction with a detachment already sent from here to Rockville. To this end you will select some convenient point between Rockville and Aubrey as your headquarters and patrol the country thoroughly between these points. Put yourself in communication with the commands at the points mentioned so as to be able to co-operate in protecting the inhabitants and be able to concentrate promptly if a necessity should arise.

You will please report any important information you may have direct to these headquarters, but you are to be considered for the present as a detachment from the post at Olathe.

By command of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

NEOSHO FALLS, *March* 19, 1864.

Colonel PHILLIPS:

I am very glad that you have permitted so many of the Seminole Indians to come and stay a few days with us and see their women and children, and they are now ready to return. I am very glad to learn through Long John, our principal governor, what you and our people have done to rid the nation of our enemies, and I feel that the country is quite clear and safe at this time. I am very glad that you and those under your command have been so energetic in scouring the country and assisting our people in subduing the enemy; and when we came here we had quite a noble band, but many of our braves, women, and children have died off, and I wish that you, colonel, would assist me in getting back to the nation what few there now remains here so soon as it is safe for us to return. I write this to you, colonel, because the news has come that our country is clear, and our women and children want to get back that they may raise some corn this year and be at their homes, but I have put a veto to them coming this time. I know that our great father, the President, is doing all things good for us, but we don't get acclimated and are dying off very fast, and for this reason I wish, as soon as you think the country is clear and safe for us, that you would let me know it, and I want you to write to me as soon as you can and let me know all about what you think. Another reason: I heard from the President, through my agent, that we were to move the last of April or the first of May, but we may have to stay longer, perhaps another year. But when I look and see the many deaths I fear that if we stay here much longer we shall all be dead. If we are not to move as soon as we expect I will send you a letter and let you know, and I want you should let some of our soldiers or enough come to guard us down. I just received a letter from Major Snow, and he says they could not go, from what he could learn, before June or next fall.

I want to say more about why they want to come. Since our governor came and told all he did about the country many of the women that had ponies to go were bound to pack and leave, and I thought it not best for them to go on; but few could have ponies to go with, and I put a stop to any going without the agent or his consent. We have not got ponies enough to move with, and if I find out that we can't go so soon as we want by the consent of the President I want you should have enough of the soldiers come to help us, as I know that they have got enough to help us down; but if there is too much danger you will let us know. From what Long John says, that if these people could go now they could get some fields to cultivate and raise corn, but I thought it best to put a stop to it at present. You need not think I will be a-pestering you for some little rations when I get down there, for I will look out for that and provide. I do believe that if you would permit us to have what help you could spare us to move, providing the President should not give any order, that

our agent would be obliged to come too, for he is our father and he would want to be with his children. I don't wish to steal away against the wish of the President; but if you could let those I ask come and help us it would be less expense on the Government, for it would save furnishing such a number of teams and wagons.

Colonel Phillips, you may think that if you help us to get down there that the soldiers will be of no account to you, but I am a strong lawmaker, and were you to give them a furlough to go and see their families, when their time to stay had expired I will send them back and you can have them do as you wish. I have not my life in my own hands, but a power greater than me overrules; and if I disappoint you then I will let you know. I acknowledge your superior foresight and knowledge, and you may know best what is for our good. Now, my dear friend and brother, I want you should look well at what I have written and consider it well, and see if I am not right, and return me an answer soon, very soon, and much oblige a friend.

PAS-CO-VA,
Seminole Chief, Indian Agent.

P. S.—Major Snow is at Leavenworth now to ascertain what is to be done.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I had the honor to inclose to you on the 15th instant copy of a dispatch and inclosure addressed to me by Governor Dallas, of Rupert's Land, having reference to the relations existing between our Government and the Dakota bands, and I beg leave now to inclose herewith my reply.*

Father Andre writes me under date of 26th ultimo, stating that he has had communication recently with the Yanktonais and Sisseton chiefs, who express a desire for peace but request time for further consultation among themselves, and mean time wish no steamers to ascend the Missouri lest some of their foolish young men should attack them. So soon as I can have time to make a translation of his dispatch and of the missives from some of the chiefs, which he incloses, I will forward it to department headquarters for your information.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General SULLY,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

DEAR GENERAL: I received your favor of 13th instant last evening. I will, in accordance with your suggestion, press matters forward as rapidly as possible, but I very much doubt whether it will be practicable for the force from this district to leave the depot on

*See p. 640.

the upper Minnesota River before the time heretofore fixed by us, to-wit, the 1st June, for last season I left Camp Pope on 16th June with the expedition under my lead, and we could barely subsist the animals on the grass to be found at that late period. But if the horses, equipments, arms, and accouterments for which requisitions have been made, and which are indispensable, shall arrive here in time, I will endeavor to anticipate the time fixed upon by a few days, and should that be practicable I will advise you at Sioux City, where I suppose you should hereafter be addressed. I cannot change my opinion relative to the expediency of a post at Devil's Lake, and cannot see how it can be established this year, but I will of course obey orders so far as it is possible. I have letters by way of Red River from several chiefs of the Yanktonais and Sissetons on the Missouri expressive of a desire for peace. Governor Dallas, of the Hudson Bay Company, has strongly advised them to that course. I write you again on that subject. Kind regards to the Messrs. Chouteau.

Respectfully and truly, yours,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: One hundred thousand rations, equal to full five days, are now on board the Meteor, and 600,000 more are loading on the Black Hawk, Luminary, and other boats. The Black Hawk is reported as ready to leave to-night; the Meteor and Luminary to-morrow afternoon.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 71. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., March* 20, 1864.

1. The Twentieth Regiment U. S. Colored Troops, Col. N. B. Bartram, just arrived from the North per steamer Ericsson, will proceed without delay to Port Hudson, and be reported for duty to Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, commanding the post. The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. ANDREWS, *Port Hudson:*

GENERAL: The Second Missouri (Colored) Regiment will remain at Port Hudson and report to you.

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 20, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM O. FISKE,
Donaldsonville:

COLONEL: If the steamer Sultana has not yet passed down order her to return to Port Hudson and there disembark the Second Missouri Colored Troops. Answer.

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you detail one company of not less than 40 men, from either the First or Second New Orleans Volunteers, as a guard to accompany him up the river. They will be reported to Capt. J. Schuyler Crosby, acting assistant adjutant-general, on board the steamer Black Hawk at the foot of Canal street, at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, with ten days' rations.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

A. DUER IRVING,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: Brig. Gen. C. P. Stone, chief of staff, directs that Lucas' brigade be ordered to report to Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith's command, Red River expedition, whose quarters are on the steamer Clara Bell at this levee, at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning, for special duty. You will please order for special duty a battery of artillery to accompany him. They will take two days' rations.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 20, 1864.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to the progress of the work on the fortifications now being constructed on this island: On the 18th instant two regiments from the First and two from the Second Brigade, First Division, reported at the second line of fortifications for duty. These regiments, the designation and

numbers of which I did not learn, as I had not yet a regularly organized system of reports, were worked by reliefs; and estimating their full strength present to be 800 men, would give 400 constantly employed. The rapidity with which they threw up the works and the progress made this day were very satisfactory.

On account of the wanton destruction of profiles and the pulling up of stakes, much labor has been necessary to re-run the lines, to lay out the works anew, and to construct profiles. I have depended mainly on the officers of the Second Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, to attend to this part of the work. Fortunately there was no delay occasioned to the working party by this destruction. The Second Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, were not employed on the works in the forenoon of this day, as an inspection had been ordered. They were employed in the afternoon as usual, 35 men on battery at north end of island, 93 men on Fort Esperanza, and 197 men on first line of field-works.

The works in first line are being pushed forward rapidly for the number of men engaged. The work on Fort Esperanza, I regret to say, does not progress so rapidly as I would desire. The cause of this delay is that I have been unable to procure a sufficient number of teams to draw the sods for revetments. I have had no teams for this purpose to-day. On the 19th instant the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Iowa Volunteer Infantry, from First Brigade, reported on right of second line for duty. The Twenty-second Iowa reported 12 officers and 275 men for duty; the Twenty-third Iowa 11 commissioned officers and 170 enlisted men. These regiments work by reliefs, one wing at the same time, and half of this day they were employed on center lunette; 500 men will complete this lunette in one day. The Thirty-fourth Iowa and One hundred and fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, Second Brigade, reported at left of second line; the Thirty-fourth 8 officers and 128 enlisted men, and the One hundred and fourteenth Ohio 7 commissioned officers and 200 enlisted men. These regiments worked all day, and by reliefs of one-half at the same time.

The total number of men, exclusive of those employed on sodding on this line, amounted to 773. The work on the left, as well as that on the right of the line, progresses rapidly. A detachment from the Thirty-fourth Iowa, consisting of 3 commissioned officers and 65 enlisted men, were engaged in sodding the redoubt on the extreme left; one face of the interior slope and nearly the whole of the exterior slope of the same face was revetted. Two commissioned officers and 40 enlisted men from the Twenty-third Iowa were employed on extreme right of the line, covering the lunette preparatory to revetting. On account of some misunderstanding in relation to teams, none of this work was sodded to-day. This detachment worked only half day.

I require some bread boxes, or shingles, which would be preferable, for pickets to hold the sods in place; also barrels to revet sally-ports. It is also necessary that I should have some more carpenter's tools. One level is required for each sodding party. These things I am not supplied with in sufficient numbers. With a force of 200 good men I can press the revetment of this entire line rapidly to completion. The line has been again run and the works staked out, and I will have by 12 o'clock to-day sufficient profiles set to work 3,000 men to advantage, with which force, had I tools enough for them, I could have this entire line ready to sod in two days. The Second Engineers

were employed only in the forenoon of this day, and in the following order: Seventy men on Fort Esperanza, 199 on first line of field-works, and 36 at battery on north end of island. No teams reported at Fort Esperanza to-day, causing much delay, as the sodding is now the principal part which has to be done. The battery will be completed at 12 o'clock to-morrow (Monday). I have to-day all the carpenters of the Second Engineers at work making profiles. Have sent 6 officers to lower line to set them up and attend to such other work as may be required to be done there in order to be ready to-morrow.

Have six teams drawing sods into Fort Esperanza to-day.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, March 20, 1864.

Respectfully submitted to headquarters Thirteenth Corps.

The work for Friday and half of Saturday has progressed very satisfactorily. It was not my intention to have worked to-day, being Sunday, but it appears the chief engineer did not understand it so; hence the difficulties of which he complains. I do not consider it advisable to push the work to that extreme rapidity of which Colonel Cobb speaks, as the troops require some training for other work; but the whole work will doubtless be satisfactorily completed, without overworking the men, in a very short time.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

LOUISVILLE, *March* 20, 1864.
(Received 5.34 p. m., 26th.)

General F. STEELE:

It is now too late to make preparations for the expedition which should have started on the 7th. I will give no orders for horses or mules until I know the cause of this delay. There should be no hesitation in seizing or impressing horses or mules wherever you can find them, when the prompt execution of military orders requires it.

W. T. SHERMAN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Pilot Knob, Mo., March 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General FISK,
Commanding Saint Louis District:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report:

There is no further information in regard to the rebel force below, or marching on Centreville. Reynolds' company (as reported to you by telegram yesterday) reached me, and I believe it to have been feigned, to have the military's attention directed far from this

field of plunder. This morning I am advised of Caledonia having been a place of prey, about 10 o'clock last night, to about 15 to 20 burglars. They are said to have stolen from $1,200 to $1,500 worth of store goods of all kinds, even thimbles and little children's shoes, in fact anything they laid their hands on. They seem to have come up from Black River, in the lower counties of this State, and are now returning with their booty, if not intercepted by some of my men. I think I am correctly informed as to their way of retreat and have taken measures to catch them if possible. I have sent this morning a detachment of 45 men to scout between here and Centreville, to find out about the report of yesterday, which I shall communicate to you as soon as I am in receipt of it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. N. HERDER,

Lieut. Col. First Infy., Missouri State Mil., Comdg. Post.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief:

Yours of the 12th instant, speaking of mine of the 28th ultimo as conveying "implied censures," which "fall on the President" and not on you, because I speak of words in the order creating this department as "entirely void of military meaning," is just received. I protest, general, that I did not so express myself. I said that the construction reported by General Thayer left these words "entirely void of military meaning;" but I have constantly insisted this is not a right military construction.

I did and do say that, with such a construction of the words "the military post of Fort Smith" as leaves only a stone inclosure in my command, without troops in it, surrounded by a town, troops, and progressing forts, all not belonging to the command of the inclosure, and all commanding it, then the 200 feet square so located has no military meaning or importance and should be eliminated from my order as worse than surplusage. In presenting these stubborn facts in my plain vernacular I mean neither disrespect nor "censures;" I go on the supposition they were not so understood, and suppose on proper presentation the ambiguity will be remedied.

I am not to be commander of Fort Smith in orders and have no power to command it by construction. That is the dilemma I desired might be removed. If I have not plainly presented the matter before have I done it now? If there is the slightest disrespect implied before I withdraw it now. I concur with you that the status of troops was fixed when the order was promulgated on the 1st January, and I have strictly complied with that idea, allowing no orders to issue when even doubts arose, because I had submitted the doubts to you and to the honorable Secretary who issued the order.

Troops that were in the Indian Territory, and therefore unquestionably in this department, on the 1st of January, have gone east into Arkansas for convenience of forage. I have not ordered these, but asked you by telegraph to have them directed to report to me, avoiding all possible complications. General Blunt telegraphs that the Eighteenth Iowa, Second Kansas Battery, Companies B, K, L,

and M of the Fourteenth Kansas, and Third Indian are thus situated in Arkansas now, that were within the Indian Territory then. You can order them; I cannot, and will not. I present the interests of my department earnestly and anxiously, but with no spirit of complaint or "censure." I do the best I can to carry out your purposes and orders with whatever force I have, but also present dangers that arise from shifts and changes incident to removals.

I am sure you will perceive the reasonable surprise which I expressed at finding on my return to these headquarters a construction given to the words "Fort Smith," and the order removing the Ninth Kansas, which strips me of all the efficient troops on the very troublesome border of my command. It was not so much who did it, or how it was done, that I cared for. It was and is the simple facts which I wished to present early and earnestly, so as they may be properly remedied before a renewal of raids may torture the people and disgrace the annals of history. I have presented the matters plainly and I think fully. I ought to do so feelingly, for I have seen and sorely felt the ravages that have been perpetrated in this department. I considered it my duty to you and to all that I should present all matters that seem to endanger my command, believing that you and the honorable Secretary would desire to know and remedy difficulties as soon and certainly as you could. With this view, in midwinter, and in face of some danger, I visited all the exposed and controverted points of my command, and I hope my personal observations enable me to present matters with more accuracy and force without imputations on you or others. I certainly desire to do so. Although others must, as you say, determine finally on a modification of orders relating to department lines, you cannot be insensible to the important influence you exert in securing changes. If you are, I am not, and I cannot therefore expect you to dismiss or defer the subject.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *March* 20, 1864.

Col. C. W. BLAIR,
Commanding, Fort Scott, Kans.:

If you have any detachment near the northeast corner of Bourbon County, the general commanding the district directs that you have it patrol up into Linn County as far as convenient for two or three days. There will be a detachment at Trading Post to-morrow evening (21st). By some accident your dispatch was not received till this evening.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PUEBLO, *March* 20, 1864.

Col. J. M. CHIVINGTON,
Commanding District of Colorado:

COLONEL: Having started for Fort Garland to inspect the troops at that post, I learned that the scurvy had broken out at Fort Lyon and that the command was in serious danger; and when at Hicklan's

Ranch, on the Greenhorn, I received a report of the inspection of the troops at that post, I concluded to first visit Fort Lyon and then if I had sufficient time to visit Fort Garland, which I am now about doing, and for which reason I will not be able probably to make my report as early in the month as usual. I therefore take this opportunity to inform you that the surgeon at Fort Lyon reports to me that there is not an officer or man at that post who is not affected with the scurvy, and that many of the cases are serious and need immediate attention.

As I cannot learn that there is a sufficient supply of vegetables, &c., anti-scorbutics, to be obtained this side of the divide, and as the danger of freezing in crossing the divide is so great, I would most respectfully suggest the removal of these troops to the Platte or that vicinity, and their places supplied by the troops now stationed at Camps Weld, Sanborn, and Collins. The surgeon at Camp Fillmore also stated that a large portion of Company L, First Colorado Cavalry, is also affected, many of them seriously.

Hoping, colonel, that this will meet your immediate consideration, I most respectfully remain, yours,

J. DOWNING,
Major First Colorado Cavalry and District Inspector.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
General-in-Chief, Army of the U. S., Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 6th ultimo, in relation to a movement of troops down the Rio Grande to co-operate with General Banks in demonstrations against Texas. There are some matters connected with such a movement from this quarter which it is proper should be considered. In the latter part of last December I received a letter from General Banks on this same subject, and wrote to him that it would be out of my power, for reasons assigned, to make any effective demonstration toward San Antonio from New Mexico. See copies of these two letters on the inclosed paper, marked A.*

About the same time when this correspondence was going on I received a letter from General Wright, commanding Department of the Pacific, that he would send through the desert via Arizona the seven companies of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, which have been recently raised, and I wrote to General West, commanding the District of Arizona, to make suitable provisions for those companies when they came into Western Arizona. Nearly a month before I had clearly pointed out to General West how to supply the troops in Western Arizona in case there should be failure in getting provisions from Fort Yuma. See the paper marked B.

How that officer obeyed these orders may be seen from the report of Inspector-General Nelson H. Davis, U. S. Army, also inclosed, marked C. It is unnecessary for me to comment on such a flagrant and criminal neglect of duty. The result has been, I have been obliged to send an express to General Wright to stop the three last companies

* See Banks to Carleton, November 5, 1863, and Carleton to Banks, December 25, 1863, Vol. XXVI, Part I, pp. 788, 879.

of cavalry at Drum Barracks, on the Pacific coast, until further advices. I was fearful, if they came forward now, that they would perish for want of food before they could reach the Rio Grande. I have sent some drafts on the East to Colonel Davis, and directed him to do his best to provide for the troops, and we are getting stores into Arizona from this side as fast as possible. See my letter to Colonel Davis, marked D. The lack of transportation is sorely felt. Generally we can hire citizen trains to help out in case of a sudden pressure, but at this season of the year the most of these are after goods in the States.

Unless I can have authority to draw on San Francisco to pay for supplies of flour, fresh meat, beans, and forage, to be bought in Sonora for the use of troops in Western Arizona, we will always be embarrassed in that distant and isolated region. I therefore beg that you will, at the earliest practicable moment, cause $100,000 to be placed in San Francisco to the credit of the chief quartermaster of this department, and the same sum to the credit of the chief commissary, to meet these pressing necessities.

To recur to the movement down the Rio Grande: I have sent an efficient officer, Capt. P. W. L. Plympton, U. S. Army, into Chihuahua to make inquiries about getting supplies of beef, flour, and corn for forage from that State, and to see if he can purchase some mules and other means of transportation.

We shall want $150,000 in coin for the quartermaster's department, and the same for the subsistence department, for this expedition, or in deposits in New York, Saint Louis, or San Francisco, on which my chief quartermaster and chief commissary can make drafts, payable in specie. This would not only be the most economical, but is essential to success. I shall ask the governor of Chihuahua for authority to pass through that State from El Paso to Paso del Norte. The wagon road from Fort Davis is now, from the three years' drought, quite, if not entirely, destitute of water. I have sent a party to see if this is so. The mule trail down on our side of the river passes over formidable hills and across deep cañons. This, of course, can be traveled by infantry, and by cavalry leading their horses, and the food and ammunition can be taken on pack-mules; but the General-in-Chief knows that, even for 1,000 men, unless when we get through we can buy supplies from Chihuahua, it will be very expensive. This trail is ordered to be explored and will be reported upon.

The first objective point must be to cut the road leading from Paso del Norte to San Antonio, and to hold it so as to prevent the introduction of supplies into Texas from Chihuahua by that channel of communication. I think that 800 or 1,000 men, to make a secret march and get a lodgment at Seaton's, opposite Paso del Norte, and there intrench, would hold that point against any force the rebels would be likely to detach to pass the desert from San Antonio. From this point our way would have to be felt toward Eagle Pass, where another road would be cut, leading toward Monclova, in Coahuila. I will not say anything about the lack of troops, or about the demands made upon me from Arizona for protection against Indians, or about the winding up of hostilities against the Navajoes, of whom I now have 6,000 prisoners, in round numbers, at the reservation and en route to it, which must for a time be guarded.

The General-in-Chief will have learned all these facts through the Adjutant-General's Office. Nor is it necessary to remind the General-in-Chief that Colonel Carson's regiment, Colonel Bowie's regiment,

Colonel Rigg's regiment, and five companies of the First Cavalry, California Volunteers, will be mustered out of service in July, August, September, and October of this year. I have already written twice on the subject of offering large bounties to the California troops to induce them to stay, but have had no reply to my letters. Even when the time was extended to the 1st instant to re-enlist men as veterans the order only came to these headquarters but a few days before the time expired. If immediate action should be had on this matter doubtless the majority of the California troops could be got to remain, and they have learned this country and are worth three times their numbers of any strangers who might be sent to take their places. I beg most earnestly that this may be seriously considered.

You may rely upon it, general, I will do the best I can to carry out your orders in all things. I think, however, that a movement such as I could make from this direction toward Texas will not have an effect commensurate with the cost, and that if I can block the road from Paso del Norte it will be as much as can prudently be done, having reference to demands made for troops in other parts of this extended department. To do this it is a *sine qua non* that I have the $300,000 in specie, or its equivalent, as above named, with which to buy food and forage in Chihuahua, and that some arrangements be made to secure the services of the troops whose time is about to expire, for to go to the expense of taking ground and then for want of men to give it up again would not be wise. I state the things as they are. If you were here upon the ground you would see embarrassments about which it would be tedious for you to read. I will do my best.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosures.]

B.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., December 2, 1863.

Brig. Gen. JOSEPH R. WEST,
U. S. Vols., Comdg. Dist. of Arizona, Mesilla, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I have seen your estimates for subsistence stores for Tucson and Fort Bowie for six months, commencing on the 1st proximo. The chief quartermaster has written to Captain Archer about the transportation of supplies from Fort Yuma. If your arrangements shall be made to transport your supplies for the two posts named from Fort Yuma, you yourself will be able to determine whether you can have from that point supplies brought forward in time and in sufficient quantity for the wants of the garrisons of those posts. If these arrangements cannot be made, then you will make others to forward all necessary subsistence stores for these two posts from Las Cruces and Fort Craig. An abundance will be at Fort Craig to supply your whole district in case it shall so happen that you are delayed in getting subsistence stores from Fort Yuma, so that the whole matter can be determined by yourself. See my letter to you

on this subject, dated the 3d of last August. The main thing to be kept in view is not to have your supplies run so low as to have risk of suffering, or even of discomfort, at your different posts. You know now, as you have been informed before, just where your subsistence stores are to come from, and if you do not get them to your troops by the time they are needed the responsibility can but rest upon yourself. Your requisitions have been approved, and, under the above understanding, you can send to Fort Craig for what you want.

I am, general, respectfully,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

NOTE.—Your commissary has written to the chief commissary in relation to supplies for Fort Bowie and Tucson, "In the absence of any official information on the subject, I am desirous to know how these stores are furnished." If you had shown to your chief commissary my letter of the 3d of August of this year, he would have been well informed on these points.

J. H. C.

C.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPT., NEW MEXICO,
Tucson, Ariz. Ter., March 1, 1864.

General JAMES H. CARLETON,
Comdg. Dept. of New Mexico, Santa Fé, N. Mex.:

GENERAL: I arrived here on the 24th ultimo, and have inspected the troops, unserviceable property, and partially the records and papers and quartermaster's and subsistence departments at this post. The infantry were in excellent order, the cavalry (Company G) in fair order, with their horses (California) in quite good condition. I find the condition of this depot with regard to supplies *bad, very bad;* there is no pork, bacon, fresh beef, flour only sufficient for about twenty days, and grain only for a few days, and dependent for this upon the supplies of the Pima Indians, which are about exhausted; and not one dollar of public funds on hand for the depot.

Lieut. J. H. Toole, the depot quartermaster and commissary, recently returned from Fort Yuma, and reports no subsistence stores there for this post, with no prospects of any soon arriving there for this district; that the Colorado River was so low that the shipment of stores via it was difficult and slow. Mr. Ochoa, who, with his train and a Government one from this post, left some ten days afterward, loaded with clothing, camp and garrison equipage (arrived here two days since), reports to the same effect. The steamers on the river take up only 25 to 30 tons of freight, and are some two weeks making the trip. The condition of the Colorado River is reported such that it is doubtful if stores can be shipped via it to Yuma in any reasonable time, *i. e.*, to supply this district.

Inclosed please find copies of letters of Colonel Babbitt and Captain Kellogg, dated, respectively, the 6th and 2d of last January, relative to supplies for this depot and their transportation. Colonel Coult informs me that the estimates for subsistence stores for this district left here on the 5th of January last for California. I can find no copy of this estimate, but am told it was for 600 men for six

months. The estimate for this depot, it appears, was made by Lieut. G. C. Smith, acting depot commissary, October 31, 1863, and for 65,000 rations, less amount on hand January 1, 1864, which made the amount required to be supplied 12,000 rations of pork, 50,000 rations of fresh beef, 54,091 rations of flour, &c.

This estimate, as I understand, was consolidated with others for the District of Arizona, and embraced in the one which left here on January 5, 1864.

The condition of the supplies here may, I think, be attributed to three causes: First, an unexpected issue thereof to transient troops and trains; second, delay in the transmission and approval of estimates; and, third, neglect in anticipating the wants of the service, and want of experience in the duties of depot quartermaster and commissary. It was unfortunate that Lieutenant Toole was relieved as depot quartermaster and commissary here, and kept away so long. The difficulties of procuring supplies for the Government at this place are due mainly to the following-named causes, to wit: The want of coin for disbursements, which is the currency on the Pacific coast, and in Sonora particularly, whence supplies mostly come which are purchased; the scarcity of supplies of all descriptions, caused by drought, Indian ravages, and failure to cultivate the soil by the people for fear of Indian depredations; an increased demand for supplies, caused by people who have come and are coming to Arizona to work the mines or to settle in the country. Add to the above the great distance supplies have to be hauled, and the few responsible persons here who can furnish them to the United States. Prices are high and are increasing. The crop the past year was a short one. Cattle in Sonora and Southern California are reported very poor, and dying in large numbers from the drought.

With an imperfect knowledge of what has been done to secure supplies for this district, and having been placed by your instructions and the request of Colonel Bowie in a situation of much responsibility, and finding myself surrounded by circumstances which were not anticipated by you, and which materially complicate this responsibility, I shall do what I think the necessities of the case and the interests of the public service require, and in which I believe I am sustained by your written and verbal instructions to me and by existing department orders. Supplies must be had for the military posts in Western Arizona, or the troops must be ordered away; the latter, I take it, is not desired by you or contemplated. It therefore is resolved into the question of procuring adequate supplies in seasonable time and the best means to secure this end.

It is reported there was but little flour and but one-half barrel of pork on hand at Fort Yuma, from which it seems the supply there was less than Captain Kellogg supposed. My letters to Colonel Coult and Lieutenant Toole, copies of which are herewith inclosed, will explain my action for supplying the immediate wants here for grain. Trains on the road must have grain. Lieutenant Toole makes a contract for twelve months' fresh beef, delivered on the block, 13½ cents per pound, the contractor paying the excess of price paid by the commissary above the contract until he can commence filling the same. He will also relieve Lieutenant Smith as post quartermaster and commissary. Flour can be had for 13½ cents per pound, but it is not superfine and has bran in it; or 14 cents for superfine, taking 15,000 pounds per month for six months.

Any trains arriving here from the Rio Grande not loaded had better load lightly with flour for this post and Fort Bowie. I await the arrival of the express from Fort Yuma, due to-morrow, for information with regard to the subsistence stores from California. If they are not already shipped to Fort Yuma, and it is not too late to change, I shall cause a contract to be made with Mr. John Capron to transport the stores here from Guaymas (360 miles), who will take them at the ship's side in the harbor from the block and tackle, and give ample security in San Francisco for the stores and their delivery after thus receiving them, which he will be ready to do as soon as they arrive, and have them here in time, if Government transportation does not too long delay, at 7 cents per pound, payable in gold in San Francisco. This is the cheapest transit for the stores, and the only one which can, I think, secure their delivery in time for our wants.

If this arrangement is made I shall send a special express to California and a deputation to Pesquiera, the governor of Sonora. The efficiency and interests of the military service in this district and the Department of New Mexico demand, in my judgment, that all estimates for funds and supplies should be made and furnished directly to and from the chiefs of the respective departments at department headquarters for all military posts and depots. The condition of things in Arizona is fast approaching those existing in California in 1849 and 1850 with regard to the prices of labor and supplies. The reports of the rich yields of the mines create panics among the people and visions of wealth easily attainable.

Clerks, mechanics, laborers in the employ of the Government here are offered in gold more than they now receive in greenbacks, and, of course, are unwilling to remain. In view of this state of things it is absolutely necessary that the depot quartermaster at this place should have authority to exercise a discretion as to the wages the interests of the public service will justify to be paid Government employés. This authority I have given him until your action can be had in this matter. A copy of my letter to him on this subject is herewith inclosed.

Funds are needed without delay for this depot, and in the absence of coin there should be deposited to the credit of the quartermaster in San Francisco $50,000. Checks on San Francisco are better at this post than our currency, and can be negotiated readily for currency or coin.

General, my letter is long, but its subject-matter is important to your department and to the interest of the general Government.

MARCH 4.

Express from Fort Yuma arrived to-day. Nothing received showing whether the subsistence stores have been shipped.

I send you copies of orders relative to the cavalry ordered here and indorsement on General West's letter. I propose giving directions to send one company of cavalry to Tubac or Reventon. I think it advisable to send the troops away from this town, unless sufficient to protect the depot, should it remain here. Copies of communications to Colonel Babbitt, &c., will explain further my action.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. H. DAVIS,

Assistant Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

D.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 11, 1864—9 p. m.

Lieut. Col. NELSON H. DAVIS, U. S. Army,
Assistant Inspector-General, Tucson, Ariz. Ter.:

COLONEL: Your letter of the 1st instant has just come to hand. I am much concerned at the condition of affairs in Western Arizona. This I can see you must do at once: Send an express and turn back, or stop at Drum Barracks, the three last companies of the First Cavalry to await orders at that point. They cannot come forward to starve on the desert or at Tucson. As soon as we can get supplies they can be sent for, if necessary, to come by the shorter (the Whipple) route. This will relieve you of some embarrassment. In another letter written to-day you will see what I will try to have done about funds. Mean time, as soon as possible, you shall have some money from here. Your acts have all been judicious and are approved. If you cannot overcome the dilemma of supplies, want of coin, want of credit, &c., the troops must come away; there is no help for it, both from Tucson and Fort Whipple. Fort Whipple must be at an accessible point. It must be supplied from Tucson or via Fort Mojave, or you must reduce the garrison at once to a single company and get all the rest away. I cannot help much here, except with money, until we get supplies from the States. If the troops can get bread, meat, and salt, they must hold on. I will send you some sugar and coffee by Cremony. By the next mail your communication will be fully considered. Mean time send the troops in if you can do no better.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. CARLETON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, and in reply to transmit a copy of my instructions to Generals Sully and Sibley concerning operations in the Indian country during the coming season.* From these instructions you will perceive that General Sully is directed to establish a post, if possible, this season on the Yellowstone River, at or near the trading post of Fort Alexander, which is between 20 and 30 miles below the mouth of Big Horn. Although the Yellowstone is sometimes navigable above Fort Alexander, yet that post may be considered the head of practicable navigation. In relation to the post which you suggest on Powder River, I shall write General Sully, but I think it doubtful, unless circumstances are more favorable than can now be reasonably expected, whether it will be possible this season to establish such a post and arrange for its supply with the means in this department.

All information and every indication from the upper plains render it almost certain that the powerful band of Yanktonais and other bands of Dakota Sioux have effected a combination with the Uncpapa, Blackfeet, Sans Arcs, and other smaller bands of Teton

*Of March 15; see p. 622.

Sioux south of the Missouri River, and will, in all likelihood, concentrate on the upper Missouri, somewhere above the mouth of Grand River, to obstruct navigation and prevent the passage of emigrants up the river or across the plains. This information reaches me from several directions, and is as reliable as information concerning Indians can possibly be. There is little doubt that such is now the intention of these bands. Sully, re-enforced with all the available cavalry from Minnesota, which will join him at Bordache Creek, on the Missouri, as early as possible in the spring, will move up the Missouri with about 2,600 men to attack these bands.

If they carry out their purpose, to unite on the river and give battle, his campaign will soon be brought to a successful termination, and he can then make all desirable arrangements to assure the safety of travel. If, however, the Indians fail to unite, General Sully will divide his command and pursue the detached bands to the interior and endeavor either to force a battle or make a satisfactory peace. In any event a portion of his command will traverse nearly the region you suggest in the course of the summer, *i. e.*, from Fort Pierre, by way of the Black Hills and the Yellowstone, to the upper Missouri. The number of warriors which the bands I have enumerated can readily assemble on the upper Missouri does not fall short of 5,000, so that until it is ascertained whether this concentration is made I cannot divide Sully's force, nor can any portion of that force escort emigrant trains without being entirely withdrawn from Indian operations.

As regards the emigration by way of Laramie, I would suggest that it is far more convenient to send an escort with them from that post than from any available force in this department.

I send you inclosed, also, a printed notice which I have published to emigrants.* It points out to them all that is necessary to assure a safe journey. If they neglect the advice given, and which every man familiar with Indians and prairie travel will repeat to them, they surely cannot complain. I need not say that I shall do all I possibly can with the means at my command to assure safety of travel over the plains; but in order to effect this the power of the hostile Indians must first be broken. A reference to my instructions to Generals Sully and Sibley will acquaint you with all the details of proposed operations.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Off Alexandria, La., March 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, &c., Alexandria:

GENERAL: In the midchannel there is exactly 6 feet and 1 inch, while over the rocks there is only 3 feet. A powerful light-draught steamer will be required to pass over, as in case she was swung round by the current (6 miles per hour) against the rocks she would be lost.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

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*Of March 14; see p. 608.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *March* 21, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, New Orleans, La.:

COLONEL: I take advantage of a dispatch-boat to write you. I have not as yet been able to do anything except to secure warehouses in anticipation of the arrival of stores. General Stone thinks about half forage for 15,000 animals should be sent up. General Lee has arrived with his whole cavalry force and is out to-day with his command on a reconnaissance. There is scarcely a wagon or a horse to be found about this town, and I shall have to rely upon the division train to haul stores from the landing to the warehouses. I have to request you to please send up some clerks if you can procure any, as I have none; also a good wagon-master and carpenter.

The levee is very bad for landing stores, and it will take a large force of laborers to put the forage onto the bluff. The contrabands fit for any service whatever are being mustered into service as soldiers, so that I shall have to take the old men and boys. I can find out nothing more about the falls, but think that several large cables should be sent up. General Smith is confident that he can go over without the hawsers, but I doubt it very much. I inclose a list of blanks and stationery that I desire sent up by first steamer, as I am writing on the last sheet of paper and there is none to be procured here. Colonel Sargent was shot through the leg to-day in a skirmish and has just been brought in.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. N. WELCH,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., March* 21, 1864.

1. The Second Missouri Colored Regiment will remain at Port Hudson, and report to Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, commanding that post.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 21, 1864.

Colonel JONES,
Twenty-fifth Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, Franklin, La.:

COLONEL: You will immediately evacuate Franklin, after removing all the public property, and proceed by steamer to Brashear City, reporting on your arrival to the commanding officer. Your regiment will furnish detail for labor on the fortifications at Brashear City, on the requisition of Col. Charles L. Norton, Fourth Engineer Regiment, Corps d'Afrique.

By order of Major-General Banks:

[JAS. GRANT WILSON,]
Colonel and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 21. } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *Bayou Courtableau, La., March* 21, 1864.

This command will move to-morow morning at 6 o'clock precisely, in the order previously indicated.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Red River Expedition:

GENERAL: I have just been informed that the rebels have a depot of corn, about 15,000 barrels, at Carroll Jones' place, about 12 miles from James' Store, on the road to Burr's Ferry. This should be secured.

There is a second commissary depot on the same road, about 15 to 18 miles beyond Jones', of about 1,000 to 1,200 barrels. There is a third on the same road, about 15 miles farther on, at the place of Mr. West. The last two are too distant for present work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS RED RIVER EXPEDITION,
Alexandria, La., March 21, 1864.

General C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I will send an express to General Mower, notifying him of the fact, and with instructions to send forward the cavalry, if safe, to the front to secure the corn.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS RED RIVER EXPEDITION,
On Steamer Clara Bell, off Alexandria, La., March 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. A. MOWER,
Commanding in the Field:

GENERAL: You will return with your command to the boats, bringing everything with you, as soon as practicable. In case you are so situated as to render your withdrawal hazardous, inform me at once, and exactly where you are to be found. If you have reached the dam, would it not be better to return by the river road?

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS RED RIVER EXPEDITION,
On Steamer Clara Bell, Alexandria, La., March 21, 1864.

Col. N. A. M. DUDLEY,
Comdg. Fourth Brig., Cav. Div., Dept. of the Gulf:

COLONEL: I have sent orders to General Mower to return to his boats. You will order the return of all your cavalry, they accompanying the column of General Mower, or, if the general has made the entire circuit of the bayou, he will probably return by the river road and take with him that portion of the cavalry that has been ordered to report to him. In that case you will order the return of that portion placed out as pickets by yourself on the bayou.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

MARCH 21, 1864—9 p. m.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: The man at whose house I am staying (Mr. Biossat) is a steam-boat captain. He knows this river thoroughly, and came down from Shreveport on the last boat which came down. He seems to be quite acquainted with the surroundings of Shreveport and the nature of its defenses. If you desire to see him I will bring him down in the morning. Do you get any further intelligence from the front? If you deem it best, I think I can safely go to the front in the morning. I will call early.

Yours, respectfully,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

BROWNSVILLE, ARK., *March* 21, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: Captain Miller, commanding detachment at Austin, sent in a courier last night, stating that squads from McRae's command were in the neighborhood of Austin, arresting Union men and stealing horses, and requesting me to ask Colonel Geiger, of the Eighth Missouri Cavalry, to send a party to that place. Captain Miller's dispatch was sent to Colonel Geiger, who replied by telegraph that he would send a scout. It will be impossible for infantry to protect the loyal citizens of that section. I therefore respectfully request that a detachment of cavalry be sent either to relieve Captain Miller or report to him for duty.

HOMER THRALL,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. 2D DIV., 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
March 21, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding.

The application of Lieutenant-Colonel Thrall is approved and recommended.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 21, 1864.
(Received 12.15 a. m., 22d.)

His Excellency A. LINCOLN,
President United States:

It is important that I should have at least one good mounted regiment from some State east, but, if possible, not contiguous to this, for North Missouri. It ought to be sent at once. I hope all the policy submitted to the War Department in a letter a few days since will be approved. All my movements await action on that. I telegraph you because the matter must be up about this time, and would like you to know it.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANS., *March* 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

In compliance with telegraph order from Secretary of War, I report to you for assignment to duty.

THOS. EWING, JR.,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS EWING, Jr.,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Come to Saint Louis with your staff, &c., for duty.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, March 21, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HERDER,
Pilot Knob, Mo.:

Re-enforce Captain Leeper with the men he asks for, and hold him to his word to keep Southeast Missouri clean of guerrillas and thieves.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, March 21, 1864.

Capt. W. T. LEEPER,
Patterson, Mo.:

I have ordered Colonel Herder to double your force, as suggested by yourself, and then hold you responsible for the good order of Southeast Missouri.

CLINTON B. FISK,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY M, FIRST CAVALRY, M. S. M.,
Hall's Mill, March 21, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
First Cav., M. S. M., Comdg. 3d Sub-Dist.,
Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report to you that on last Saturday morning, about 6 a. m., I left my company headquarters with what available force I had, numbering 25 (being all I had in camp but a small guard, in accordance with Special Orders, No. 64, dated headquarters Third Sub-District, Warrensburg, Mo., March 18, 1864), and arrived in Greenton about 10 a. m., and after remaining at the town a short time we scouted the country generally, and up to 4 p. m. I had not been able to hear anything from Major Mullins; after which I moved my command into Texas Prairie, and scouted that most thoroughly, and still could learn nothing of Major Mullins.

I proceeded west to near the Jackson County line, and camped for the night in 1½ miles of the bridge on the Big Sni, about 7 miles from Napoleon, in Jackson County, Mo. On Sunday morning I scouted the Texas Prairie, and returned to Greenton Valley and made diligent inquiry for the major and could not hear or learn anything of his whereabouts.

I traversed the entire length, or nearly so, of the Greenton Valley, and likewise of Texas Prairie. I found no friends and no rebels in arms, and I did not know what to do, only to return to camp and await further orders, as I had hunted diligently two days for the officer to whom I was to report for duty and was unable to find him or his command.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES D. EADS,
Capt. Co. M, First Cavalry, Missouri State Mil.

HDQRS. COMPANY M, FIRST CAVALRY, M. S. M.,
Hall's Mill, Mo., March 21, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
First Cavalry, M. S. M., Comdg. 3d Sub-Dist., Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I have had out fourteen scouts and one escort to Warrensburg, with wagons for rations, since my last report on the 10th instant. We have scouted over the north part of Johnson County, Greenton Valley, and Texas Prairie, in La Fayette County, and traveled in the aggregate 3,235 miles, making it equal to about 42 miles per day for the whole company. I find several old camps where bushwhackers have been, and some late camp signs, but all of them are small, not more than from 3 to 7 at any one place. We judge the number by the way they feed their horses and the signs they make.

I do not think there is any large body of bushwhackers in this part of the country, but I feel very confident that there are several small squads which pass through frequently and perhaps stop a short time in the brush on Black Water. We have not been close enough to any bushwhackers to fire upon them, nor do we know certainly that the men have seen any since they have been stationed here. The country over which we travel is very quiet at this time and the

people all appear to be preparing to go to work with a view of raising a crop. We have been able to procure full rations of corn and hay for our horses up to this time.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES D. EADS,
Capt. Co. M, First Cavalry, Missouri State Mil.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 21, 1864.

Maj. R. K. HART, *Yellville, Ark.:*

MAJOR: Your communications have all been duly received and considered. I am under obligations to you for prompt and full information of the enemy's plans and movements. The forces at and in the vicinity of Yellville now will be able to fight a good battle, working together, and make a destructive affair of it to the enemy. More of the Second Arkansas troops will be in the vicinity very soon. Exhibit this to Colonel McMahan, and I desire that he will send me at the earliest opportunity the number of troops at and in the vicinity of Yellville and the number of rations on hand, &c.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, *Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March* 21, 1864.

I. Commanders of districts and their subordinates will not inaugurate or send out military expeditions without orders from these headquarters, but the movement of troops within their own proper neighborhood should be frequent and always reported through the proper district to department headquarters, so as to give due credit for good or bad behavior of commands and preserve the history of the service. It is also expected that commanders of troops will attack or intercept foes when on a raid or otherwise they pass near or menace the vicinity.

II. Commanders of regiments will immediately make out and forward to these headquarters a list of all persons belonging to their respective regiments who are detailed on recruiting service, with length of time each one has been on such service and number of recruits obtained, if known, where stationed, and the propriety or otherwise of his return to duty with his command.

III. The following instructions, having been received at these headquarters, are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 16, 1864.

Major-General CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

So much of paragraph V of General Orders, No. 376, of 1863, from this office, as orders the assignment of men not re-enlisting as veteran volunteers to duty in other companies and regiments until the expiration of their term of service, is revoked, and all enlisted men assigned or transferred to other companies or regiments under this provision will be returned to their original company or regiment at once, if in the field; or in case the regiment is on furlough, as soon as it returns.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

IV. Some commanders of this department have failed to comply with the provisions of General Orders, No. 6, from these headquarters. Strict and immediate compliance with that order is enjoined.

V. The following officers are announced on the staff of the major-general commanding:

Maj. F. E. Hunt, paymaster, U. S. Army, chief paymaster.

Maj. C. S. Charlot, assistant adjutant-general.

VI. At the request of Maj. Gen. W. S. Rosecrans, Brigadier-General Ewing, U. S. Volunteers, is relieved from duty in this department, and will report at department headquarters, Saint Louis, Mo.

VII. All of this department lying north of the 40th degree of north latitude is placed in the District of Nebraska.

VIII. Any person having signed enlistment papers and taken the enlistment oath is a soldier, and can only be discharged according to regulations and general orders. Any officer inducing or allowing such a person to enlist again brings himself within the provisions and penalties of the Twenty-second Article of War.

By command of Major-General Curtis:

JOHN WILLANS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith Ark., March 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: I have reliable information that Quantrill is at Sherman, Grayson County, Tex. Todd and Si. Gordon are with him; also about 100 of his original bandits. He (Quantrill) has been several times ordered by Henry E. McCulloch (commanding Confederate troops in Northwestern Texas) to report with his men to Shelby, which he refuses to do, and declares that he will operate independently. He contemplates a movement north into Kansas and Missouri as soon as there is sufficient grass to subsist his animals. He will probably augment his force by recruiting in Texas. It is not improbable that he will cross the Arkansas River west of Fort Gibson and enter Southwestern Kansas. Unless I have mounted force at my command it will be impossible for me to intercept him, yet I will endeavor to watch his movements and keep you advised by telegraph to enable you to meet him at any point he may attempt to enter Kansas.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *March* 21, 1864.

Col. C. R. JENNISON,
Fifteenth Kansas Vol. Cav., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

Company F, Fifteenth Kansas, has been ordered from Topeka to Olathe.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, March 21, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Company C, Fifteenth Kansas Vol. Cav., Paola, Kans.:

SIR: The general commanding the district directs that you proceed with your command immediately to the eastern border of Miami County, and that you take post at some convenient point and patrol the country as far south as Trading Post, and at least as far north as West Point road. You will keep in communication with the detachment at Coldwater Grove.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, March 21, 1864.

Lieut. JOHN MURPHY,
Co. B, 15th Regt. Kans. Cav., Comdg. Detach.,
Cold Springs, Kans.:

LIEUTENANT:

* * * * * * *

Your dispatch of this morning is received. I send you by return of messenger the paper and envelopes required. The general commanding the district directs me to say that you will not go into Missouri, except upon express orders from these headquarters or upon the request of the commanding officer of some post in Missouri opposite you for assistance in case of emergency, unless you are in close pursuit of the enemy. In such an event you are authorized to disregard lines and follow them into Missouri, reporting the fact at once to these headquarters and to the nearest post in Missouri to you. Report any important information immediately to these headquarters. Company C, Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, will be at Rockville by noon to-day.

Yours, very respectfully,

GEORGE S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NEBRASKA,
Omaha, Nebr. Ter., March 21, 1864.

Governor A. SAUNDERS,
Governor of Nebraska Territory:

SIR: In reply to the communication of E. McCracken, of Nebraska City, referred by you to these headquarters, I have the honor to state that, on my way to assume command here, I deemed it advisable to, and with the means at my command did, inform myself as to the condition of affairs in the southern portion of this district. The information I obtained from highly respectable citizens of that vicinity, and of the most undoubted loyalty, induced me to form very different opinions from those expressed by Mr. McCracken in his communication. These opinions were confirmed by the reports of the military officers stationed in the southern part of the district.

I am satisfied that the civil authority is inadequate for the proper punishment of the men now being tried by the military commission, and I am also convinced that unless these lawless individuals are restrained and controlled by adequate military authority, that the consequences to the people of the section in which they have operated will be disastrous in the extreme. These convictions are forced upon me after a careful examination into all the facts in the matter. The action of the military commander who preceded me meets with my hearty approval. I need not assure your excellency that I have no desire to interfere with the civil authorities in the least degree, outside of the instructions of my superior officer, and I am satisfied that the general commanding the department has no such desire or instructions. I am exceedingly anxious that the civil and military authorities should work harmoniously here and universally aid each other in the suppression of outrages and disgraceful crimes. I shall be most happy at all times to receive suggestions from your excellency touching the condition of affairs in this district.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have ordered Major Hatch to evacuate the post of Pembina as soon as practicable, and with his command to repair to Fort Abercrombie and relieve the garrison, composed of companies of the Eighth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers, preparatory to the concentration of that regiment for other service. I have directed the movement to take place so that Major Hatch's battalion can reach Abercrombie on or before 20th April.

Two companies of the battalion will be employed during the summer in patrolling the country along the Red River, so as to guard that line of communication from interruption by the savages. I have telegraphed to you this morning that the superintendent of recruiting has received instructions to order Brackett's Minnesota battalion, now at Fort Snelling, to report to you, and asking you to telegraph orders with regard to them.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 21, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel AVERILL,
Superintendent of Recruiting, Present:

COLONEL: The following is copy of telegram just received from Major-General Pope, in reply to my dispatch informing him that

you had been instructed by the War Department to order Brackett's Minnesota battalion to report to him, to wit:

MILWAUKEE, *March* 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General SIBLEY:

Brackett's battalion will be wanted early for the Indian campaign; mean time dispose of them as in your judgment seems best.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

In accordance with the foregoing you will please order Major Brackett to report at these headquarters, to the brigadier-general commanding, for duty.

By command of Brigadier-General Sibley:

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. C. OLIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 21, 1864.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,
Department of the Northwest:

SIR: I have understood that it is intended to ship up the river this spring the annuity goods to the upper Sioux Indians. I would suggest the propriety of not sending their goods higher up than Fort Pierre, and not distributing them till the troops get through with fighting these Indians.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, March 25, 1864.

Respectfully referred, through Major-General Halleck, for the action of the Secretary of War.

It seems but reasonable that the Indian Department should refrain from supplying the Indians with ammunition, clothing, provisions, &c., until after the troops shall have encountered them, and rendered it certain that the Indians will keep the peace, and not use the supplies furnished them to murder white emigrants or settlers. Of course the Indians, however hostile, will come in peaceably to get supplies they need so much, but it is not necessary to say that it would hardly be judicious to supply them until it is certain that the stores will not be used for hostile purposes. I invite the attention of the Secretary of War to my letter to him of February 6, in relation to Indian policy.

I shall have small hope of a successful result to operations against Indians this summer unless the military are left to deal with the Indians exclusively. I shall not permit any sort of interference or interposition from Indian agents until this campaign is over, unless I receive contrary orders from proper authority.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 22, 1864.

Major-General BANKS,
Commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

The rebels came within 7 miles last night, burning cotton and forage. A reconnaissance in force of 3,000 infantry, a brigade of cavalry, and two batteries started this morning up the Rapides Bayou, General Mower commanding. They found the enemy 10 miles out and skirmished, driving the enemy before them. General Mower reported to General Smith, at 2 p. m., the enemy in force in front with infantry, artillery, and cavalry, and asked for more force. General Smith is sending forward another division of infantry and two regiments more of General Lee's cavalry. It is now 3.30 p. m., and I have no further information. My impression is that the force in front of Mower consists of Green's cavalry and Polignac's infantry and artillery. Dudley's brigade, which was guarding the north of the town, has already re-enforced Mower with a portion of his command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

P. S.—Colonel Sargent, who accompanied the force, was wounded in the thigh. It is a flesh wound, but a severe one—not dangerous.
C. P. S.

(Copy sent by telegraph from Port Hudson.)

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

The reconnaissance under General Mower pushed out 21 miles on the Bayou Rapides road to Natchitoches, met the enemy in some force, turned his flank, and captured 4 pieces of artillery with their caissons, some prisoners, and a large number of horses and mules. He learns that Walker is within 6 miles of the point he reached, and Taylor within 12 miles; force not known. Our scouts up the Red River road yesterday captured 6 of the Second Louisiana Cavalry. The enemy have corn depots established every 15 miles on the road from Cotile Bayou to Burr's Ferry across the Sabine. This can only mean one of two things, taken in connection with their making a stand yesterday; either they are expecting succor from Magruder, which is reported, and are desirous of covering the road prepared for him, or Walker and Taylor intend to retreat by the short line to Texas.

I would earnestly advise that Franklin should immediately diverge to his left, and occupy a point near where the skirmish of last night took place, to enable the cavalry to make a vigorous and thorough pursuit in case of the retreat of the enemy, and to take Magruder in detail should he advance. I can see no advantage in bringing Franklin to this town. The other disposition of his force would give great immediate advantage, and place him 20 miles on the line to your

present objective point. We have had very severe weather, rain, hail, and cold, for forty-eight hours past. It is now clearing, but still cold. The river is rising, and there is now a depth of 7 feet on the rapids.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy sent by telegraph from Port Hudson.)

ALEXANDRIA, *March* 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. N. P. BANKS,
Comdg. Department of the Gulf, New Orleans:

The number of prisoners reported as captured last night with the artillery is 210. all of the Second Louisiana Cavalry.

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

(Copy sent by telegraph from Port Hudson.)

[MARCH 22. 1864.—For General Orders, No. 38, headquarters Department of the Gulf, in reference to the education of freedmen, see Series III.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 73. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, La., March* 22, 1864.

* * * * * * *

5. The Sixty-seventh U. S. Colored Infantry, formerly known as the Third Regiment Missouri Volunteers (colored), is assigned to duty at Port Hudson, La., and will be reported to Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, commanding that post.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS, *On Bayou Boeuf, La., March* 22, 1864.

This command will move to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock. The reveille will be sounded at 4.30 a. m., at which time the pickets will be relieved. The provost-guard and pioneer corps will move in front of the division every day until otherwise ordered. The remainder of the command will alternate as before.

By order of Brigadier-General Cameron:

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: General Stone desires me to inform you that an officer at these headquarters heard artillery firing in the direction of Opelousas. He desires to know if you have heard anything of it from your command in that direction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state, in reply to your inquiry, that I have no knowledge of artillery firing to-day in the direction of Opelousas, but have sent to Colonel Robinson, commanding a brigade on that road, for information. When I hear will inform you.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS RED RIVER EXPEDITION,
Steamer Clara Bell, March 22, 1864—6 a. m.
(Received 6.45 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

I have just heard from General Mower, who states that he turned the enemy's flank, captured 4 guns and caissons, a number of prisoners, and a large number of horses. General Walker is reported to be 6 miles from Henderson's Hill and General Taylor 12 miles, with what force not known.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS RED RIVER EXPEDITION,
On Steamer Clara Bell, Alexandria, La., March 22, 1864.

Col. N. A. M. DUDLEY,
Comdg. Fourth Brigade, Cav. Div., Dept. of the Gulf:

COLONEL: Please send me a detachment of about 75 cavalry, well officered and armed, to cross the river at this point to scour the country on the left bank; they will return this evening. Direct the commanding officer to report to me for orders. I have a good guide.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

CAMP WARREN, *March* 22, 1864.

Major-General MCCLERNAND:

I have the honor to say to you that the enemy, about 40 in number, reconnoitered the reefs to-day about 10 a. m., approaching our pickets on the reef, while a body appeared on the mainland so far off as not to be very distinctly seen by the pickets as to number; after staying, viewing our position, about one and a half hours, disappeared.

Very respectfully,

JAMES ARMSTRONG,
Captain Texas Scouts.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. 13TH A. C., DEPT. OF THE GULF,
No. 18. } *Pass Cavallo, Tex., March* 22, 1864.

I. The following regiments and batteries are authorized to have inscribed on their colors the names of the several battles set opposite them, in accordance with paragraph 11, Appendix B, Revised Army Regulations, 1863:

Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry: Rich Mountain, Pea Ridge, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza.

Sixteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry: Tazewell, Chickasaw Bluffs, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry: Blackwater, Sugar Creek, Pea Ridge, Cotton Plant, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza.

Nineteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry: Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Sterling's Farm, Brownsville.

Twentieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry: Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Atchafalaya.

Twenty-first Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry: Hartville, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry: Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Twenty-third Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry: Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Milliken's Bend, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza.

Thirty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry: Vicksburg.

Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry: Middle Creek, Pound Gap, Cumberland Gap, Tazewell, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Forty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry: Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry: Richmond, Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Ninety-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry: Elizabethtown, Atchafalaya.

Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry: Prairie Grove, Van Buren, Vicksburg, Yazoo City, Brownsville.

Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry: Hartville, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza.

One hundred and fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry: Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg.

One hundred and twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry: Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Vicksburg, Jackson.

First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Light Artillery, Battery G: Chickasaw Bluffs, Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson, Fort Esperanza.

First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, Battery B: Camp Jackson, Carthage, Dug Spring, Wilson's Creek, Pea Ridge, Cape Girardeau, Chalk Bluff, Vicksburg.

First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Light Artillery, Battery E: Booneville, Dug Spring, Wilson's Creek, Prairie Grove, Chalk Bluff, Vicksburg.

Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, Battery E: Liberty, Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Britton's Lane, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Sixteenth Ohio Battery: Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Jackson.

Chicago Mercantile Battery: Arkansas Post, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Jackson.

II. The following are the dates at which the above-named actions took place:

Camp Jackson, Mo., May 10, 1861; Booneville, Mo., June 17, 1861; Carthage, Mo., July 5, 1861; Rich Mountain, Va., July 12, 1861; Dug Spring, Mo., July 28, August 5, 1861; Wilson's Creek, Mo., August 10, 1861; Liberty, Mo., September 17, 1861; Blackwater, Mo., December 18, 1861; Middle Creek, Ky., January 10, 1862; Fort Donelson, Tenn., February 13, 14, 15, 1862; Sugar Creek, Ark., February 17, 1862; Pea Ridge, Ark., March 6, 7, 8, 1862; Pound Gap, Tenn., March 16, 1862; Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 7, 1862; Siege of Corinth, May 1 until 29, 1862; Cumberland Gap, Tenn., June 18, 1862; Cotton Plant, Ark., July 7, 1862; Tazewell, Tenn., August 7, 1862; Richmond, Ky., August 30, 1862; Britton's Lane, Tenn., September 1, 1862; Prairie Grove, Ark., December 7, 1862; Elizabethtown, Ky., December 27, 1862; Chickasaw Bluffs, Miss., December 27, 28, 29, 1862; Van Buren, Ark., December 28, 1862; Arkansas Post, Ark., January 11, 1863; Hartville, Mo., January 11, 1863; Cape Girardeau, Mo., April 26, 1863; Chalk Bluff, Ark., April 30, 1863; Port Gibson, Miss., May 1, 1863; Champion's Hill, Miss., May 16, 1863; Black River Bridge, Miss., May 17, 1863; Vicksburg, Miss., invested May 18, 1863, assaulted May 19, 22, 1863, surrendered July 4, 1863; Milliken's Bend, La., June 7, 1863; Jackson, Miss., invested July 10, 1863, surrendered July 15, 1863; Yazoo City, Miss., July 13, 14, 1863; Sterling's Farm, ——— ———; Atchafalaya, La., September 7, 1863; Brownsville, Tex., November 7, 1863; Fort Esperanza, Tex., November 27, 28, 29, 30, 1863.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, March 22, 1864—10.45 a. m.
(Received 5.45 p. m., 26th.)

Major-General STEELE:

There seems to be a misunderstanding between yourself and General Curtis as to the extent of the Department of Arkansas. Please explain the cause of the misunderstanding, that the difficulty may be at once adjusted.

By order:

SAMUEL BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 14. } HDQRS. DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 22, 1864.

I. The major-general commanding having taken immediate command in the field, Brig. Gen. N. Kimball is placed in command of the troops along and north of the line of the Arkansas River, and his orders will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will receive special instructions from the major-general commanding.

II. Returns and official communications will be addressed to Maj. W. D. Green, assistant adjutant-general, at Little Rock, as usual. The chief quartermaster, chief commissary of subsistence, assistant inspector-general, acting medical director, chief of artillery, chief ordnance officer, and judge-advocate will remain at Little Rock, in discharge of their respective duties.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 22, 1864.

Capt. JAMES CHRISTIAN,
Commissary of Subsistence, Third Div., 7th Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: The strength of the division to be provided for on the march will be 6,000 men. The command will leave on the 23d instant, with rations to include the 25th. You will at once make the necessary arrangements for the command, under such directions as the chief commissary of the department may give you.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 22, 1864.

Lieutenant-General GRANT,
Commander-in-Chief U. S. Armies:

GENERAL: I have sent Major Bond, aide-de-camp, with a letter to General Halleck to see about my provost-marshal-general. I give him this note for you that he may answer any questions you may

desire about the condition of affairs in this department, and about the changes and measures proposed here for the good of the service. I have directed him to say that the season is so far advanced that it is very desirable to have the policy for the coming summer at once marked out.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General, Commanding Dept. of the Missouri.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff, U. S. Army:

GENERAL: The newspapers all over the country report that the Senate Military Committee has refused to recommend the promotion of Colonel Sanderson, my provost-marshal-general. This comes upon me like a thunderbolt from a clear sky. I wanted for the position a sagacious, able, and impartial officer, of integrity and character above reproach. I asked for the colonel under the impression that he would come up to the standard. So far as I know he does. But now this report cuts him down in the midst of his opening usefulness, and stops the wheels of the provost-marshal's office at an important moment.

I send this by Major Bond, aide-de-camp, who will give you any verbal explanations which may be called for by the allegations which he may find against Colonel Sanderson. I trust that you will so direct matters that Colonel Sanderson may be vindicated or his place promptly supplied by some one whom I shall select that will answer the description in my programme.

It is just that I should say that Colonel Sanderson was giving great satisfaction and inspiring great hopes of justice, impartiality, and national liberality in his administration. If the charges against Colonel Sanderson refer to any conduct while under my command, I have no doubt they are basely calumnious, or I should have heard of them.

Respectfully,

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March* 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Misssouri:

Captain Fitzgerald, aided by your officers, has captured the rebel recruiting colonel, Winston, who I informed you was concealed in Platte City. My first information of this rebel's presence in that place was about the 9th, and many persons there must have known of his being in the vicinity. The militia company located there seems to have been oblivious to all this.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 22, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the work on the telegraph line from Warrensburg to Kansas City is progressing as rapidly as possible, and in view of its early completion and the extent of military lines in Kansas, and the fact that messages sent from this point on that line and to Kansas are subject to a tariff over the commercial lines from Saint Louis to the point where our military lines commence, and also that the commercial lines are already crowded with business, I beg to suggest that an independent telegraphic communication for military business between Saint Louis and Kansas is needed.

The military line on that route commenced at Syracuse, and the connection could be made either by an additional wire on the Pacific road, 168 miles, or a wire from Glasgow, Mo., through Booneville, Mo. (an important point on the river), with only 45 miles of wire, including a cable across the Missouri River at Booneville. The latter would not be as direct a route, but in my opinion fully as efficient and a great saving of material.

With this connection all important points could be reached by military lines and a large amount of money now being paid to commercial companies be saved to the Government. If this suggestion meets with your approval, please give the necessary order, and designate which route, if either, you think best to adopt,

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. H. SMITH,
Captain and A. Q. M., Asst. Supt. U. S. Mil. Tel.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 23, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. E. B. Brown, commanding Central District of Missouri, for his opinion.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, March 28, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding Department of the Missouri.

The extension proposed by Captain Smith of the military telegraph is much needed. I think that the greatest benefit will be received by the connection from Syracuse to Saint Louis and by the extension of the line from Kansas City, so as to connect with that from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Smith, Ark., and thus give two lines from Saint Louis to that point and also two to Fort Leavenworth.

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Rough of special order.]

Capt. George H. Smith, assistant quartermaster and superintendent of military telegraph, Department of the Missouri, is hereby authorized to construct a line of military telegraph to connect the city of Saint Louis, Mo., with the State of Kansas. The line will be constructed over the route which shall be determined to be the most expeditious and the least expensive.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 22, 1864.

M. H. RITCHEY,
Newton County, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: It is the intention of the general commanding to furnish ample military protection to Southwestern Missouri. The steps to be taken therefor depend on the action of the Government as to the plan which he has submitted on the subject of Missouri affairs. But from present indications the general feels confident that citizens may return to their avocations in that region by arming themselves against thieves and robbers. The dispositions of forces would not be proper subjects of communication at present.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST,
Pilot Knob, Mo., March 22, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Commanding Saint Louis District:

SIR: I would most respectfully apply for two more infantry companies for garrison duty at this post. If practicable, I would ask for Companies A and K of the First Regiment Infantry, Missouri State Militia, at present stationed at Benton Barracks, Saint Louis, Mo., for the following reasons:

First, at the opening of spring bushwhackers and thieves most surely will appear in great numbers, and do a great deal of damage in the lower counties of this State, to exterminate whom all the available cavalry force at this post will be required to attack and watch them from all sides, which, in order to effectually and completely clean the country of these vermin, will very likely, in many cases, leave this post without a sufficient force to do the police duty, to say nothing of a defensive force for the place itself. With the above two companies I shall be able to do all the garrison (except picket) duty, and I guarantee to hold this place against great odds. I shall be able to use the whole cavalry force against the guerrillas, whom, if I am not fourfold outnumbered, I think to rid the country of entirely. I submit the above, in the hope that upon consideration you will pass a judgment favoring my application.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. N. HERDER,
Lieut. Col. First Infy., M. S. M., Comdg. Post.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *March* 22, 1864.

General C. B. FISK,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

DEAR GENERAL: At the request of numerous citizens of Andrew County I wish to trespass upon your time and patience enough to say that there is a state of affairs existing in the above-mentioned county which needs attention immediately. I have heard that you would visit our city during the present week, and if I were certain of this I would not write, but await your coming; but for fear you may be delayed, I write. Such is the conduct of the Paw Paw militia, there is danger of a collision between them and the citizens, and this state of affairs has been controlled by some of our radical men for months past.

First, we hoped for some relief through the Legislature; then the relief was to come through the visit of the delegation to the President. Next, Governor Gamble died, and it was hoped that Governor Hall would assist in the reformation. Disappointed in all these, the people were held in hope, and enabled to endure the persecutions of these rebels, by the removal of General Schofield and the appointment of such a man as General Rosecrans. We have said to the friends in the counties above, "Wait, and give 'Rosy' a chance;" but "hope deferred maketh the heart sick," and we are losing our influence over the Union men. They say, and the trouble is there is too much truth in it, "You have told us two or three times that we would soon have relief; we can wait and submit no longer;" and now, I am free to say, if these secession sympathizers were the only ones to suffer by an outbreak, I would be inclined to say, "Go in, boys."

But I think one of our brave Union men is worth more than a thousand of these thieving scoundrels. But if trouble comes the blood must rest upon the authorities; the people have endured the insults and abuse of these men until forbearance ceases to be a virtue. But, general, there is real danger, and now, if you can with prudence interfere or intercede with the general for the people, do so. I would propose that these thieves be disbanded and foreign troops be stationed at once in Andrew and Holt Counties. This will save bloodshedding. I am in earnest. I might, in justice, be silent, as I am just removing from the State, but I do not want the good men of these counties compelled to assume a false position to preserve their manhood. This letter is intended for your eye alone, therefore I speak freely.

I remain, yours, for the Union and universal freedom,

W. S. WENTZ.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. B. BROWN,
Comdg. Central Dist. of Missouri, Warrensburg, Mo.:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to inquire where you propose to procure arms and ammunition, promised for issue in General Orders, No. 12,* from your headquarters, of the 10th instant, and further to inquire your authority for issuing them. The

*See p. 568.

commanding general also desires to be informed if the organization proposed in said order is different from the Enrolled Missouri Militia or would be better in any respect.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 22, 1864.

Major BURCH,
Commanding at Neosho:

MAJOR: Your communication in regard to forage has been received. You have received orders for the movement of Captain Ruark's company, and have authority to make such changes and shifts as are absolutely necessary for the preservation of the stock under your command. I hope you will have grass soon. Keep force enough at Neosho to hold everything secure there, if you have to send away more horses than men, and keep up communication with the forces sent away, and inform me where they are stationed. Induce farmers to draw you in forage from a distance if you can. The quartermaster will pay for forage and corn delivered to you at Neosho at the rate of 90 cents per bushel for corn. Some of the farmers may be induced to draw you in some corn and hay at these prices. Do the best you can and save the stock and keep your men in such position as to enable you to hold that country.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

FORT SCOTT, KANS., *March 22, 1864.*

Major-General CURTIS:

DEAR SIR: Can loyal refugee Cherokees, who by the fortunes of war have been driven from their homes and compelled to abandon their stock and cattle, obtain a permit from you to return to their homes and drive out what remains of their stock? I have numerous applications from those people for assistance in this direction, and desire to ascertain if you can grant them the privilege referred to.

Hoping to hear from you at earliest convenience, I have the honor to remain, your obedient servant,

A. DANFORD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Commanding District of Minnesota:

GENERAL: Not having been able to get from the Department of Kansas the battalion of cavalry needed by General Sully, I applied for Brackett's battalion, which will report to you for service with General Sully. You will please send them to the Missouri River

with the troops directed to be sent from your district. Brackett's battalion is not included in the force required to be sent by my instructions, to you hitherto transmitted, but is simply intended to replace the battalion which I was unable to get from Kansas and Nebraska.

I need not, general, again impress upon you the necessity of starting your force from the upper Minnesota to join General Sully at the very earliest possible moment. Every necessity of the situation, as stated to you in your instructions and in my conversations with you, demands the utmost energy in getting off your force at the very earliest possible moment. I am sure you will appreciate this necessity as I do.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: General Cooke reported that nearly all the troops from Baton Rouge would get off yesterday. The Second and Third Missouri and Twentieth U. S. Colored Regiments have arrived and are now at Port Hudson. General Grover has all his Second Brigade at Algiers, and thinks he will get off within two days, if the expectations depending on the quartermaster's department are fulfilled.

Very truly, yours,

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HDQRS. 3D DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
In the Field, La., March 23, 1864.

This command will move to-morrow morning at 6 o'clock, in the order previously indicated. Pickets will be relieved at 5 o'clock.

By order of Brig. Gen. R. A. Cameron:

OSCAR MOHR,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIV., DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
March 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: Mr. Dudley, who has been raising a company of scouts in this region, reports to me by verbal order from General Franklin with a company of about 80 men. I send him to you and suggest that he be assigned to duty with this division.

I am, general, respectfully, yours,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE, *Commanding Cavalry Division:*

GENERAL: Brig. Gen. C. P. Stone, chief of staff, desires that you end a strong scout out on the Opelousas road to endeavor to get ome information concerning the march of General Franklin's com- nand. The strength of the escort must be determined by yourself nd the officers commanding the cavalry upon that road.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient ervant,

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 23, 1864.

Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN, *A. A. G., Dept. of the Gulf:*

COLONEL: A number of colored refugees escaping from Port avaca brought within our lines last night the rebel schooner anny Fern, which has been turned in to the quartermaster as U. S. roperty. The same refugees report that Green's rebel brigade left avaca River about two weeks since, and that Duff's regiment was nder marching orders, both for Louisiana. They also report that rackinridge, with three companies of cavalry, now occupies Pow- erhorn (Indianola); that families declining to come away with us nd remaining there are harshly treated and ordered to leave next eek (when the town is to be burned), and that two schooners emain in Lavaca Bay, the Neptune and Angeline, the latter loaded ith cotton and commanded by Poindexter, who professes the inten- on to run the blockade, of which I have advised Lieut. A. P. Cooke, ommanding the U. S. gun-boat Estrella, now here.

Captain Armstrong, commanding Texas scouts, reported last night, rough the line of couriers running between the extremities of this land, that a small rebel force, probably a reconnoitering party, howed itself yesterday on the mainland beyond the Oyster Shell eef, but soon disappeared. To-day I made a personal reconnais- nce in that direction, but neither saw nor heard further of the arty. Our defensive works, at the rate they are now progressing, otwithstanding the wasting action of the wind upon the sand of hich they are composed, will be soon pushed to completion. They ould be made available now as a partial defense. Their permanency ill be secured as far as possible by the use of grass sods.

Before concluding this dispatch I cannot forbear expressing the pinion that now, while the enemy's attention and most of his forces re drawn eastward to the Red River, a most favorable opportunity ffers for concentrating a force at this point and penetrating into exas. With the Thirteenth Army Corps, re-enforced by a due roportion of cavalry and co-operated with by a few vessels of war, am convinced that Houston, Galveston, and the hostile works near he mouth of the Brazos River might be taken, and the way thus pened to the speedy overthrow of the rebel power throughout Texas. y best endeavors, and life, if necessary, are at the disposal of the eneral commanding, to carry into effect so important an object.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 23, 1864.

Major-General DANA,
Commanding First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: Captain Armstrong, of the scouts, reports, under date of yesterday, that the enemy sent forward a party on the same day to reconnoiter the Oyster Bank Reef, while a larger force remained behind on the mainland for an hour or two, when all withdrew from view. I have sent my cavalry troop down the island this morning to meet any additional information. You will be on the alert to meet and vanquish contingencies.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 23, 1864.

Captain WINGETT,
Commanding Mounted Infantry:

CAPTAIN: You will direct your messengers to report in person to Colonel Bailey, commanding the outposts, as they pass back and forth. It is important that he should be informed early of the slightest appearance of the enemy.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 23, 1864.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report relative to progress made and number of men employed on fortifications at this point: The following regiments were employed on second line on the 21st of March instant:

	Men.
34th Iowa Volunteer Infantry	95
49th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	245
114th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	170
21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry	260
18th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	120
69th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	275
22d Iowa Volunteer Infantry	290
23d Iowa Volunteer Infantry	200

The above regiments were from the First and Second Brigades, First Division, Thirteenth Army Corps. They were worked by reliefs, one-half of each regiment working at the same time. The Twenty-second and Twenty-third Iowa were on the works only half of the day. One hundred men were engaged in making revetments at redoubt on left of the line. The sodding of this work is somewhat difficult, and it can only be prepared to receive the sods as they are

aid. It will be necessary to sod the entire interior of this work, as well as the superior and exterior slopes, with the berme and scarp, in order to preserve it from destruction by heavy winds. Five teams were employed here.

A sodding party of 80 men, one-half of which were engaged at the same time, were employed on the lunette at the extreme right of the line. It will be necessary only to sod the interior slope of this work. Five teams were employed. Thirty-seven men were engaged on the works at Bayou McHenry to-day; progress good. One hundred and seven men were employed at Fort Esperanza. Ten carpenters from this number were constructing profiles for second line. Eleven teams were drawing sods to this work to-day. One hundred and ninety-two men were engaged on first line field-works. These works are being well made and, for the material and number of men, are being constructed rapidly; yet if wheelbarrows and plank could be procured, the progress here as well as elsewhere in the works would be still greater.

For the works at Bayou McHenry, Fort Esperanza, and first line field-works, the Second Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, furnished 336 men; these, or very nearly this number, are employed constantly eight hours per day. The progress on all the works has been very satisfactory.

On the 22d instant the following regiments reported for duty:

	Men.
34th Iowa Volunteer Infantry	126
114th Ohio Volunteer Infantry	173
49th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	241
69th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	300
21st Iowa Volunteer Infantry	250
18th Indiana Volunteer Infantry	136
22d Iowa Volunteer Infantry	275
23d Iowa Volunteer Infantry	200
Total	1,701

Of which number one-half were employed at the same time (this is exclusive of the sodding parties).

One hundred men were employed on left of line making revetments, 50 on redoubt and 50 on crémaillère line. Five teams were engaged drawing sods for this party. Good progress was made here. Eighty men were employed making revetments on right of line. The lunette on this flank is complete, with the exception of sally-port, a portion of which remains to be sodded. Five teams reported to draw sods. The works on this line have progressed very rapidly in the past two days. The right lunette is about complete, the center ready to sod; that on the left will be to-morrow, as will the second redoubt on left of line. The crémaillère line is well advanced. The number of men from Second Engineers employed on Fort Esperanza batteries at north end of island and first line of field-works this day was 339, in the same order as yesterday. Officers are interested and work faithfully.

It will be necessary to have lumber before the works can be fully completed. I have none with which to construct platforms in any of the works, and none for bridges or stockade gates at sally-port; and if it should be thought proper to construct magazines in any or all of the inclosed works on second line, it will be necessary to have lumber for that purpose. I require for immediate use for platforms 50,000 feet, board measure, of 2-inch lumber, and 25,000 feet, board

measure, of 6-inch scantling; for stockade gates, 1,700 feet, board measure, of 8-inch scantling; and for posts on which to hang gates, 2,000 feet, board measure, of 12-inch lumber.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &c.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. N. KIMBALL:

In pursuance of General Orders, No. 14, from these headquarters, you will take command of the troops in this department north of the Arkansas River, and along the line of the river, and during the absence of the department commander give such orders from time to time to the post and district commanders as you may deem necessary for the protection of the country against raids from guerrillas or other armed rebels, so far as it may be practicable with the troops at your disposal. It is of vital importance to us that the depot at Devall's Bluff and the railroad between that point and this should be protected. Great vigilance will be required of the troops charged with the execution of this duty. It is desirable that our telegraphic communication should be kept up if practicable, but I would not advise the employment of troops to accomplish this object to an extent which might endanger any weak post.

If, in your opinion, the troops should be more concentrated, you can break up any of the small posts with this view. Major Green, assistant adjutant-general, will remain at Little Rock and will transact the current business of the department. He will be instructed to issue orders in certain cases, and to furnish you with lists of the troops under your command. The fragments of regiments, companies, &c., at this post you can organize in such manner as to render them most effective. You can make such disposition of the veteran regiments and recruits which may arrive as you think proper. Any arms in the arsenal may be issued if necessary. I would caution you against cavalry raids into this city. A map of Little Rock and its surroundings will be found in my office, which shows the lines of communication, picket stations, &c. I desire that you will communicate with me to the front, by spies or other means, as often as it may be practicable, and I will in like manner communicate with you.

If we go to Camden it is my purpose to open back communication with Pine Bluff for supplies, &c. Colonel Clayton should watch the movements of the enemy at Monticello, and if they withdraw to the other side of the Saline, he should reconnoiter as close to Camden as possible. If the enemy should disappear from his district entirely, part of his force might be made available at some other point or used to communicate with the advance. If there should be any concentration of the enemy's troops in my rear, I should desire to know it as soon as possible. It is my desire that a kind and conciliatory course may be observed toward all citizens who are not known rebels, and that no enrollment of citizens shall take place without Governor Murphy being first consulted in reference to it.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

FRED'K STEELE,
Major-General, Commanding.

CIRCULAR, No. 1. HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH A. C., DEPT. OF ARKANSAS, *Little Rock, Ark., March 23, 1864.*

In obedience to General Orders, No. 14, dated headquarters Department of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark., March 22, 1864, the undersigned, commanding the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, assumes command of all the troops in this department "along and north of the line of the Arkansas River." He intends to protect, to the fullest extent of his power, all citizens who may be in the country occupied by troops under his command, in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, knowing that in so doing he will assist in accomplishing the primary object of the Government he serves.

He will devote all his energies to the defeat of the enemies of that Government, and although as a soldier he can feel respect for those openly in arms against it, yet robbers and guerrillas who have taken advantage of the unsettled state of the country to burn dwellings, murder their neighbors, and insult women are in no respect soldiers, and when taken will not be treated as such. He requires all citizens to aid and assist the officers of the U. S. Government, and to stand firm in their allegiance to it. The loyal shall be protected, and the sympathizers with rebellion, though they may have taken the oath of allegiance to the Government of the United States, will be treated as rebels unless they conform in word and act to the spirit of that oath.

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF EASTERN ARKANSAS,
Helena, Ark., March 23, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I again earnestly request Major-General Steele to send me 300 cavalry and an addition to my infantry force to make it equivalent to an ordinary regiment. My cavalry force is too small to send beyond my lines to remain out more than three days, as the enemy can muster a large force. The guerrillas are constantly making thieving raids on the leased plantations, and I wish to be able to strike them a crushing blow.

My chain guard, 4 miles long, with sentinels that cannot read or write, causes me embarrassment. The colored troops, notwithstanding the utmost vigilance, go beyond the lines, and insult and depredate on peaceful citizens. The last case was of 16 black soldiers who insulted Mr. Turner and stole some of his property (a very small amount). I have set on foot an inquiry to find out the guilty parties in this and other cases. The duties of the post require a more competent set of officers than I have for carrying out my orders, the last one of which is to establish a board to examine into the competency of the officers of colored regiments.

Your obedient servant,

N. B. BUFORD,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

My scouting parties have been very successful lately. I have now 38 prisoners of war.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 23, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM D. WOOD,
Comdg. Eleventh Missouri Cavalry Volunteers:

COLONEL: You will direct the commanding officer of the detachment of 200 men ordered on special service to leave this station at daybreak to-morrow morning, crossing White River at Ruddle's Ford, 1½ miles west of town. He will pursue a detachment of rebels under command of one Capt. George W. Rutherford, until he overtakes, captures, or destroys them. Rutherford was last heard of at Cedar Grove. The officer in command will exercise his own discretion in the direction of pursuit, always bearing in mind that he is expected to capture and break up this band.

He will also damage the enemy in every other manner consistent with the customs and usages of civilized warfare. No straggling, depredations on citizens, or acts [of] incendiarism must be permitted, and the greatest caution and vigilance must be exercised to guard against a surprise. He will also afford every opportunity in his power to enable citizens, loyal subjects of the United States, to reach Batesville, pressing teams of disloyal parties to enable them to do so, when they earnestly desire to come into this station. He will give receipts for all forage and subsistence obtained in the country, ordering the owners thereof to report here for payment.

By order of Col. R. R. Livingston, First Regiment Nebraska Cavalry, commanding district:

H. C. FILLEBROWN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT SMITH, *March 23, 1864.*

Colonel MANTER:

I commenced to move on Monday and the whole are on the way. I shall overtake it with a battalion of cavalry. I have had innumerable obstacles and difficulties to overcome for want of means to move. Your dispatch directed me to move on Monday, the 21st. The same night that I got the order to move I sent to the outposts to call them in. Detachments were out 40 and 50 miles for forage, in some instances 60 miles from here. I have done all that human energy could do, both night and day, to put the command in motion. Night before last 60 of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry deserted and went, it is supposed, to Fort Scott. I had ordered that regiment to cross the river at Ozark on Sunday and move on Monday for Booneville, and on Monday night the desertion took place, and a part of the regiment went in pursuit. This is one of the unforeseen difficulties.

J. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

FORT SMITH, *March 23, 1864.*

Colonel MANTER:

I leave Col. William R. Judson, of Sixth Kansas Cavalry, in command, the ranking colonel. Ammunition, 80 rounds to the man. I could not take more and leave sufficient here. My two batteries are

abundantly supplied. I have looked at your dispatch again, and it directed me to move on Monday, the 21st. I mentioned my difficulties so that the general might know the reason of myself being still here. I should have been off this morning but for the desertions and trouble in the Fourteenth Kansas. The regiment was at Ozark and I supposed it was on the south side of the river, on the march, till this morning. Only 16 of the men have been caught. Will answer you directly as to time for reaching Arkadelphia. I could not go by way of Waldron. The country is entirely destitute of forage for 80 miles. I therefore took the route by way of Booneville, on toward Danville and then to Mount Ida and Caddo Gap. It is somewhat circuitous, but it is the only route I can get corn.

J. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

FORT SMITH, *March* 23, 1864.

Colonel MANTER:

It is 170 miles to Arkadelphia from here, according to the most reliable information. I mean to be at Arkadelphia before the 1st of April. Have that drink ready. I did not understand you as censuring me, but I wanted the general to know why I was still here. I will reach Arkadelphia at the earliest moment. Scouts tell me I will be troubled for forage; that is, will have to go off the road a great deal to find corn.

J. M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

SAINT JOSEPH, MO., *March* 23, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Colonel Winston has been caught. Thornton cannot be found. No trouble need be apprehended at present in Platte. Shall return to-morrow.

A. JACOBSON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Inspector.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 43. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., March* 23, 1864.

District commanders will send to these headquarters the name of an officer to be appointed as topographical engineer for the district. They will require itineraries [to be] kept by all commanding officers of scouts, containing full descriptions of the country, roads, cross-roads, forage, water-courses, towns, churches, stores, and places of public resort. District topographical engineers will be required to compile all information obtained, and report the same weekly to Capt. William Hoelcke, chief engineer of the department, inclosing therewith all sub-reports during the week.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Charleston, Mo., March 23, 1864.

Captain HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find a lengthy epistle from one of the "Southern chivalry," and in order that the general may understand it and be posted when he "surrenders" to him, it may be necessary for me to make some explanation. As you are perhaps aware, this country is almost constantly infested by guerrilla bands. On last Saturday evening I learned that Captain Sells, of our regiment, was in the neighborhood of Sikeston.

On Sunday morning I sent a dispatch to him (supposing he was still there), to watch certain crossings of the swamp, and I would drive the guerrillas out to him; and knowing it was very uncertain where they would be found, and that I had to have a sufficient force to guard the post, I ordered out a lot of citizens and formed four different commands, hoping that some of us would surely find them. The most of the citizens, I must say, seemed to go cheerfully. Some of the warm friends and relations of the scoundrels, of course, thought it very oppressive.

And now for the case of J. C. Moore. He was not in town when I started out with the expedition, and I left word with Lieutenant Reid, who was left in command of the post, if he had any dispatches to send to me to order a citizen to bring it. So on Monday night the guerrillas got in behind us and stole some horses within 2 miles of town. All of our cavalry detachments were camped about 7 miles southwest of Charleston, and Lieutenant Reid ordered said Moore to bring a dispatch to me, which resulted as his letter will show.

And now a word as to the loyalty of said J. C. Moore. First. He has not paid his commutation tax for 1864. Second. He was chairman of a mass meeting that met in Charleston, Mo., February 4, 1861, and passed a secession preamble and resolution (Charleston Courier, February 8, 1861). Third. He was a candidate for captain of the first rebel company that was made up in this town; for proof, refer to Col. H. J. Deal and George Kyzer, of this place. Fourth. On one occasion in the early part of the war it was deemed necessary by a Federal officer in command here to have the citizens stand picket. Said J. C. Moore said before he would stand picket two hours for the Federals he would go South.

Please excuse this lengthy letter; as he says he is going to you with complaints, I only want you to know how to take him. I was prompted to act as I did to promote the best interests of the country. This J. C. Moore has three cousins out with the guerrillas, named Vernon, and I think such men as him, who have helped to get up the state of things that now exist in this country, might afford to help put it down.

All that kept him from being in arms against the Government was because he could not get office and was too aristocratic to go in as a private.

We succeeded in running the guerrillas out but did not capture them. Captain Sells was gone and did not get my dispatch, but I did not learn it in time to place another force there.

The health of my company is generally good.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. A. EWING,
Captain, Commanding Post.

[Inclosure.]

ATCHER'S LANDING, MO., *March* 21, 1864.

Captain EWING,
Commanding Post, Charleston, Mo.:

SIR: Matters transpired in Charleston to-day which have induced me to take a step, of which I deem it my duty to myself as well as to you to inform you before proceeding to put my plans into execution. I did not get to town this morning until after you had left with a scouting party. I was then informed you had my name on the list, and intended I should have been one of the party. This evening I was sent for by Lieutenant Reid, and ordered to take a dispatch and follow after until I overtook and delivered it to you. It is unnecessary for me to recite all that was said relative to my going, pro and con (for this I respectfully refer you to the lieutenant, not doubting he will do me justice); suffice it to say that during the conversation I asked the lieutenant what would be the alternative if I declined to take the dispatch. This, I believe, he did not answer. I then asked if imprisonment would be the worst penalty. He replied he would not imprison me, but he did not know what you would do upon your return.

After another had been found to convey the dispatch, and upon leaving the lieutenant, I told him I wished it to be distinctly understood that in what I had said I meant no disrespect to him or to you, either as individuals or in your official capacities, but that I only meant, with due deference to you both, to claim what I esteemed to be my rights as a private citizen. I afterward saw the lieutenant and inquired if I should report to you upon your arrival. He told me not unless you sent for me. Had he required me to remain in town and had I promised to do so, having never in life broken my faith, I should certainly not have done so in this case, let the consequences have been what they might. But left free to act as I chose, and not knowing what penalty you might in a moment of irritation visit upon me—in a word, having no satisfaction upon this subject, and relying upon the rectitude of my intentions, feeling satisfied of an honorable acquittal before any impartial tribunal, I at once determined to go to Saint Louis and surrender myself to General Fisk, with a full statement of all the circumstances attending my offense, if offense I have committed.

During the trying vicissitudes through which the people of this county have passed during the last three years, I have, as you are doubtless informed, remained constantly at home attending to my legitimate avocations. Some were carried into the rebellion, others of our citizens have been accused of disloyalty and for a time imprisoned; but during all of that time, though never absent from my post, by no means a secluded one, constantly brought in contact with Federal officers and soldiers, my loyalty has never been impugned. I have never been under arrest; never seen the inside of a guard-house. I have, so far as a citizen is required to do so, complied with every civil and military law of the State and of the United States. In a word, I have to the best of my ability discharged all the duties incumbent upon a citizen.

I did not permit myself to be persuaded into joining the rebellion; I long since determined I would not be driven into it. I have suffered many annoyances from those whose duty it was to protect persons in my position, but I have never been driven to the *ne plus*

ultra of human endurance. I have lost property without murmurings, have submitted to many inconveniences without a word of complaint, charging all to the vexations every one must expect to share in times of great civil commotion. But I have at last concluded it is better for me to sacrifice home and home associations and seek a more quiet place, if, after all this, and after having paid a heavy tax, which under the law of our State exempts me from military duty, I am to be dragged into the country every time a few guerrillas are reported to be in the vicinity. I confess, however, I feel very loth to leave Charleston and its surroundings, and shall return immediately if I can receive from you the assurance that I shall not be molested for what transpired to-day, and that in future I shall not, *nolens volens*, without receiving a soldier's pay be called upon to share a soldier's dangers in the field; in a word, that I shall be permitted to pursue my avocations in civil life without being called upon to perform military duty. In case you do not reply to this, or, replying, negative my requests, I shall, as before remarked, surrender myself to General Fisk, and if he says a citizen of Southeast Missouri, who has discharged all the duties of a citizen, who has paid his commutation tax, who stands ready to answer the regular calls of the United States for troops either with his person or his money, must, if he remains at home, at all times hold himself ready, without a soldier's honors, without a soldier's pay, to do a soldier's duty, then must I be content to exile myself from home and home associations. I have esteemed it right to submit the foregoing first to you, and shall await an answer in Cairo until after the mail arrives from Charleston on Thursday next.

Hastily, I am, sir, very respectfully, &c.,

J. C. MOORE.

HEADQUARTERS STATION,
Harrisonville, Mo., March 23, 1864.

Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

LIEUTENANT: In compliance with instructions from Brigadier-General Brown, bearing date 18th instant, I have established a military station at Morristown, in this county, and Lieut. J. Fenton Seymour, Company C, Second Colorado Cavalry, with 1 sergeant, 2 corporals, and 20 men of his company, is stationed at that place.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. PRITCHARD,
Major Second Colorado Cavalry, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS, *Fort Smith, Ark., March* 23, 1864.
(Received 25th.)

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

I am about to move toward Red River and cannot leave so large a force at the different posts as I would like to. I shall be exceedingly gratified if you can assist Colonel Harrison, at Fayetteville, in protecting the line and route between Springfield and

Fayetteville, and you will do the country a great service. I learn there is a lot of ordnance at Springfield intended for this place. Can you furnish transportation and escort to send it through?

JOHN M. THAYER,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 23, 1864.

Col. WILLIAM A. PHILLIPS,
Fort Gibson, Cherokee Nation:

DEAR COLONEL: Your private letter of the 13th is just received. I suppose a letter of mine, written through General Blunt, with directions for him to read and forward to you, would satisfy you as to some matters of which you write. I have not seen or heard any expression from General Blunt or other officers which were unjust or unfavorable to you, and hope no feeling will allow you to swerve from your proper line of duty. We have to take position according to rank and not according to inclination, and not always according to fitness. I found Colonel Ritchie off duty without charges against him, and ordered him immediately to be placed on duty according to his rank.

Having confidence in your abilities to carry on the work and otherwise manage affairs at Fort Gibson, and having myself determined to augment the force at the salt-works, I suggested the location of that Second Regiment at that place to report direct to General Blunt, because, as I learned, the colonel ranked you and might disturb my previous arrangements. I have also heard that Ritchie seems "crazy" at times. If I believed this I would require charges or other process against him, but I do not credit such expressions. It will not do for me to take notice of mere slang denunciations. Tangible evidence, procured with due notice, should always be required, or the report of some credible person carefully presented in writing before I would make even preliminary steps injurious to a comrade in arms.

General Blunt has desired a reorganization, not a muster out of the Indians, but I think such a course cannot be taken without working greater mischief. All such shifts are calculated to create new occasions for reorganization; and I consider such ideas entirely impracticable. The best measures to secure discipline and drill of troops are those prescribed by regulations and treatises on the various arms of service, carefully applied to men of any and all conditions. Your services as a colonel have been remarkably prominent and should entitle you to promotion, if promotions were easily secured in our army. But you will see around you a great many colonels who claim promotion also, not on the same but other grounds, and not one in twenty is successful. The idea of changing the form of government in the Indian country is not likely to occur at present. You will see the Government has ceased to create military governors, and to create a territorial government in the Indian country would require the importation of white men to carry it on, as the Indians would no doubt prefer their ancient patriarchal form. At present, therefore, no change of civil government is likely to transpire within the Territory.

If, as now seems probable, the troops formerly attached to the headquarters of Fort Smith are claimed and held as belonging to

another department, the southern district headquarters must be shifted to Fort Gibson, where I will try to concentrate a sufficient base of operations to maintain our position, and if possible do more. I see orders are very conflicting concerning the muster of the Indian officers. A letter from the War Department complains of musters in on your appointments and directs all such to be mustered out from date of their muster in, but Major Weed says he has letters which authorizes the muster on the assignment to duty, which I presume will induce a revocation of this last order. I am required to ask your explanation as to why you assumed the prerogatives of the honorable the Secretary of War, which explanation you will please make through General Blunt, to whom the matter was referred.

I remain, colonel, very truly, your friend,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a dispatch* dated 15th instant, from Maj. J. R. Brown, special military agent at Fort Abercrombie. It indicates very strongly the desire and intention of the Sissetons not to participate in further hostilities against the Government, while the information corroborates that obtained from other quarters, that the Yanktonais have invited the disaffected of the other bands of Sioux to join them, and are determined to attack any boats or parties found within the limits of their country. I expect further intelligence very soon of the general movements and intentions of the several bands.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Maj. J. R. Brown, special military agent, arrived some days ago at Fort Abercrombie from Pembina, having in charge 90 men, women, and children of the Sioux tribe, who surrendered themselves to Major Hatch during the winter. There were originally 21 men, 31 women, and 39 children, but 1 man died suddenly on the way. I have ordered all the prisoners to Fort Snelling under guard, and as among the men there are several who were deeply engaged in the outrages perpetrated on this frontier in 1862, I propose, with your sanction, to try the men by a military commission, and to turn over the women and children to the Indian Department for transportation to the Sioux Reservation

*Not found.

on the Missouri. Among these captives are two half brothers and the four wives of the defunct chief, Little Crow. The two Sioux chiefs who were brought across the line by residents in the British settlements, and delivered to Major Hatch, are still at Pembina in close custody and well secured against escape.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa:

GENERAL: As I was unable to get from the Department of Kansas the battalion of cavalry which I proposed to send you, I applied to the War Department and procured an order transferring Brackett's battalion of Minnesota cavalry to this department. This battalion will be sent you from Minnesota with a force hitherto directed to be sent to you from that district. I inclose also a letter from the General-in-Chief, and my reply,* concerning the protection of emigrants by way of Laramie and the establishment of military posts on the Yellowstone and Powder Rivers. The first post is provided for in your instructions.

If the Yellowstone be practicable for boats to the mouth of Big Horn, perhaps it will be better to locate the post at that point. The post on Powder River you must judge of when you have examined the country. Whatever you can do toward giving protection to emigrants either from Laramie or any other point within your district, without obstructing or jeopardizing the success of your campaign and establishment of military posts, I need not ask that you extend to them. I feel sure that you will give every assistance in your power to all emigrants who need it. Everything you have asked has been procured for you, and it is hoped that your success will be complete. Do not hesitate as to the number of friendly Indians you employ; secure the services of as many as you can use with profit.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 24, 1864.

Maj. D. C. HOUSTON,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding desires that you make an immediate examination of the position of Alexandria with reference to the construction of defensive works by which the place can be held permanently by a garrison, in connection with gun-boats, and that you report with as little delay as practicable a plan of such defensive works. You will please have in view that while it is desir-

*See Halleck to Pope, March 14, p. 607, and Pope to Halleck, March 20, p. 677.

able to arrange a plan which shall insure the safety of the position with a small garrison, there must at the same time be sufficient space protected to embrace the necessary magazines of ammunition and provisions for a considerable force, say 5,000 men, for five months.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, *New Orleans, March* 24, 1864.

1. The Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, Col. Hasbrouck Davis, now arriving from the West, will be reported to the office of the chief of cavalry, to be assigned quarters and equipped for the field, without delay.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. 19th and Detachment 13th Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding arrived here this morning and is desirous of making an immediate advance on Natchitoches. To effect this as soon as practicable it will be necessary that you should send the First Division of the Nineteenth Corps through this place to-morrow and encamp it on the Bayou Rapides road to Natchitoches. I will have as good ground as practicable selected for your camp.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Cheneyville, La., March 24, 1864—2.30 a. m.
(Received 10.15 a. m.)

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Alexandria, La.:

GENERAL: I acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 23d instant, and congratulate the major-general commanding upon the success of the expedition. When Captain Dudley and his scouts arrived at Carrion Crow I dispatched them to the Piney Woods to examine routes and see the refugees and conscripts said to be hiding there. None of them have yet returned. Considering the condition of my troops and trains, and the facts that I am so totally unacquainted with the country and have no guides, I think it will be better for me to keep on to Alexandria. General Emory's division

and the ammunition train are here; General Ransom's division and the pontoon train about 11 miles farther back. The pontoon train is broken down and needs entire refitting. I shall reach Alexandria with my advance early on Friday morning.

Respectfully,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Commanding Red River Expedition:

GENERAL: I take pleasure in announcing the arrival of Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, commanding the Department of the Gulf, by steamer Black Hawk.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
March 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I directed a mountain howitzer battery to report to Colonel Dudley when he reported to General Smith. I usually keep this light battery in the front, and now desire it to report to Colonel Lucas, who is 10 miles in front. I suppose I cannot give the order. Will you issue such an order or request General Smith to do so, and oblige me? As matters are now arranged as to the situation of my brigades, perhaps it is unnecessary that Dudley should longer report to Smith.

I am, general, respectfully, yours,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Cavalry.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 24, 1864.

Col. T. J. LUCAS,
Commanding First Cavalry Brigade:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding the department directs me to inform you that quartermaster's and commissary supplies that these departments are not able to furnish must be taken from the country. In all cases where such supplies are taken from citizens they must be taken by a commissioned officer, and receipts upon proper blanks given.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 24, 1864.

Colonel DICKEY,
Commanding Brigade, Corps d'Afrique:

COLONEL: You will keep your brigade well in hand, and grant no passes until you are established in camp. Non-commissioned officers and privates are noticed on the streets, which must be stopped at once.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OHIO VOL. INFANTRY,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 24, 1864—3.30 p. m.

Captain WILSON, *A. A. G., First Division:*

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform you that a rebel force of cavalry, numbering about 50 men, approached our outposts at McHenry Bayou this afternoon. They have just left, taking a course parallel with McHenry Bayou.

Very respectfully,

PHILIP KERSHNER,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Comdg. Sixteenth Ohio Vol. Infy.

[Indorsement.]

HDQRS. FIRST DIVISION, THIRTEENTH CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, March 24, 1864—4 p. m.

Respectfully forwarded to headquarters Thirteenth Corps.

The bayou reported is miscalled. Colonel K[ershner] intends "Big" or "Bayucas Bayou," the outside picket.

N. J. T. DANA,
Major-General.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 24, 1864.

Capt. B. WILSON, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report as to work on fortifications for the 23d and 24th March, instant: I employed on second line yesterday 1,754 men, exclusive of sodders, from the First and Second Brigades, First Division, and 170 men on right and left of same line making revetments. One-half of this number were engaged at the same time.

There were engaged to-day on second line, exclusive of sodding party, 1,695 men, and a party making revetments on right and left of line of 175 men. The work on this line has progressed very rapidly for the last two days. Thirty-six men were employed at Bayou McHenry, 195 on first line, and 110 at Fort Esperanza on the 23d and 24th instant. Good progress was made here. I can employ twenty teams more than I now have on second line. I also require on same line at least 10,000 shingles, or other timber in sufficient quantities, to make pickets for sodding.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, March 26, 1864.

Captain Garber will furnish the twenty additional teams if he can; also the shingles if he can without interfering with necessary structures, and if not shingles, with other substitute materials, if possible.

These papers to be returned.

By command of Major-General McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. DET. 7TH A. C., DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 24, 1864.

I. Commanding officers of districts and commanding officers of posts and detachments, not now reporting to a district headquarters, will forward to these headquarters at the earliest possible moment the number and kind of troops under their commands, their effective force and where located, and such other information as may be necessary for a full understanding of this command.

II. Col. C. C. Andrews, Third Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, commanding post of Little Rock, is placed in command of so much of the Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, as remains there, and of all the troops in the camp of the First and Third Divisions, Seventh Army Corps, and of all other troops in the vicinity of that post. Commanding officers of such troops will report to him for instructions without delay.

III. The officers of the personal staff of the general commanding Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, are placed on duty at these headquarters. First Lieut. E. C. Litherland, Fifteenth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, is assigned to duty as acting aide-de-camp to the general commanding.

IV. It is enjoined upon commanders of districts, posts, and detachments that all possible diligence be used to protect the people of the country in which their commands are located from raids by the enemy, and to promptly furnish these headquarters with any information that may be gained respecting his movements.

By order of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball:

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp at Saline River, March 24, 1864.

Col. F. H. MANTER,
Chief of Staff:

COLONEL: Your dispatch of to-day has been received. I have the honor to report that I am encamped to-night on Saline River. The command is in the best condition. Colonel Ritter has informed me that he will march at 7 a. m. to-morrow in advance, which will delay my leaving camp until 9 o'clock. My command has left Little Rock

with three days' rations and will be out of supplies to-morrow night. Major Burchard, the bearer of this letter, is accompanied by the commissary of my division to take charge of such supplies as may be intended for the command. Colonel Ritter says that he has been furnished with the countersign for fifteen days. If the same countersign is to be used on the march it would avoid misunderstandings if I could also be furnished with the same.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. SALOMON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. ARMIES OF THE UNITED STATES, *In Field, Culpeper C. H., Va., March* 24, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. L. C. Hunt will at once proceed to make an inspection of the Departments of the Missouri and Kansas, and report to these headquarters. He will pay especial attention to the following points:

First. The location of troops and the necessity at the different posts of the troops now at them.

Second. The methods of transportation and supply in the Department of Kansas.

Third. The amount of means of transportation and of artillery horses which can be spared from these departments for use in the field.

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 44. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, *Saint Louis, Mo., March* 24, 1864.

Commanders of regiments, battalions, and independent companies, on the receipt of this order and the accompanying form of an inspection report, will immediately make a thorough inspection of their commands, and report accurately the precise number, character, condition, &c., of the arms and the quantity, character, and condition of all ammunition in the possession of company commanders and their enlisted men, and the said commanders of regiments, &c., will likewise make a similar inspection, and report each month thereafter until further orders.

The officers above indicated will be careful that their inspections are of the most rigid and complete character, and that the true quantity, character, condition, &c., of the arms and ammunition in the possession of their command be ascertained and correctly reported. In the form provided for the inspection report, commanders will enter each company separately on a distinct horizontal line thereof, thus giving the result of the inspection for each company by itself. The first inspection under this order will be made immediately, as above directed, and the formal report thereof will be rendered as soon as the inspection is completed. The monthly inspection will be made during each month, in time to make out and forward the reports to these headquarters on the last day of each month. The

reports will be forwarded through district commanders, who will see that the inspections and reports thereof are properly and promptly made and forwarded.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 24, 1864.

In future, except in cases of emergency, district commanders will not change the stations of depot quartermasters or commissaries within the limits of their districts when assigned to their stations from these headquarters.

When the necessity arises and the change of station is ordered, the facts will be immediately reported to these headquarters for approval.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PILOT KNOB, MO., *March* 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. B. FISK:

I wish to inform you of the following dispatch just received from Captain Leeper. He says Captain Johns has just returned from below; he met with the enemy in force, but says that Reves, Kitchen, and Freeman have been camped on the [east] side of Black River 12 miles below Pocahontas, and that they crossed to the west side of the river on last Monday; they were said to be about 1,000 strong, and that it was the general talk in the country that they were going to attack Patterson. Also that Kitchen had men on Currant River last week to secure forage, preparatory to a move on this place. Captain Johns was some 10 miles above Pocahontas on Black River. I think, however, that this report is rather exaggerated and sensational, but will be on the alert.

J. W. HARDING,
Commanding Post.

PATTERSON, MO., *March* 24, 1864.

General FISK,
Commanding District:

All is quiet here. I have 50 men on Black River a good distance below Poplar Bluff. The thing begins to look more favorable, I think, with the two companies that are to join me to keep the State clear to the Arkansas line.

Our expeditions were all doing well the last heard from. They have killed a good many this week.

W. T. LEEPER,
Captain, Commanding Post.

PAOLA, *March* 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. GEORGE H. HOYT,
Olathe, Kans.:

I send you a copy of the return of Company D, Eleventh Kansas, at Aubrey, by to-morrow's mail. Make such disposition of the forces under your command as will best secure the country against the enemy and protect the lives and property of the citizens.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OMAHA, NEBR. TER., *March* 24, 1864

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of Kansas:

CAPTAIN: I have just had an interview with John Hunter, of Fort Laramie, in regard to the Sioux Indians and their intentions with regard to the Government and emigration across the plains. This man Hunter belongs to the Sioux tribe, having married a Sioux squaw. I think him honest and intelligent. Citizens here who know say that he is reliable. He says that the only cause of dissatisfaction with all the tribes in the region originates from a dislike to the agent in charge of Indian matters in that country. He says further that he is satisfied that almost any person except that agent could make a treaty with them that would be religiously lived up to.

The agent of whom they complain is John Loree, said to be appointed from Indiana. I have conversed with at least two other persons who make the same statements with regard to the Indian agent. If a treaty could be made with them I have no doubt that it would be the cheapest and best way the Government could find to prevent trouble on the plains.

I am, captain, your very obedient servant,

ROBT. B. MITCHELL,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state that I have received your instructions of 15th instant to General Sully and myself, specifying the programme of military operations for the ensuing season. I beg leave to call your attention to two points in which your orders to me are imperative, but which it may be physically impossible to comply with, and I therefore respectfully request that some discretion may be allowed me. One is the location of the post on James River, which I understood you to state verbally might be on the head of the Coteau, if a sufficiency of timber could not be found on the James River directly west from that point for the uses of a military station of the magnitude contemplated by you. The other is the requirement that the four companies of infantry designed as a component part of the garrison at Devil's Lake shall necessarily rendezvous at Fort Abercrombie as the point of departure. It may

be that the other route up the Minnesota River will be more economical and eligible than by Abercrombie. If these suggestions strike you as deserving your favorable consideration, please to give me the necessary authority in the premises.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD,
Culpeper, Va., March 25, 1864—4 p. m. (Received 6 p. m.)

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff:

I sent a letter to General Banks before leaving Nashville, directing him to finish his present expedition and assemble all his available force at New Orleans as soon as possible, and prepare to receive orders for the taking of Mobile. If Shreveport is carried about 8,000 troops can be spared from Steele and Rosecrans to join Banks, and if more is necessary to insure success against Mobile they can be taken from Sherman. I would prefer Gillmore to act entirely on the defensive at Charleston, and hold all the spare force he has in readiness for orders. I will want him to co-operate with this army against Lee. I would like it if the Secretary of the Navy would order two of the iron-clads from Charleston to report to Admiral Farragut, with instructions to the latter not to attack until the army is ready to operate with him.

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Alexandria:

GENERAL: I think it quite important there should be a fast boat at Port Hudson to carry dispatches between that point and Alexandria. Colonel Holabird suggests the Mittie Stevens, now with you.

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 25, 1864.

Maj. D. C. HOUSTON,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: I desire that you will detail a proper officer to go out on the Bayou Rapides road and make a map of the same as far as he can go under the protection of Colonel Lucas, commanding cavalry brigade, stationed on that road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 25, 1864.

Maj. D. C. HOUSTON,
Chief Engineer, Dept. of the Gulf, Present:

MAJOR: If the engineer officers can go to-morrow noon and work rapidly on the Bayou Rapides road, they will be in time. Probably by Sunday noon Colonel Lucas' brigade will be 21 miles out on the road. I think Mr. Young should be habitually at headquarters with you. He can be sent with any special command when it may be deemed necessary or advisable.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 25, 1864.

Col. S. B. HOLABIRD,
Chief Quartermaster, Dept. of the Gulf:

COLONEL: From all the information that I can gain, it will be necessary for you to furnish forage for two-thirds of the animals of this command after we reach Natchitoches, which will be within eight days from this date. In addition to the animals that marched here from Brashear City and Franklin and those that have been sent here by way of Red River, you will estimate for 1,000 more. There is now 7 feet of water on the rapids, and within the next week there will not be less than 6 feet, with the prospect of a greater depth.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 25, 1864.

Col. E. G. BECKWITH,
Chief Commissary, Department of the Gulf:

COLONEL: As reported by the post commissary at this place there are now rations here for the troops on Red River for eighteen days. Please give the necessary orders that there may be rations for the whole force as far up as Natchitoches within ten days from this date. You can estimate for 32,000 men.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 25, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Brig. Gen. A. L. Lee, commanding the Cavalry Division, will order the remainder of the brigade of cavalry now under his command at this place to be reported to Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, commanding Nineteenth Army Corps.

III. Brig. Gen. George L. Andrews, commanding the Corps d'Afrique, will at once organize another brigade of the colored troops under his command and order them to proceed to this place.

* * * * * * *

X. During the absence from New Orleans of the major-general commanding the department on the present campaign the Districts of La Fourche and Baton Rouge will be reported to Maj. Gen. J. J. Reynolds, commanding Defenses of New Orleans, who will be held responsible for their safety and administration.

XI. Brigadier-General Lee, commanding Cavalry Division, will order the Fourth Brigade of his division to march at 6 o'clock a. m. to-morrow on the Bayou Rapides road. The commanding officer of this brigade will for further instructions report to General A. J. Smith, whose command moves an hour later on the same road.

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., March 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report the departure of the Sixty-second U. S. Infantry (colored), at 7.30 a. m. this day, for Baton Rouge, in compliance with orders from headquarters Department of the Gulf. A certified return of that regiment is inclosed.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
New Orleans, March 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. GEORGE L. ANDREWS,
Port Hudson:

GENERAL: If the Mittie Stevens comes down from Alexandria you can use her to carry dispatches. Please let me know when she arrives. Colonel Holabird promises another boat in a day or two.

RICHD. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 25, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS,
Commanding Defenses of New Orleans:

GENERAL: I regret not having an opportunity of meeting you before I left New Orleans. I arrived at Alexandria yesterday at noon. There is not sufficient water upon the rapids to allow the gun-boats to pass, and I shall be detained here probably until Monday. General Franklin's column arrived here this morning and will move immediately in the direction of Natchitoches. A success-

ful encounter was had with the advance of the enemy two days since by a portion of General A. J. Smith's command under General Mower, assisted by a brigade of Lee's cavalry, an account of which you have seen.

The enemy will not meet us this side of Natchitoches, and probably not this side of Shreveport, in force. General Steele is reported to be at Camden on his way from Little Rock to Shreveport. At New Orleans everything should be maintained as near the present position as possible. All intercourse with people beyond the lines should be prohibited, and especially in this direction, until our position in Northern Louisiana can be more definitely established. Care should be taken that the prisoners sent down should be securely kept, and no intercourse allowed whatever with the people. No paroles should be given. Except for the chance of making exchanges for our prisoners now held in Texas, I should be glad to have them sent North, but they had better be detained for the present. There was a severe storm yesterday, but to-day the weather is fair, and the column will advance to-morrow.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. 16th and 17th Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you move your command to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock, by the Bayou Rapides road, to a point above and near the upper junction of the Bayou Rapides and Red River, there to await further orders. The Fourth Brigade of the Cavalry Division has been ordered to take the same road at 6 a. m. to-morrow, and its commander will report to you on the march for instructions, and remain under your orders while you hold the indicated position.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH AND 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Alexandria, La., March 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Gulf, Alexandria, La.:

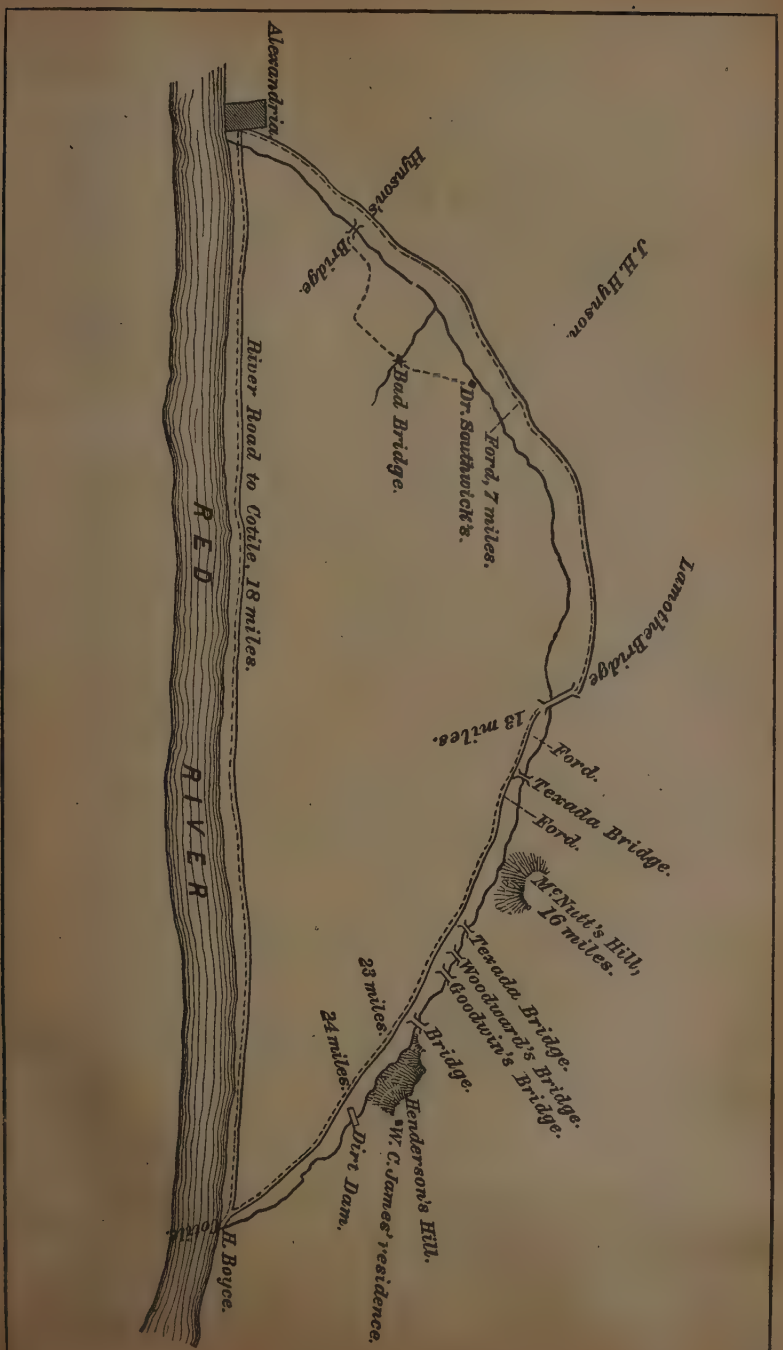
GENERAL: My scouts have returned and report the bridge 6 miles from here on the river road burned. In going out I will take the bayou road, and can make the distance by 10 a. m. Sunday—28 miles.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

The following is an accurate map* as to distances and bridges. The bayou is tortuous, and of course not properly represented.

*See p. 725.


Alexandria.
Hynson's
Bridge.
J. H. Hynson.
Bad Bridge.
Dr. Southwick's.
Ford, 7 miles.
Lamotte Bridge.
13 miles.
Ford.
Texada Bridge.
Ford.
McNutt's Hill,
16 miles.
Texada Bridge.
Woodward's Bridge.
Goodwin's Bridge.
23 miles.
Bridge.
24 miles.
Henderson's Hill.
W. C. James' residence.
Dirt Dam.
H. Boyce.
River Road to Cotile, 18 miles.
RED
RIVER

From here to Henderson's Hill by the bayou road is 23 miles. You will perceive there are many bridges on the road. I will send out two regiments of Colonel Dudley's brigade to hold the bridges in rear and form a cordon of posts for rapid communication.

A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

CIRCULAR.] HEADQUARTERS RED RIVER EXPEDITION,
On Steamer Clara Bell, Alexandria, La., March 25, 1864.

GENERAL: This command will move by land at 6 a. m. to-morrow morning on the south side of the river, on the Bayou Rapides road, to a point on the river about 20 miles above Alexandria, La., in the following order:

First. Brig. Gen. T. Kilby Smith, commanding division, Seventeenth Army Corps.

Second. First Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

Third. Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps.

You will have your command ready to march at the hour named. The men will be provided with three days' full rations, and take 40 rounds of ammunition per man in their cartridge-boxes. The regiments will take their land transportation with them, carrying in their wagons their cooking utensils and six boxes of ammunition per regiment. Surplus baggage, camp and garrison equipage, and stores will be left on the boats, with a guard from each regiment sufficient to protect them until we rejoin the fleet.

By order of Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith:

J. HOUGH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Copy to Brig. Gen. T. K. Smith, commanding Provisional Division, Seventeenth Army Corps; Brig. Gen. J. A. Mower, commanding First and Third Divisions, Sixteenth Army Corps.)

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
March 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Do you consider it necessary to keep any picket on the opposite side of the river? Some means of crossing in such an event would be necessary. Will cavalry be left at this post? One company of Second New York Veterans are at New Orleans, mounted, and 200 more of Scott's Nine Hundred. In case cavalry is needed here, would it not be well to order it from the city by transports? Some horses are arriving at New Orleans. Three companies of Second New York are there, dismounted. Shall I give them preference in mounting or the Second Louisiana Cavalry? I would like to send the orders by boat leaving to-day.

Yours, respectfully,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General LEE,
Chief of Cavalry:

GENERAL: There should be a picket on the opposite bank of the river, and the navy should be requested to furnish ferriage. Cavalry must be left here. I expect the Third Maryland Cavalry here soon for that service. The company of the Second New York Veterans (mounted) at New Orleans should join the battalion here. The 200 mounted of Scott's Nine Hundred are necessary in Defenses of New Orleans. Give preference for horses arriving in New Orleans to Second New York Veteran Cavalry until they shall be mounted, and then the Second Louisiana.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
March 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I am informed that there is a small bayou, not laid down on our map, emptying into Red River some 7 miles above; that the bridge crossing it was burned yesterday morning. I mention the report, as the fact might interfere with General Smith's march. If it be desirable to learn the fact I can send to-night.

Yours,

A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The general commanding desires that you ascertain immediately the facts regarding the burning of the bridge at the crossing of the bayou 7 miles out. He desires you to report to-night the width of the bayou at the crossing, the length of time required to rebuild it, and the facilities on the spot for its reconstruction.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 67. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 25, 1864.

I. Captain Wingett, commanding mounted infantry, will concentrate all his command, excepting such as may be necessary to maintain the line of couriers, at or near the head of the bayou, about 1 mile west of the ranch occupied by Captain Armstrong. A station

will be established at the residence of Mr. Collins, and strict watch kept on Cedar Bayou from the mouth to the bayou entering Cedar Bayou above the station. Each outpost will be furnished with a signal to indicate the approach of the enemy, so that the threatened point may be re-enforced with the least possible delay.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. NINETY-NINTH ILLINOIS VOLUNTEERS,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 25, 1864.

Capt. SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: By direction of the major-general commanding the corps, I crossed a small force on the 24th instant over the bay to the peninsula opposite this camp, and proceeded down it toward the point, a distance of about 5 miles. In many places it is miry or boggy, but can be easily traveled over by any one acquainted with the country. No signs of recent travel were discovered. Persons could pass in and out without being seen from this side of the bay. The fires discovered by the major-general and myself on the 23d were made by Federal soldiers out hunting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. K. BAILEY,
Colonel, Commanding Regiment.

DARDANELLE, *March 25, 1864.*

Major-General STEELE,
Commanding Department:

The citizens of Tell and Pope Counties feel now more than ever our perilous situation, Captain Blanchard being ordered to join his command, leaving us only a small, disorganized force of the Fourth Arkansas, not sufficient by any means to protect the large amount of Government cotton and other property accumulated here. Would respectfully ask that Captain Blanchard be retained here until he can be relieved by another force.

A. KILPATRICK,
A. McGEE,
H. COYLER DE YOUNG,
J. H. ORR,
BARK JOHNSON, and
WM. STOUT.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, March 27, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Brig. Gen. N. Kimball, commanding detachment Seventh Army Corps.

By order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele:

W. D. GREEN.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Telegraph as follows:

If Captain Blanchard has not already gone he will remain in command of the post of Dardanelle until further orders.

By order of Major-General Steele:

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3.

HDQRS. SALOMON'S DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, *In the Field, March 25, 1864.*

I. Special attention is directed to the following extract from paragraph VI, General Field Orders, No. 1, issued from headquarters of the Department of Arkansas:

> The country must yield all it can of food and forage without bringing starvation upon the people. This fact will not, however, justify plundering or indiscriminate seizure of anything.

Brigade commanders will detail daily from their respective commands a foraging party, to be charged with the special duty of collecting food and forage for its own brigade in quantity sufficient for the day. Beef will be brought to camp on the hoof and there slaughtered.

Receipts will be given, if the owners are present, specifying the amount and kind of property taken, and reasonable supplies left on the place for family use. All property thus taken will be turned over to brigade quartermasters for issue, who will report the same daily to the division quartermaster and commissary, respectively. These forage parties must be efficient in the discharge of their duties.

Any soldier having in his possession any property, no matter of what description, not legitimately obtained, will be deemed guilty of disobedience of orders and punished accordingly.

II. Provisions having been made for foraging parties, all firing on the march and in camp is hereby strictly prohibited. Brigade commanders will take prompt measures to enforce this order. Violations of this order will meet severe punishment.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS MCRAE'S COMMAND,
Woodruff County, Ark., March 25, 1864.

Col. R. R. LIVINGSTON,
Comdg. U. S. Forces, Northeastern Arkansas, Batesville, Ark.:

COLONEL: I send response to your communication of the 8th instant under flag of truce by Colonel Rogan. I would have responded sooner, but was absent at the time your communication arrived at my headquarters. The first paragraph of your communication, with regard to pillaging and marauding by straggling soldiers, I fully indorse your views. His position, if a regularly mustered soldier,

simply aggravates the crime. But, colonel, I call your attention to the fact that the testimony of citizens against a soldier must be taken with a great deal of caution. War is a great demoralizer, especially so when two hostile armies are in the country. If military necessity requires property to be seized belonging to citizens they are willing to swear that soldiers ordered to seize said property are jayhawkers, and thereby soldiers are liable to be put to death for simply executing orders. Straggling soldiers who absent themselves habitually from their commands are a curse to any service, but the man Roder, about whom I wrote, is a soldier and not a marauder, and is entitled to [be] treated as a prisoner of war. Be kind enough to let me know what has become of him.

About the 4 men belonging, as you state, to the Fourth Arkansas Infantry, I have to state that the men have not been executed. I have never had a man captured from the U. S. Army executed unless he has had a fair and impartial trial by a court-martial. Colonel, I am surprised that you should argue in behalf of deserters. I am clearly of opinion, colonel, that you have been misinformed with regard to these men. In the first place, if Union men, they had opportunity to join the Federal Army. General Curtis' force was in this country before any person was conscribed, and when this country was first conscribed the Federal Army was in the occupation of a part of this country. In the next place, 3 of these men voluntarily joined our army; one of these men went from Lawrence County, Ark., into Missouri and there joined Captain Shaver's company of Colonel Freeman's regiment.

Colonel, I assure you that I have never, as yet, nor will I ever be induced to carry on war only upon civilized principles, and detest the man who would act otherwise. The deserters will be tried by a general court-martial, according to law, and shall have a fair and impartial trial, and as a soldier it is all that you can ask. I assure you, colonel, that as far as lays in my power I have ever ameliorated the horrors of war and expect ever so to do. Colonel Freeman requests me to call your attention to the fact that on the 12th of January, 1864, he delivered to you 4 Federal soldiers, captured by him, in exchange for 4 of his men, then prisoners of war, to wit: Buson, of Company B; William Prosser, Company C; William Davis, Company C; and Peter Fen, of Company C, Freeman's regiment.

In your communication of that date you state that these 4 men were at Springfield, Mo., but should be sent to him. He states that these men have never been sent to him. Colonel Freeman also states that he captured Captain Rouch and 28 non-commissioned officers and privates belonging to your command upon Spring River, in Lawrence County, Ark., in February last, all of whom were by Colonel Freeman turned over to you, and that under the flag that Captain Rouch was to be exchanged for Lieut. R. H. Powell, Company A, of Freeman's regiment.

Lieutenant Powell has not been exchanged, and Colonel Freeman informs me that he learns that Captain Rouch and these men have been returned to duty before the officer and men for whom they were exchanged had been sent forward to their command. I do not credit this, and hope that you will inform me, through Colonel Rogan, as to the facts in the case.

With respect, your obedient servant,

D. McRAE,

Brig. Gen., Comdg. C. S. Forces in Northeastern Ark.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
No. 45. } *Saint Louis, Mo., March* 25, 1864.

I. Brig. Gen. Thomas Ewing, jr., U. S. Volunteers, having reported to these headquarters in compliance with instructions from the War Department, will relieve Brig. Gen. C. B. Fisk, U. S. Volunteers, in the command of the Saint Louis District.

II. Upon being relieved, Brigadier-General Fisk will proceed, without delay, to Macon City, Mo., and relieve Brig. Gen. O. Guitar, Missouri State Militia, in the command of the District of North Missouri.

III. Upon being relieved by Brigadier-General Fisk, Brigadier-General Guitar will repair, without delay, to Rolla, Mo., and assume command of the Rolla District.

IV. In the changes of stations incident upon the foregoing orders, each of the general officers will be accompanied by his personal staff and his assistant adjutant-general.

The quartermaster's department will furnish necessary transportation for the authorized private horses of the officers affected hereby.

V. It having come to the knowledge of the department commander that much outrage has been committed by the arrest, as deserters, of enlisted men formerly in service in the organization known as the "United States Reserve Corps," it is ordered that all men now held in confinement in this city charged with desertion from said "United States Reserve Corps" be at once released from confinement, and that no more arrests of a similar nature be made without the facts being first reported to the headquarters of the Saint Louis District, and authority therefor obtained.

VI. The authority from these headquarters under which Mr. J. M. Hiatt, of Keokuk, Iowa, has been acting as provost-marshal of the "border of Iowa and Missouri" is revoked, the revocation to take effect from the 4th instant. All unsettled accounts for proper expenditures incurred in the performance of his official duties by Mr. Hiatt will be audited by the provost-marshal-general of the department, and paid by the proper staff officers at these headquarters.

In relieving Mr. Hiatt from the important duties of his position, it is deemed but justice to state that, in the opinion of the commanding general, the original necessity for his services has passed, and his duties can now be more appropriately performed by the provost-marshal-general of the department.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *March* 25, 1864.

Capt. G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Yes; they are evidently on the rampage. Hiller writes that they are evidently moving, and mean mischief. The scattering of my force, as directed in late orders, will leave me powerless for attack and weak at all points. I have to send one company to Dallas to-day.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 25, 1864.

Lieut. Col. JOHN N. HERDER,
Commanding Post, Pilot Knob:

If the other two companies have not been sent to Captain Leeper, let them go forward at once. Keep in communication with him, and have the cavalry of your command ready to move, if necessary. The report seems sensational, but we must be on hand for what comes. General Fisk will not return before Tuesday next.

G. A. HOLLOWAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } HDQRS. 4TH SUB-DIST., DIST. CENT. MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., March 25, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. All of the militia in the Fourth Sub-District is hereby relieved from duty until further orders, and by consent of their company commanders will be allowed to take their arms and equipments to their homes; nevertheless retaining their company organization.

By order of Col. James H. Ford:

EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
First Lieutenant and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS, SNIBAR HILLS,
Snibar Station, Jackson County, Mo., March 25, 1864.

First Lieut. E. L. BERTHOUD,
A. A. A. G., 4th Sub-Dist., Dist. of Central Missouri:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in pursuance to verbal instructions received from the colonel commanding, I have located Company M, Second Colorado Cavalry, at the Mason farm, about 5 miles southeast of Blue Springs, as forage can more easily be obtained at this point. It is also a much better point to scout from than Blue Springs, it being a more central point, and having command of a larger scope of country, and at the same time protection can be afforded to many more citizens who may wish to return, as this has been a much more thickly settled country than about Blue Springs.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. NELSON SMITH,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 25, 1864.

GEORGE A. CUTLER:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 21st is duly received. The matter of running out cattle from the Indian country, reported by you in a former letter, did not escape my attention and proper exertions to correct. I visited the country, and gave orders to my troops to stop all the droves coming north and turn them over to the quartermasters, by them to be cared for till further orders. Working cattle are being

set to work in hauling provisions to the troops. Such as are good for beef will be turned over for commissary stores. Where Indians need food they will be fed, and when Indian owners can show a bona-fide ownership the Indians will be paid.

I am anxious that the cattle should be collected and not left in the abandoned Indian country to feed rebels, but I do not want them stolen or wasted, as it is said the Osages are doing, by killing them for their hides. Anything you can do to aid in preventing the stealing of the Indian cattle would be good service for both the Indians and the Government. I have reported my doings fully to both the honorable Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Interior, with a request that I may receive instructions in the premises. Any particular information concerning any special case which you may discover should be immediately communicated to my officers, who are directed to aid you in efforts to avoid what we must all deprecate, the waste of the stock in the Indian country.

I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO, *Santa Fé, N. Mex., March 25, 1864.*

I. It is announced to the troops in this department that, by the active efforts of the officers of the general staff, a sufficient quantity of food for some 7,000 captive Indians has been secured, to last until supplies come from the States or the crops of the present year shall ripen and come into market. About 6,000 Indians have already been captured or have voluntarily given themselves up, and are at or on their way to the reservation at Fort Sumner, on the Pecos River, where we must feed them until they can raise food enough to support themselves. This they will in a great measure be able to do the coming summer. Next year, without a doubt, they will produce as much as they can consume. It is believed that when the last Navajo Indian has surrendered or been captured the number to be fed of this tribe will not exceed 7,000.

Anxiety with regard to our ability to get this food was the reason why a short time since the troops were placed upon half rations until the result of efforts to this end should become known. An account of subsistence stores on hand exhibits the gratifying fact that we can not only feed the Indians, but that the troops can resume the drawing of their full rations, except of the articles of coffee and candles; of these, two-third rations will be issued until further orders.

II. Hereafter, on the last day of each month, the commander of every military post and camp within the department will send direct to department headquarters an exact account of all subsistence stores on hand, and a list of all troops, employés, laundresses, and servants who receive rations by issue, purchase, or otherwise at his post, with an exhibit placed against each article of stores showing how many days it will last.

III. Officers will be permitted to purchase a reasonable quantity of stores for the use of themselves and their families and their authorized servants. This authority has heretofore been grossly abused in several instances which have been brought to the notice of the commanding general. Commanders of posts will promptly arrest and

file charges against any officer who purchases more than this reasonable allowance of subsistence stores, or who, if he have no family, procures such stores for the subsistence of others besides himself and authorized servants.

IV. Commanding officers at stations distant from the source of supply will exercise great forecast to the end that requisitions are sent for stores in time, and will carefully watch over and husband their provisions, and if there is danger of running short before others can be received, to diminish the amount to be issued to their command at such a seasonable date as to prevent any serious privation or want.

V. Hereafter, to save time and to provide against accidents, commanders of posts will send all estimates for supplies or funds direct to the proper staff officers at department headquarters. At the same time duplicates of such estimate will be forwarded to the district commander, who, before he transmits them, will make such comments upon them as he may deem necessary for a full understanding of the matter as regarded from his point of view.

By command of Brigadier-General Carleton:

ERASTUS W. WOOD,
Aide-de-Camp.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *March* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
[*Saint Paul, Minn.:*]

Communicate immediately to Sully, at Saint Louis, the number of cavalry, mounted infantry, &c., you will send him from Minnesota, together with the caliber of their arms, that he may send necessary ammunition up the Missouri River.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa:

GENERAL: I received yesterday your letter of the 21st. In reply, it is only necessary to say that you will see from General Halleck's indorsement that I am authorized to employ (not enlist) such Indians as I may think judicious for service in your campaign. If you remember, we had a conversation on the subject when you were here, and you suggested substantially the plan you now do in your letter, in which I fully agree with you. My idea is to employ as many Shawnees and Delawares, as well as other Indians who are available, giving them the blankets, &c., as you suggest, as also what rations they absolutely need, and promising them all the spoils of the campaign. I think in this way you can get for little or nothing some of the very best fighting Indian material on the frontier.

You have my authority to do this to the extent you think judicious. We must by all means make a clean sweep of hostile Indians this summer, as far at least as the "Crow country," and you must employ all the friendly Indians who may be useful for this purpose. I have no doubt you can get many of the Rees and Mandans simply

for the privilege of accompanying you in this war and sharing the spoils. This whole matter I leave to your discretion, with the understanding that I will authorize and support every arrangement you think judicious. We must end Indian hostilities this season. I have applied for an engineer officer to report to you with necessary surveying instruments by the 25th April at Sioux City. Brackett's battalion is assigned to you. I have ordered it to accompany the troops Sibley sends from Minnesota. Do you wish it to go sooner?

Very truly, yours,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Commanding District of Iowa:

GENERAL: I would suggest to you, in employing Delawares and Shawnees, that you send up and secure Black Beaver, who is now somewhere in Kansas. I would also suggest to you the propriety of giving orders that no boats be allowed to pass above Fort Pierre until you think it safe. I send in this connection an extract from a letter just received from General Sibley, which bears upon the subject in another view. It is always to be understood that no treaties be permitted to be made with the Indians by anybody except yourself, and that the terms be such as are contained in the instructions hitherto sent from these headquarters. I will if possible prevent the shipment of any annuities by the Indian Department for the hostile Indians.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 4. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 26, 1864.

1. The Third Brigade, Second Division, Nineteenth Army Corps, will proceed at once, upon the receipt of this order, to Alexandria, as a garrison for that place.

* * * * * * *

9. I. The pontoon train now with the Nineteenth Army Corps is assigned to the Third Regiment of Engineers, Corps d'Afrique.

II. The Third and Fifth Regiments of Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, are assigned, until further orders, to the command of Maj. Gen. William B. Franklin, U. S. Volunteers.

* * * * * * *

17. Brig. Gen. Alfred Ellet, commanding the Mississippi Marine Brigade, is, with his command, relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed to carry out the instructions of Maj. Gen. J. B. McPherson, commanding the Seventeenth Army Corps, dated March 16, 1864.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., March 26, 1864.

Col. L. A. SHELDON,
Commanding at Plaquemine, La.:

COLONEL: You are directed by the brigadier-general commanding to proceed by the first available transportation, with six companies of your command, to Baton Rouge, La. Major Williams will be left in charge of the post with the remaining four companies until relieved by the battalion of Rhode Island artillery.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. W. DURGIN, JR.,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. 19th and Detachment 13th Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith will occupy a position on the Red River near and above the Boyce plantation to-morrow. Colonel Lucus, with a brigade of cavalry, will occupy at the same time Henderson's Hill, 21 miles from this place, on the Bayou Rapides road.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPT. OF THE GULF,
March 26, 1864—12.15 a. m.

Brigadier-General STONE,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The burned bridge is 7 miles from here. Width of bayou (water), 10 feet; depth of water, 6 feet, and swift; banks, 25 or 30 feet high from the water. Old bridge 60 yards long, one-half still standing—20 yards on one side, 10 yards on the other. Facilities for rebuilding, a wood on this side one-quarter mile deep; on the other side negro cabins built of cypress splits. Shall I send both brigades by Bayou Rapides road or will you have bridge built?

Yours, respectfully,
A. L. LEE,
Brigadier-General.

Officer bearing this made the examination.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you advance Colonel Lucas' brigade to-morrow morning, which position he will hold, and from which he will on arrival open communication

with Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, who will to-morrow occupy the upper portion of the Bayou Rapides, with the Red River. General Smith's position will be on the Red River a little above the Boyce plantation. At least four pieces of artillery should accompany Colonel Lucas. Colonel Lucas will be instructed to scout thoroughly the roads in his front and on his flanks and will report everything of interest in his vicinity through you to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will please direct Colonel Robinson to move his brigade to-morrow to the position on the Bayou Rapides road to-day occupied by Colonel Lucas' brigade.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps, Matagorda Island, Tex.:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 11th instant is received; also one of the 14th instant, from Pass Cavallo, Tex. I am directed by the major-general commanding to state that the chief quartermaster of the department has been instructed anew to forward to you the condensers for the use of the troops on the Texas coast. The two squadrons of cavalry have already been ordered to proceed to Matagorda Island.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps, Pass Cavallo, Tex.:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you of the receipt of your communication of the 18th instant, from Pass Cavallo, Tex., relating to the condition of the batteries of light artillery, First Division. Immediate means will be taken to secure the efficiency of the batteries of which you speak.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 68. } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS, *Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * * * *

IV. Companies A and F, Eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, will be stationed about 1 mile west of the ranch at the lower end of Matagorda Island, now occupied by Captain Armstrong, Texas scouts, at a point convenient for the support of the outposts at Cedar Bayou and Oyster Reef. Maj. A. C. Matthews, Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, will take command of the line of couriers and the cavalry, mounted infantry, and scouts at and near Cedar Bayou. The outposts at Cedar Bayou will be increased to 20 men, in charge of a commissioned officer, and the outpost at the Oyster Reef will be increased to 25 men and a commissioned officer, the reserve to be held in constant readiness for the support of any point threatened. The various officers of the command will make themselves familiar with all available routes and crossings in their vicinity.

The courier-posts will be maintained as at present established, at intervals of 5 miles, and all messages will be forwarded with the greatest dispatch, such as pertain to the movements of the enemy to be communicated to Colonel Bailey, Ninety-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, commanding infantry outposts, to the headquarters of the Thirteenth Army Corps, and the headquarters of the First Division. Major Matthews will designate such signals for the use of outposts as will expedite movements in case of attack, and will resist, with all his available force, the passage of the enemy of Cedar Bayou or the State Channel at the Oyster Reef.

By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 26, 1864.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report in relation to fortifications, the number of men employed, and progress made for the 25th and 26th March, instant: There were employed on second line, the 25th instant, eight regiments from the First and Second Brigades, First Division, numbering in all about 1,700 men. I am unable to be exact in this particular, as some of the regiments did not report their strength present. These were employed as usual by reliefs. A sodding party of 20 men was engaged in forenoon and 125 in the afternoon of 25th on left of line; seven teams were employed by this party; 80 men were employed making revetments at middle lunette. The work on this entire line progresses rapidly.

The regiments from the Second Brigade did not work on the 26th instant, and four regiments from the First Brigade worked only until 11 a. m. Very little was done on this line to-day. On Monday I shall require all the teams I can possibly have at this line; also lumber for pins. One hundred and seven men from Second Engineers were engaged at Fort Esperanza on the 25th, 190 on first line and 38 on works at Bayou McHenry, which latter works are now complete.

Ninety-seven men were employed on Fort Esperanza and 234 on first line in the forenoon of the 26th. I can do very little more to Fort Esperanza until I have lumber for platforms.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 26, 1864.

General N. KIMBALL:

GENERAL: Messenger who left here this morning has been driven back by a party of guerrillas about 5 miles this side of Benton. He estimates their numbers at about 50, and were coming this way. Two couriers will start at daylight to-morrow morning, and I shall send duplicates of all important dispatches. They will be directed to take different roads. If you have anything to send out, please have it left at my office to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 26, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER,
Clarksville, Ark.:

General Kimball desires you to be on the alert for guerrillas in your district, and to advise him promptly of any of their movements.

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. DET. 7TH A. C., DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 26, 1864.

Col. A. Cummings, Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry, in charge of recruiting and organizing troops of African descent in the State of Arkansas, is placed in command of all such troops in the vicinity of Little Rock. He is charged with the supervision of all other persons of African descent at this post who are not otherwise provided for by existing orders, and will organize them as promptly as may be for fatigue parties and for any other uses as will be beneficial to them and to the Government. He will report for duty, with the troops under his command and with such organizations as he may effect, to Col. C. C. Andrews, commanding detachment Second Division, Seventh Army Corps, and post at Little Rock.

By order of Brig. Gen. Nathan Kimball:

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS, &C.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 26, 1864—12 p. m.

Col. F. H. MANTER:

The messenger who left here this morning has been driven back 5 miles from Benton. I inclose copies of two dispatches.* Will answer General Sherman that the expedition left on the 23d. Captain Carr received a telegram from Colonel Myers, saying, "General Allen telegraphs that no movement will take place in your department," dated 21st.

General Kimball has used, and is using, every exertion possible to remount the cavalry and provide horses for our battery. Four hundred mules have arrived at Devall's Bluff since you left; 100 will be taken to mount cavalrymen; the remaining 300 are hauling new wagons from Devall's Bluff. Clayton telegraphs Lieutenant Greathouse went within 16 miles of Monticello, and that the enemy have fallen back from Branchville to that place. Lieutenant G[reathouse] learned that they are fortifying at Monticello and expect some infantry there soon. General Kimball has sent out two cavalry scouts. All quiet here.

Respectfully, yours,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. THIRD DIVISION, SEVENTH ARMY CORPS,
Camp 4, *Rockport, Ark., March* 26, 1864.

Col. ADOLPH ENGELMANN,
Commanding Third Brigade, Third Division:

COLONEL: You will march with your command at 9 a. m. March 27, and report to the general commanding on your arrival at Rockport, bringing with you the trains under your charge.

By order of Brig. Gen. F. Salomon:

A. BLOCKI,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 26, 1864.

Brigadier-General THAYER,
Commanding District of the Frontier, Fort Smith, Ark.:

General Kimball, having been placed in command of all the troops along the line and north of the Arkansas River, desires to know the commanding officers and number of troops in the district, and to be kept advised of any movements of interest. Answer.

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
In the Field, Culpeper Court-House, Va., March 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. S. ROSECRANS,
Commanding Department of the Missouri:

GENERAL: It is desirable that as large a force be brought into the field in the spring campaign as possible. To do this the garrisons

* Not found as inclosures; but see Sherman to Steele, March 20 (p. 668), which was probably one of the dispatches.

for holding territory acquired, and where there are no organized bodies of the enemy threatening, must be reduced to the smallest number necessary for the end to be accomplished. Between the Department of the Missouri and any considerable force of the enemy Steele's army now intervenes. There is, therefore, in the department nothing but irresponsible squads of guerrillas and restless and dissatisfied citizens to guard against.

It looks to me as if a force consisting mostly of light cavalry, unincumbered with transportation and surplus equipage, was most needed for this purpose. An examination of the last return furnished by you shows that you have already a large preponderance of mounted troops, and if you deem it necessary I think two more regiments of cavalry can be added to that you already have. With such an addition to your mounted force you ought, by judicious posting of your troops, to be able to spare from 5,000 to 7,000 of your present effective infantry for service elsewhere. You are therefore directed to take immediate steps to collect all the infantry you can spare (not less than 5,000 effectives if your command has not been much reduced since last return) at Saint Louis, or some other point convenient to the Mississippi River, where they can be embarked at short notice for any point to which they may be ordered.

Report to these headquarters by telegraph the number of troops you will be able to spare, and the time when you will have them ready to embark and from what point. Such troops as you select to be sent to the field will bring with them their transportation, camp and garrison equipage.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., March 26, 1864.

Capt. J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inform the general commanding of the following changes made in this sub-district: Lieutenant-Colonel Marsh, Ninth Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, has relieved Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd of the command at the station of Kansas City, [who], with headquarters of the Second Regiment Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, proceeds to Independence; Lieutenant-Colonel Dodd takes command of that station. I have also ordered back to Little Santa Fé, Lieutenant Evens, with a portion of Squadron E.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD.
Colonel, Comdg. Fourth Sub-Dist., Dist. of Central Mo.

CASSVILLE, MO., *March 26, 1864.*

General SANBORN,
Springfield, Mo.:

By dispatch just received from Berryville, I learn that Lieutenant Kelly and Cross (Captain Owen's clerk) were killed by bushwhackers 5 miles from Rolling Prairie last Thursday.

O. S. FAHNSTOCK,
Lieutenant, Commanding Post.

MACON CITY, MO., *March* 26, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

I regret to be compelled to inform you of serious troubles in Putnam County, occasioned by men of Eighteenth Missouri Infantry recently returned on furlough. On Monday last, at Unionville, they shot and killed 3 peaceable citizens and mortally wounded the fourth. They also shot at and drove out of town a large number of other citizens, killing a fourth man at another point in the county. The pretext for these outrages was that the parties killed and driven off were copperheads.

The circuit court was in session at Unionville at the time these outrages were perpetrated, and no effort was made either to suppress the riot or arrest the guilty parties. My last advices, which are up to Thursday noon, report the riot as still going on, and that citizens were fleeing the country in every direction. In simple terms, these men have inaugurated a reign of blood and terror in Putnam and Sullivan Counties. I have ordered 50 men to Putnam to quell the disturbance and arrest the guilty parties.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 26, 1864.

General GUITAR, *Macon City, Mo.:*

Your action in the matter of sending troops to the scene of the riot is approved. Act promptly and energetically for the peace of the community. The general thinks you had better go to the scene of action.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *March* 26, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HOYT, *Olathe, Kans.:*

Your telegram in regard to sending detachment to Hickory Point is not sufficiently definite to base instructions upon. You will act according to your best judgment and the instructions already furnished you. On the subject of changing the stations of troops in your command you had better consult Colonel Moonlight.

By order of General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, Kans., March 26, 1864.

His Excellency Governor JOHN EVANS, *Denver City, Colo.:*

GOVERNOR: I am in receipt of a communication, forwarded by Your Excellency, coming from Maj. S. G. Colley, Indian agent, Upper Arkansas, concerning threatened hostilities among Indian tribes. I am glad to have transmitted to my notice all intelligence of a credible nature Your Excellency can send me, and I will take due notice and govern myself accordingly.

I am obliged to draw every man who can be spared from the Indian frontier to operate against rebels who have devastated this State of Kansas and should be kept south of the Arkansas, and I hope you will advise me both of danger and no danger, so I can use every man you can spare in assisting to crush out the infernal rebellion. I congratulate you, Governor, on the prospect of your early admission as a State, and shall always glory in having participated in Congressional efforts to secure your first territorial organization.

I have the honor to be, Governor, your very obedient servant,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Washington City:

SIR: As the Government is organizing a military expedition against the Sioux Indians of the upper Missouri, we deem it our duty to place before you facts received by this day's mail from Idaho, and it may not be inopportune in us to make certain suggestions which our long experience in that section of country has taught us.

Maj. G. E. Upson, Blackfoot agent, writes us from Fort Benton, dated 1st of February, as follows:

In your contemplated trip up the Yellowstone River it will be necessary for you to make provisions for the meeting of hostile bands of Indians, as no doubt you will meet them. The Sioux are now on Powder River and threaten to clear out all the whites, besides Fort Union and Fort Berthold. I have scouts amongst them, and will send all the information that can be got about their movements and forward them down the river to meet your boats.

Mr. Andrew Dawson, our agent at Fort Union, dated four days later, says:

One day out from Fort Union to Fort Galpin (situated at the mouth of Milk River) my train was attacked by a large party of Sioux, but without damage to either party. Fort Charles had been attacked two days before, but without loss of property. My train from Fort Andrew (situated at mouth of Muscleshell) to Fort Galpin was completely overpowered, and 100 packs of buffalo robes and $4,088 worth of goods carried off. Dauphin was killed in the engagement. This whole section of country is in a terrible foment. The Sioux are centering in large crowds in the angle formed by the Yellowstone and Missouri.

Mr. Gerard, our agent at Fort Berthold, whose letter is dated 27th January, reports:

The friendly Sioux who have visited this post for the purposes of trade inform me that our enemies are all in the neighborhood of the Yellowstone; no signs of Sioux have been seen on the north side of the river this winter by any of our hunting parties.

These letters fix the locality of the disaffected Indians and the section of country they intend operating in. We are informed that it is the intention of Government to locate military posts at Devil's Lake, head of James River, and at Long Lake, thence up Heart or Grand River, for the purpose of opening and protecting an immigrant route to the Yellowstone. The very short space of time that this proposed route can be traveled by immigrants, viz, from June to latter end of August, cannot justify the enormous expense and inconvenience this route would entail on the Government. Besides, the greater portion of the country between the Missouri and Yellowstone on that line is known as Les Mauvais Terres, or Bad Lands; no grass nor wood, and water exceedingly brackish.

The only thing which should be thought of at the present moment is the entire subjugation of hostile bands of Indians. Immigrants will adapt themselves to the route most convenient from their starting point. The most practicable and shortest route from Saint Paul to the gold mines of Idaho is to strike for Fort Randall or north of Nebraska, up that stream to Laramie, thence through the Valley of the Big Horn Mountains and Black Hills. Each immigrant train ought to be organized under a proper officer, and if well conducted can defend themselves against any hostile band of Indians. It is exceedingly difficult to suggest the best points for the establishment of military posts. The subjugation of Indians will have first to be effected and the Government determine what to do with them afterward.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. CHOUTEAU & CO.

[Indorsement.]

MARCH 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Major-General Pope, for his information.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 26, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN POPE,
Milwaukee:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of 22d instant, and your instructions relative to Brackett's battalion will be fully complied with, and in order to equip the men of that command I have to-day telegraphed you requesting that you order immediately 360 horses, with cavalry equipments complete; 250 Sharps carbines, with accouterments complete; 250 Colt navy revolvers, with accouterments complete; 200 light cavalry sabers, with accouterments complete.

Only about 100 men, those who re-enlisted, are now supplied with arms, &c., the remainder of the battalion, being composed of recruits and of the thirteenth company, originally raised for the Second Cavalry, but transferred by order of the War Department to Brackett's battalion, have only a few sabers among them and no other arms. The above are necessary fully to equip them. If the requisitions to complete the expeditionary force from this district are filled in time, so that no delay is occasioned by their non-receipt, I assure you, general, that you need feel under no apprehension that the column will not move as soon as the season will permit. I have written General Sully, at Saint Louis, that in all probability that will not be later than 1st June, perhaps sooner if there is grass to subsist the animals.

I notice that I am expected to dispatch 1,600 men instead of 1,400, as understood between General Sully and myself, independent of Brackett's battalion. Please inform me if it is a clerical error or so intended by you as stated in my copy of your instructions. There is a strong effort on the part of the public journals of this city and of private individuals to effect the removal of the Sixth Regiment Minnesota Volunteers South. I beg leave to request that you will not consent to any such arrangement, unless they can be replaced

by another entire regiment, which does not now seem practicable or probable. The whole force now in this district is barely sufficient to enable me to carry out your programme of operations, and to do this I shall be obliged greatly to reduce the number of troops in garrison at the regular posts and abandon entirely most of the temporary stations.

I am, general, with high respect, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.
Milwaukee, March 30, 1864.

Respectfully transmitted to the Secretary of War, through Major-General Halleck.

Whilst I am urged on all sides to furnish protection to emigrants across the plains, by giving them escorts and establishing military posts, a set of people ignorant of all the facts and perfectly unacquainted with the necessities of the department are besieging the authorities at Washington to deprive me of the very means necessary to do precisely what they seek with constant persistence. Nevertheless, even if they succeed in having these means taken away from me and the natural result follows, they will be the very first to raise a clamor against the Government and the military authorities for a result occasioned altogether by themselves.

I trust that the War Department will see that it is advisable to leave these matters to my own judgment. I know I need not assure the Secretary of War or yourself that I will not retain a man here who can be sent away, and I will notify you the very moment troops can be sent off without destroying all hope of a successful solution of Indian difficulties in the Northwest. The men who urge the withdrawal of troops either do it ignorantly or for the purpose of producing results which will give them the means of making war upon the administration. The force is so small in this department, and a proper use of it will tend to make complete and satisfactory settlement of our Indian difficulties in the Northwest for a long time to come, that it seems to me the highest wisdom to let matters alone for the present in regard to the applications referred to in this letter of General Sibley.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 27, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL OF THE ARMY,
Washington, D. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant, relating to the organization of the negro troops in this department, under General Orders, No. 47, and to state in reply thereto that the order was issued while the army was on the march at Opelousas. Up to the date of the order, three regiments of negroes had been organized according to the provisions of the Army Regulations.

These regiments absorbed all the material that was available at

that time. It became necessary during the campaign of last year to organize new regiments for instant service. The men, of course, were utterly unused to everything appertaining to military service, the negroes of Central and Northern Louisiana being perhaps less adapted to this service than those of any other State.

The officers, with few exceptions, were necessarily taken from the ranks. These regiments being required for immediate service, it was necessary that the number of men should be limited, so that inexperienced officers might render wholly uninstructed troops available in the shortest possible time. The number of each company was limited to 50, it being the intention as soon as more country opened to us to fill the regiments to the minimum or maximum number, and also to recruit from the plantations within the lines of the army, in accordance with the instructions which I had received from General Halleck. From these two sources the regiments we had formed could have been easily filled. A subsequent order from the Adjutant-General of the Army suspended the recruiting from the plantations within the line of the army, and the extended siege operations at Port Hudson prevented our covering as much territory and getting as many recruits as had at first been anticipated.

From the moment these regiments were organized they entered active service, and have been from that day constantly in the presence of the enemy, from Brashear to Port Hudson. Two brigades will participate in this campaign. I was conscious that there was a departure from the Regulations of the Army on this subject, but the necessities of the case seemed to justify it. These regiments did excellent service, and it is no more than just to say that the campaign of last year could hardly have been accomplished without their aid.

The restrictions as to numbers are in accordance with military experience in regard to the organization of recruits intended for immediate service. To one instance I may properly refer. In France, under Napoleon, when intended for immediate service the battalions were limited to 300 instead of 1,000 men. My experience in this department fully justifies this practice when the troops are required for instant service. Under other circumstances a departure from the Army Regulations would be inexcusable. It is my intention to fill these regiments to the minimum and maximum numbers as soon as possible, and I hope that this campaign may furnish the material for such purpose.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General ELLET,
Commanding Mississippi Marine Brigade:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the Department of the Gulf directs that on your return to Vicksburg you do not take any persons whomsoever [other] than those who came with your command to this department.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 27, 1864.

Maj. D. C. HOUSTON,
Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf:

MAJOR: Your letter of this date, inclosing plan of work to be constructed below Alexandria for 5,000 men, has been received and submitted to the major-general commanding, who approves the general plan and desires the immediate commencement of work.

I would suggest, respectfully, some change in the proposed armament, giving more platforms for stationary guns. As the work proposed is for a force which may often take the field, leaving only a small portion as a garrison, the field guns might often be withdrawn, leaving the fortifications poorly garrisoned.

Very respectfully, I am, major, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., March 27, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: To carry out the order from department headquarters just received, directing me to organize another brigade, I respectfully request that I may be authorized, first, to transfer to such brigades as may be selected from any colored troops at this post as many privates as may be deemed necessary, not exceeding the number necessary to fill each regiment to the maximum allowed by law. I propose to keep an accurate record by name of each private so transferred. I also propose to select for transfer those privates only who have been well drilled. It is highly desirable that recruits should be sent here as speedily as possible to fill up the regiments from which transfers shall be made. I do not propose at present to transfer either from or to regiments of colored troops from the East furnished by States, but I see no reason for further restricting transfers.

As another brigade will make a full division in the field I presume it will be desired that General Ullmann should take command of it. Please inform me on this point. An early reply is respectfully requested, upon receiving which I will proceed to execute the order herein referred to with as little delay as practicable. I would again respectfully urge the importance of sending recruits here with the least possible delay.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 31, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Andrews, commanding the Corps d'Afrique, who is authorized to make the transfer in regiments raised in this department. Care will be taken in selecting a good colonel to command the brigade.

By command of Major-General Banks:

C. S. SARGENT,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. Nineteenth and Detach. Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that you advance your whole command as rapidly as practicable on the road to Natchitoches, commencing the movement to-morrow morning. The Cavalry Division, with the exception of the brigade under your immediate orders, is already in advance in that direction; one brigade at Henderson's Hill or with Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, a few miles on the right, and one in your immediate front. It is desirable that the march to Natchitoches should be as rapid as possible, and, unless otherwise instructed, you will give to the cavalry in your advance any orders which, in your judgment, will facilitate the movement. General Smith's detachment of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps will move from its present position in transports for the Natchitoches.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. J. SMITH,
Comdg. Detach. Sixteenth and Seventeenth Corps:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward for your information the inclosed order* relating to General Ellet's brigade. This order was made out in accordance with the order on the same subject by Major-General McPherson, commanding Seventeenth Army Corps, forwarded yesterday to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. 16TH AND 17TH ARMY CORPS,
Bayou Cotile, La., March 27, 1864

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Dept. of the Gulf:

The inclosed document was handed me on the march; and without looking at the address I opened it. I am now near the point on Red River [where] I was directed to encamp. So far we have seen no enemy, and from the best information I get from deserters and negroes we will find no enemy this side of Cane River. I have a man direct from Saint Joseph, who states that the head of Green's column was arriving when he left, but as Walker was also arriving at that point on his route toward Shreveport it was [believed] that they [had] all taken the road to Shreveport. Taylor is near Natchitoches, having crossed Cane River yesterday and day before.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. J. SMITH,
Brigadier-General.

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*See paragraph 17, p. 735.

[Indorsement.]

The inclosed document was a letter from Major Levy, commissioner of exchange on the part of General Taylor, made to General C. C. Dwight, commissioner of exchange on the part of Major-General Banks.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the commanding general to inform you that Brigadier-General Smith has been ordered to send Dudley's brigade to report to you at Henderson's Hill at 5 p. m. to-morrow.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DRAKE,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: You will advance Robinson's brigade to form a junction with Lucas' to-morrow morning before 11 o'clock.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 27, 1864.

Major-General DANA,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: I would call your attention to the fact that with a strong southeast wind the water of the bay passes over the beach about 100 yards south of the lower corner of Fort Esperanza, and also through the ditch in front of the rebel outer works near these headquarters. A continuation of a storm for any length of time would probably produce a permanent bayou, and subject us to much inconvenience, especially as we have no suitable timber for bridging.

At the break near Fort Esperanza a levee could be constructed between the two converging ranges of low sand hills, about 50 yards from the beach, and the ditch could be closed about 20 yards from the beach, protecting the island except in case of an extraordinary storm. You will please cause a competent officer to examine these places and construct the levee without delay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 27, 1864.

Major-General DANA,
Commanding First Division:

GENERAL: Colonel Cobb's report of the progress of the defensive works, dated the 24th instant, is received. He says he needs shingles and teams. I learn from the corps quartermaster that there are no shingles here except those necessary for covering perishable commissary and quartermaster's stores. Neither can he furnish any more teams. Colonel Cobb will therefore have to make some other material available as a substitute for shingles. There are 103 teams in the First Division. Make these, or such portion of them as may be proper, available for Colonel Cobb's temporary use.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 27, 1864.

I. Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana having been relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf by Special Orders, No. 58, current series, from department headquarters, will resign command of the First Division to the senior officer present on the 31st instant, and will set out at his convenience thereafter on his journey to New York.

II. The following-named officers of the personal staff of Maj. Gen. N. J. T. Dana are hereby relieved from duty in this command after the 31st instant, and will report to General Dana in New York City for orders:

Capt. George H. Dana, Thirty-second Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. William F. Milton, Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry.

Capt. E. L. Sprout, Eighty-second New York Volunteer Infantry.

III. The commanding general of the First Division will cause details for fatigue duty to be furnished regularly and promptly to the corps quartermaster and his assistants, upon their written application, in such manner as that general may find most convenient and proper.

IV. Capt. W. Wingett, Sixty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, is hereby relieved from duty with mounted infantry, and will report to the commanding officer of his regiment for duty.

V. Lieut. Col. G. A. Pierce, quartermaster Thirteenth Army Corps, having joined for duty on the 26th instant, will discharge the duties of his office in person from this date.

VI. Capt. M. C. Garber, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, is relieved from duty as acting quartermaster, Thirteenth Army Corps, and will report to Lieutenant-Colonel Pierce, to take charge of land and water transportation.

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By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:
SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. PROV. BRIG., FIRST DIV., 13TH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 27, 1864.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report, in relation to pontoon bridge, that the bateaux are exposed to the action of the weather. They can be protected by using the chess plank for covering (tarpaulins would be better), but Lieutenant Conrad, the officer in charge, informs me that he would prefer that they should be exposed until repaired. By allowing them to shrink all they will and then repairing them he thinks the boats will be better.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Camp 20 miles from Arkadelphia, Ark., March 27,
Via Little Rock, Ark., March 29, 1864—8 p. m.
(Received April 6, 5 a. m.)

S. BRECK,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is no misunderstanding between General Curtis and myself. General Blunt attempted to assume command of troops in Arkansas. I telegraphed to General Halleck, then General-in-Chief, who informed me that all the troops in Arkansas, except those in Fort Smith, part of which is in Arkansas, were under my command. Part of the Kansas troops have deserted, probably at the instigation of General Blunt, whom from all accounts is unprincipled in operations. General Curtis is most likely his accomplice in this matter, although he understands perfectly the limits of my department. I wrote General Halleck on this subject. Petitions have been gotten up by troops and citizens against any of Arkansas being attached to the Department of Kansas.

F. STEELE,
Major-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department, &c.:

GENERAL: Your adjutant-general, Major Green, has shown me the telegram from General Sherman, and I deem it of such importance to you and your army that I send my personal aide-de-camp as bearer of the dispatches, as messengers who started yesterday and to-day have returned. I have no confidence in their energy or bravery. I had sent my escort out to-night as far as Benton, and also an escort on the Benton and Pine Bluff road and on the Hot Springs road, before the dispatches were received. The enemy will not catch me napping or unprepared. If orders have gone below (as General Sherman's dispatches would indicate) that you have not moved, would it not be safe to hold on, lest Banks' force did not co-

operate? The enemy is well prepared to get in your rear, and, in my opinion, will do so. But I pray God you may be successful, do as you may, go on or return.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 27, 1864.

Captain PEGRAM,
Commanding Guard:

CAPTAIN: The general commanding expects you to be particularly careful and faithfully protect the tannery you are guarding against attacks from guerrillas or surprises by them. He wishes you to keep him advised of any movements of guerrillas in your neighborhood to which you may be knowing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[LITTLE ROCK, ARK.,] *March 27, 1864.*

Col. POWELL CLAYTON,
Commanding, Pine Bluff:

General Kimball directs that you retain the negro soldiers and make them effective as infantry. He has two scouts out between here and Benton—one on the Benton road and one in the country about 10 miles east of Benton. He expects you to act upon the instructions from General Steele, communicated to you by his chief of staff, as represented by you in your telegram of this date, in all your movements, until further orders.

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL FIELD ORDERS, No. 3. HDQRS. 1ST CAV. DIV., 7TH A. C., *In Field, Camp No. 4, March 27, 1864.*

All scouting and reconnoitering parties will bring in all serviceable horses and mules and all good beef-cattle that they can find, the commanding officer giving memorandum receipts for same and making record of the property taken, and from whom. Horses and mules will be turned over to the brigade quartermaster, who will receipt for the same to Captain Henry, chief assistant quartermaster, and turn over to him the above-mentioned record. Beeves, except as are required for the use of this division, will be sent by brigade commanders to Captain Thompson, commissary of subsistence, who will be furnished with all records regarding receipts given for all beeves.

The brigadier-general commanding sincerely hopes that in taking animals required for our use no unnecessary hardships will be inflicted on the inhabitants of the country. The taking of household stuff or the immediate provisions of families is nothing less than

ownright robbery. It is hoped that there is no one in this division ho would be guilty of such practice. Should, however, any one so ar forget the honor and dignity of an American soldier as to com- nit acts of marauding he shall suffer the severest penalties the law an inflict.

By order of Brig. Gen. E. A. Carr:

C. H. DYER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 27, 1864.

Col. N. P. CHIPMAN
(Care of General Canby, Washington, D. C.):

DEAR COLONEL: I have just received yours of the 20th. Of course on-action at Washington is equivalent to deciding the Fort Smith natter against this department. You will perceive Halleck has vaded the issue and referred the papers, as he says, to the Secretary f War and the Lieutenant-General. So the Secretary and President eferred the matter to the General-in-Chief. In this way time and retext arises for moving the troops out of my reach. I have just eceived the inclosed telegram* from General Blunt, which speaks or itself. It is now nearly three months since Orders, No. 1, was ssued, and I have most respectfully and constantly urged the deter- ination of a patent ambiguity in it as to the meaning of the mili- ary post of Fort Smith.

I am sorry the issue was a little changed by asking the attachment f a portion of Arkansas, although I myself suggested this as an asy way of avoiding controversies as to the military post of Fort mith. But clearly these words require some explanation, and some- ody at headquarters ought to resolve such a question in less than hree months. So far I have received answers from General Halleck nly, of false issues, not in the least connected with the main point, r harsh reproaches for what I had not done in the premises, while protest that I have only respectfully and earnestly presented the ecessity of an explanatory determination of words within my first rder. Fort Smith is nearer the Red River than Little Rock, and I o not see how a movement on Red River via Little Rock is likely o be availing to General Banks, whose troops had moved up the ower Red River ten days before General Thayer left Fort Smith or Little Rock. If half the forces at Little Rock had moved west, hen the Fort Smith forces could have united in an easy occupation f the upper Red River Valley at Fulton or elsewhere.

I will not believe General Grant is going to have an evasive dilemma tyle of giving instructions. I hope he will have somebody ready to ct for him decisively and unequivocally. That is the idea of a mili- ary, concentrated will. If we ever secure this in our army we will ain a position of vast advantage over past efforts in this regard. I was once associated with General Grant in a movement on Frederick, n Southeast Missouri. In connection I heard of the attack on Bel- mont, when some of our Iowa troops were pretty badly cut to pieces, nd at first got more kicks than compliments from Illinois letter vriters. Telegraphed Grant asking who it was that got up the Bel-

*See Curtis to Halleck, March 28, p. 764.

mont movement, and also as to the behavior of Iowa troops. He said the Iowa troops were all right and he took all the responsibility of the Belmont movement. I liked the style of his dispatch; it was just to others and to himself. It was also prompt. I hope that indicates his character. But he has too much on his hands to take up detail, and must depend on staff officers to determine such matters as mine. It is no trifling matter, however, and deserves consideration, which I hope you will press on him.

Truly, yours,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, Kans., March 27, 1864.

Capt. JOHN WILLANS,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Fort Leavenworth, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: I received a telegram from the general while at Fort Scott, on the 23d instant, in regard to the necessity of extending pickets and patrols outside the lines of my district. On the south line and east from Fort Scott I allowed Colonel Blair to establish them at discretion. Along the Missouri line, east of this, I understand there has been complaint by the military authorities and by the people in Missouri against our troops getting into that State, and to prevent any collision or disagreeable complaints in that quarter, the commanding officers on this line have all been instructed substantially according to the inclosed copy of a communication* from my headquarters to Lieut. John Murphy, commanding a detachment at Coldwater Station; and beg to call attention to these instructions, to the end that if any modifications present themselves to the mind of the commanding general of the department I may receive notice to that effect. I shall make strenuous efforts to suppress disorder, especially in regard to marauding by soldiers in the district. The troops have been so much scattered and divided into small detachments that many of them are in bad condition as regards discipline, but I have got the commanding officers at work, and do not yet despair of some sort of success. Some small squads of guerrillas have made their appearance along the Missouri line, and it is believed, further, that the rebel Todd, with about 60 men, has lately retured to Missouri.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. J. McKEAN,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Volunteers, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: Since my arrival here I have examined closely into the condition and efficiency of the three regiments of Indian Home

*See Hampton to Murphy, March 21, p. 686.

Guards, and from all the facts obtained, as also from my previous knowledge of them, they having been under my command most of the time since they were first organized, I am clearly of the opinion that to longer make them efficient soldiers and useful to the Government requires that they should be thoroughly reorganized.

The three regiments number at this time an aggregate of about 2,300, but their value as soldiers is much impaired by inefficient and unqualified officers. To keep them under proper control and discipline, and to learn them the duties of soldiers, requires officers who are patient, but prompt and strict in discipline, and who can command the respect and confidence of the Indians. Unfortunately for the utility of the Indian regiments this to a very great extent is not the case at present; most of the line officers are Indians, and the greater portion of them totally unqualified for the positions they hold. The mustering of Indians for line officers was against my judgment at the time they were organized, but my objections were overruled by the War Department.

A few white men have been appointed to fill vacancies, but with these few exceptions the line officers are at present Indians, and of little value in the positions they occupy, while a great improvement might be made also in the field officers, in some instances, if a reorganization was effected. I would respectfully recommend that they be reorganized and consolidated into two regiments, and all white officers selected to command them, the white officers now with the regiments to be reappointed when they are found qualified, and others selected from the white regiments, non commissioned officers and privates who have distinguished themselves for gallantry and soldierly qualities. I would further recommend that they be mounted, and would suggest that for this purpose horses be purchased from the Osage and other tribes of Kansas Indians, as the Indians are more accustomed to this class of horses. They are hardy, easily subsisted upon prairie grass, and can be purchased at a comparatively small cost, while they will do as much service as large American horses. The Indian soldiers are excellent horsemen, and well fitted for scouting and all kinds of mounted service. As they are likely to be used to protect the Indian country against the operations of guerrillas and raiders, it is almost indispensable that they should be mounted, as our force here is very small, and therefore should be made as effective as possible. The Indians are willing to re-enlist for three years, as regular volunteers, if they can be reorganized as mounted troops. I hope the matter may meet your favorable consideration, as I am anxious to have all the force under my immediate command in the best condition possible for active service.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

DENVER, *March* 27, 1864.
(Received 3.10 p. m., 31st.)

The GENERAL-IN-CHIEF:

The Navajo nation, near 6,000, have been surrendered unconditional prisoners of war and are being concentrated at Fort Sumner, N. Mex. They are starving and must be fed. To do this the troops have been put on half rations, as our supplies are limited. To prevent suffer-

ing General Carleton, commanding Department of New Mexico, requests that you order out, by special train, 200,000 rations, to arrive at Fort Union, N. Mex., at the earliest possible date. Please answer by telegraph whether they will be sent.

By order of Brig. Gen. J. H. Carleton:

J. C. McFERRAN,
Major and Chief of Staff.

DENVER, *March* 27, 1864.
(Received 3:15 p. m., 31st.)

The GENERAL-IN-CHIEF,
U. S. Army:

The expedition you ordered down the Rio Grande cannot be made at present for the want of subsistence, and corned beef and corn must be purchased in Chihuahua, where only specie or specie drafts will be received. Please have the Subsistence and Quartermaster's Departments each credited, in either New York, Saint Louis, or San Francisco, with $150,000 in specie, to be paid on the order of Maj. J. C. McFerran, chief of staff. We can make these purchases only in Mexico, where our Treasury notes will not be received. It is important to have this deposit at once, as time is everything. Please answer by telegraph. If the governor of Chihuahua gives permission for us to march on New Mexico side of river to Presidio del Norte or below, may we accept? Can Mexican minister in Washington grant such permission on behalf of his Government? If so, please obtain it and send it to us. There are but two routes through our Territory, namely, wagon road by Fort Davis, Tex., impracticable for want of water; the other a very difficult pack-trail down the Rio Grande. The route through Mexico is the shortest and best. Please answer by telegraph at once, as I am ordered to await your answer here.

By order of Brigadier-General Carleton, commanding department of New Mexico:

J. C. McFERRAN,
Major and Chief of Staff.

[MARCH 28, 1864.—For Grant to Halleck, in reference to formation of a military division embracing the Departments of the Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and the Gulf, see Vol. XXXIII, p. 753.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. OF THE ARMY, ADJ. GEN.'S OFFICE,
No. 130. } *Washington, March* 28, 1864.

1. Brig. Gen. Charles P. Stone is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will immediately repair to Cairo, Ill., and report by letter to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieutenant-General Grant:

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. Nineteenth and Detach. Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: After a conversation with two men thoroughly conversant with the roads between this and Natchitoches, I think you will find it advisable to pursue the main stage road from James' Store to Natchitoches. This will take you across Cane River just above Cloutierville. The river is represented to be about half the width of Red River at this point, and thence to Natchitoches the distance is just 40 miles. The river is to be crossed again just below Natchitoches. The road laid down on the maps to the left of Cane River is represented as rough and in bad repair, with a bad crossing at Casatche. It is advised by these persons that plantation cut-off roads be avoided by trains, and the main stage road solely relied on. The measured distance from Alexandria to Natchitoches by stage road is given at 75 miles. That from Natchitoches to Shreveport 90 miles.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

P. S.—The river banks on the Cane River are represented as very steep and requiring much shoveling if a bridge is thrown across it.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Matagorda Island, Tex., March 28, 1864.

Lieut. Col. RICHARD B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: A Frenchman just from Victoria, Tex., reports that Duff's regiment has not left Lavaca River, but other rebel troops have gone to Louisiana. He thinks there is a force, probably a small one, at Green Lake.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARKANSAS,
Little Rock, Ark., March 28, 1864.

General [KIMBALL]:

From the communications of Colonel Manter I gather that the command encamped 6 miles beyond Rockport last night; roads much better than had been expected; supplies tolerably abundant; so few sick or foot-sore as not worth while to send back; command in fine condition and delighted with the whole thing. No enemy except a small observing force, which does not stop the advance guard. The general in his dispatch to General Sherman speaks confidently and does not indicate that he will turn back.

Very respectfully, yours,

W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SAINT LOUIS, *March* 28, 1864.
(Received 6.20 p. m., 30th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

Excuse me for calling attention to the request I have made concerning Missouri matters. Any important movement here is inexpedient until the wishes of the Department are known on the subject, and yet the season is so late that dispositions to quiet the State, protect planting, and guard against guerrillas must be made almost immediately. We ought to get rid of the Enrolled Militia who are serving without pay.

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. DEPT. OF THE MO., ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 28, 1864.

In order to carry out practically General Orders, No. 43, current series, from these headquarters, the following instructions are published for the information of all concerned:

SECTION 1. An acting topographical engineer will be detailed by the commanding officer of each detachment from the officers or enlisted men of his command. He will be excused from all other duty until the completion of his report, which will be sent at the end of the month to the district engineer.

SECTION 2. In the performance of his duty this officer will be guided by sections 710, 712, 713, 714, and 715, Army Regulations of 1863, except in the column marked "Route," the sketch of the road or trail passed over will be like a map, and so made that the top will be north, the bottom south. Journals will be furnished the district engineer from this office on requisition.

SECTION 3. All houses, mills, churches, court-houses, &c., on the route will be marked on the sketch, with the name of the owner, and, if possible, the township and section in which located. All water (springs, wells, creeks, &c.) will be noted, and all good camps. In the column "Remarks," the number of animals which the camp will supply with water and grass will be mentioned, and if corn or food can be obtained in the neighborhood. Timber and prairie land will be distinctly marked, also the ranges of hills or mountains over which the road passes.

The width of streams will be given, and the average depth of the water; how are they crossed, by ford, ferry, or bridge; if bridge, what kind; if it is always fordable, and if not, can a bridge be built from the timber on its banks?

The sketch will include as much of the country on each side of the road as can be examined without delaying the march of the column. The column of remarks will contain all other information that may be of use to the commanding general. At the end of each month the district engineer will send to this office a topographical sketch of the information obtained during the month, together with the original report from which the information was obtained.

By command of Major-General Rosecrans:

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PARKVILLE, MO., *March* 28, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis:

DEAR SIR: During my conversation with you a few days since you remarked that you wished correct information on the state of affairs in this section, and being a citizen only wishing the good of our country, not of any party, I write you the following facts without apology, which you may act upon as you see proper. Three-fourths of the people of Platte, Clay, Clinton, Ray, and other adjoining counties are rebels and Southern sympathizers. Most of the true Union fighting material has enlisted in the U. S. service. The Sixteenth Kansas is nearly all from this side. Many Union men, fearing Paw Paw rebel rule, have moved to Kansas. Civil power is fast passing into rebel hands. They can and will outvote us. The military power is now entirely in their hands, locally. No unconditional Union men went into the Paw Paw militia. A few soft Union men were taken in for a blind.

The great majority are known to Union men here as inveterate rebels, who, if warmed in the bosom of their country, will turn and fasten their poisonous fangs upon her vitals. No rebel has repented, in my knowledge, except to save his life and property. We earnestly entreat you to remove this traitorous blot from the page of history. Why were these armed rebels placed over Union men? Why are traitors thus armed and allowed to congregate and hatch treason? They have, to our certain knowledge, been only schools to nurture treason and form the groundwork of a conspiracy to which I shall allude. They are armed, fed, and drilled at Government expense, and some companies have been dismissed and allowed to take their arms home with them and draw ammunition weekly, so the whole rebel population is armed. What will this accomplish? We shall see when they attempt to carry Missouri out of the Union, however insane it may appear. They do not associate with Union men, but Union boys have often slipped in among them, and report having heard the following language at sundry times, which will show you the sentiments they entertain:

> I had rather go to the Confederate service than be drafted. I won't fight Price if he comes back. I will go to the brush when the leaves come out if I am drafted. Moss says, "Shoot down Union men if they cross your path." He says we must be quiet for awhile, but by and by he will show us fun. I am loading this pistol to shoot Parks, the old abolitionist. Hold on; we shall get our rights yet.

Such is the secret animus you will find in these soldiers the Government has armed here. God only knows what good they are doing, or what purposes they subserve; only those of traitors. Colonel Moss and Colonel Williams have always been suspected by Union men. When you arrive at the facts you will find no soundness in higher quarters than in private Paw Paws, or else these known rebels would never have been armed.

Any inquiries with regard to Colonel or Brigadier-General Winston, at Platte City, could not result in the development of the true facts, for it has long since passed into a proverb that "there was but one Union man at Platte City, and he had no influence." Rebel recruiting officers, Knights of the Golden Circle, and the Paw Paws have been busy this last winter in manufacturing public sentiment, which has been expressed to me in the same language and by so many different persons, at different places, that I have been led to

believe that a general conspiracy was on foot, ready to be developed on the first favorable opportunity. I can read it in their countenances, too. Such expressions as these are common:

> The South is stronger now than ever before, and she will certainly gain her independence. Do you believe that Missouri will go with her? I do. In sixty days you will see we shall have our rights. Claib. Jackson could not have armed us as quick as Colonel Moss did.

I am convinced from every circumstance, although not known to me directly, that officers from the rebel army have been recruiting in this section all winter, and that it was known to the Paw Paws. Rebel families are selling out all property.

I will state to you what I have just learned from George Summers and Thomas Wilson, both young men of this place and reliable Union men. Mr. Wilson was formerly a lieutenant in the Enrolled Missouri Militia. Last November they were returning from Platte City; Summers was riding Lieutenant Mills' horse, with Federal trappings, when they overtook the bright little son of Col. John Winston, recently arrested. They told him they were Confederates and won his confidence. They told him they knew his father was at home and recruiting, and they were recruits and wanted to find him, and that they had just taken a horse from a Federal officer, &c. The boy then told them that his father was at home, but they must come to his house only one at a time, and if he was not at home they might go to Captain Chestnut's, and if he was not there to go to Tibbs' barn and not say anything to Tibbs, as he would not say anything, but go to the door at the corner of the barn and go in, turn short to the left, go to the hay-mow and up a ladder, and on the side of the hay they would find a flat board; to rap on the board, and his father would let them down to his place. He said none could find the way but those directed by recruiting officers. He said Colonel Thornton, of Clay County (brother-in-law of Col. James H. Moss), was at home recruiting for the Confederates; he heard father tell mother that Colonel Thornton went to Colonel Moss and offered him a high commission in the Confederate army if he would join them and take his command with him; that Colonel Moss said that he (Thornton) knew that he was a Federal officer, and if he joined the Confederates and was taken he would be hung; that he (Thornton) might go on if he did not come about him.

Such are some of the leading facts stated by Messrs. Wilson and Summers, as revealed to them by the simple-hearted and truthful boy, and which they will verify by affidavit if called on. They stated these things to Captain Ford, of the Paw Paws, and he sent a scout out, and that was the last of it; nothing was done. This was last November. These rebels seem now lively and in great hopes. They believe the South will achieve their independence, and have well-digested schemes to rise upon certain contingences, and we believe a large rebel force is recruited at home in this section and will be joined by drafted men. The Paw Paws are their friends, and they remain unmolested. The Paw Paws knocked the doors and windows out of a building of mine. I reported to Captain Simpson, of the Paw Paws, and he refused to go and look at it. He is stated to have been with guerrillas in 1862. You have been informed of the personal outrage upon our mayor. They can trump up charges at any time and have things all their own way. Union men are not safe to report, for fear of secret vengeance. We are in their power.

Remember, the border ruffians are the worst rebels. What can the Government gain by continuing this state of things but the sacrifice of Union men? If troops that were strangers were here they could do justice to all parties. Such is the position of things as seen from my standpoint. I leave it with you.

Respectfully,

GEO. S. PARK.

BOONE TOWNSHIP, MARIES COUNTY,
March 28, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

DEAR SIR: Please excuse the liberty of an humble citizen addressing you. The excuse I have is that our lives and property are at hazard every hour. We have not been able to raise scarcely any crops for three years. We have hoped that upon your accession to the command of this department we should have peace. We still hope so, but see no prospect for it except by one of three measures: Either drive away every secessionist and sympathizer from the country, or by some such an order as that of General Schofield of making the sympathizers pay for the damages the bushwhackers did, or by sending in detectives and punishing those that harbor them by death, or some such severe punishment.

We believe either of these methods would answer if there was a determination shown to carry it out vigorously. We have seen the futility of running and hunting them. They only scatter, as Jim Lane very aptly said, like a flock of ducks when a boat goes through them, and settle down again as it passes on. The immediate cause of my writing this is that a party of them have been here and stolen a good deal of property, and ordered some of their victims to leave the country within so many days or die. They have promised me a visit this week and may keep their promise or may not, to the day, but I doubt not but they will do so the first chance they get. It is certain that if something of this kind is not done, and that very soon, we cannot raise any crops this year again, and many of us must leave the country. We believe that if such an order as that of Schofield's was issued and the rebels felt assured that it would be enforced, trouble would be at an end here for Union people, and we would be pleased to see the time when it would be safer to be a Union man than a rebel, which time has never arrived here yet.

We know that this plan is open to some objections, but not, in our opinion, to as great objections as advantages. It has the merit of simplicity and going directly to the point and the right place, their harborers, and certainly it is better to punish some few sympathizers than have the Union people robbed and murdered as they have been the last few years; and from the way it operated then, while it was in force, we feel assured that if it had been allowed to remain trouble would have been over at once, and if the money was appropriated to carrying on the war, or some other purpose than refunding the losses of their victims, it would remove all temptation to people to exaggerate their losses, which was one objection to that order.

With great respect and deference, I remain, your obedient, humble servant,

JOSEPH BILBIE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 28, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Commanding Fourth Sub-District, Kansas City, Mo.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication dated 21st instant, and in answer to state that it is deemed necessary that the troops within your sub-district should be stationed as heretofore directed in orders from these headquarters. You will therefore make such changes as will conform to the same.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
Yellville, Ark., March 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General SANBORN,
Commanding District of Southwest Missouri:

GENERAL: In accordance with your orders I left Springfield on the 21st instant and arrived here on the 26th. I found the troops here very disorderly, being under no sort of discipline. I assumed command on the 27th instant, and, much to my own and the astonishment of all present, have succeeded already in establishing good order and discipline. The battalion of the Sixth Regiment Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, have been doing good service since they came here; we have killed 17 armed guerrillas, among whom were 4 notorious characters. I shall keep a sufficient number of men scouting throughout the country.

I do not believe that the rebels can collect a force of over 500 men, although there may be a larger number of armed rebels in the country; but there seems to be some contention among them with regard to who shall command, which prevents them from uniting. I feel confident that I can in a reasonable time clear this country of guerrillas, if I can have the necessary force. There are several families here who have been deprived of their entire living by the guerrillas. Unless the Government will do something for them they must suffer for want of the necessaries of life. Will you order the issue of small quantities of flour and bacon, &c., to them? The officer heretofore in command has been thus supplying them in extreme cases. With regard to forage I find that there is very little within 20 miles of this place. Citizens, however, come that distance to inform us that they have corn and request us to take it. It will be necessary to haul it from 20 to 30 miles. This we can do if we had a couple of corn-shellers. We can keep a sufficiency of corn. The commissary can furnish the necessary sacks.

Should we evacuate this place and establish a station only 10 miles from here, the town would be immediately burned, and every citizen here having any sympathy for the Government would be murdered. There are hundreds of acres of farming land adjacent to the town now unoccupied. I am doing what I can to induce the refugees here to cultivate it. Abundance of grain can be produced in this manner to supply the wants of those who will be depending on the Government for bread. Since writing the above, Captain Headlee, of the

Sixth Enrolled Missouri Militia, has returned from an expedition on Buffalo River. He brought in 18 prisoners, among them a Captain Trimble, Dr. Boyd and his brother, and Hancock. They killed 2 notorious guerrilla leaders. Also a dispatch was received by Lieutenant-Colonel McMann from Major Melton, stating that different parties, numbering in all perhaps 250 men, some of them having recently crossed the Arkansas River below Clarksville, are yet south of this. I have what I believe to be reliable information that Price is now moving, but it is not known here in what direction. My scouts shall be kept out as far as possible, but I have not a sufficient number of men here to do the duty now required at the station. There are nearly 200 refugees almost entirely dependent on the Government; most of them have no means of support whatever. They want transportation to Missouri and also subsistence for the trip. What shall I do concerning them?

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. W. MURPHY,
Major Sixth Missouri State Militia Cavalry, Commanding.

OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL,
SECOND SUB-DISTRICT OF NORTH MISSOURI,
Hannibal, March 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. O. GUITAR,
Comdg. District of North Missouri, Macon City:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that so frequent were the rumors and reports of rebels in arms being in Ralls and Monroe, &c., I was induced to send out 3 men on a scout, who were out three days and nights, but could get nothing reliable as regards any rebels being in said counties. It had been reported to me that 4 men had entered the town of Santa Fé, Monroe County, robbed the stores, &c., but the men could learn nothing as to by whom these outrages were perpetrated, and report those counties in calm and quietness, save an occasional horse theft. I have sent a detective up into Clark and Lewis Counties for investigation of certain matters, and for general information. If I should get anything demanding your attention, I will communicate the same promptly.

General, yours, respectfully,

A. B. COHEN,
Major and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
March 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Fort Leavenworth:

GENERAL: The matter of your letter of March 20, just received, and of your former communications on the same subject, has been laid before Lieutenant-General Grant and the Secretary of War. It is understood that General Grant is about to investigate the affairs of the departments west of the Mississippi, with reference to suggested changes or a reorganization. The whole matter is left in his hands.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. W. HALLECK.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, *March* 28, 1864.
(Received 4 a. m., 29th.)

Major-General HALLECK:

General Blunt telegraphs:

FORT SMITH, *March* 26, 1864.

General Thayer, with Eighteenth Iowa, Twelfth, Sixth, and Fourteenth Kansas, First and Second Colored, Rabb's battery, and all the Arkansas troops, have gone by General Steele's orders toward Little Rock. I turned over such transportation as he required to move with yesterday. In his march, 35 miles east of here, he overtook a train of ninety wagons I sent out for forage, and by a brilliant piece of strategy succeeded in capturing and taking it off. Your attention is called to the irregular and discourteous conduct of General Thayer, and also to the fact that among the troops moved away are those which were unquestionably in this department when the department was created, and the same that I requested you to have returned to my command.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS A. DAVIES,
Commanding District of South Kansas:

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of regiments and batteries serving in this department.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

OTTO LEISSRING,
First Lieutenant, Acting Aide-de-Camp.

List of regiments in the Department of Kansas, commanded by Major-General Curtis.

Command.	Headquarters.	Remarks.
1st Indian Home Guards, Col. Stephen H. Wattles.	Fort Gibson, C. N	District of the Frontier.
2d Indian Home Guards, Capt. J. H. Bruce.	....do	Commanding regiment.
3d Indian Home Guards, Maj. John Foreman.	....do	Do.
6th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William T. Campbell.	Fort Smith, Ark	Do.
14th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Maj. Charles Willetts.	Fort Gibson, C. N	Companies B, L, and M at Fort Gibson, C. N.
Troops in Kansas:		
3d Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry	Fort Scott	Companies A, C, D, and F at Fort Scott, Kans.
Do		Company M at Humboldt, Kans.
5th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry		Company L at Shawnee, Kans., and Company M at Olathe, Kans.
9th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Col. Ed. Lynde.	Lawrence, Kans	9th Kansas ordered out of the department.
11th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Maj. M. Anderson.	....do	Commanding regiment.
12th Kansas Volunteer Infantry, Capt. J. W. Parmetar.	Fort Larned, Kans	Company H stationed at Fort Larned, Kans.
15th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Col. C. R. Jennison.	Fort Leavenworth	
16th Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, Col. W. R. Davis.	....do	
District of Nebraska:		
1st Nebraska Veteran Volunteer Cavalry, Capt. George Armstrong.	Omaha City, Nebr. T.	Company A at Omaha City.
7th Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, Maj. John S. Wood.	Fort Kearny	Companies A, D, and H and field and staff at Fort Kearny.

List of regiments in the Department of Kansas, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Headquarters.	Remarks.
istrict of Colorado :		
11th Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, Lieut. Col. William O. Collins.	Fort Laramie, Colo. T	Companies A, B, D, E, and G and field and staff at Fort Laramie.
1st Colorado Volunteer Cavalry, Maj. Scott J. Anthony.	Fort Lyon, Colo. T....	Companies F, K, and M at Fort Lyon.
9th Wisconsin Volunteer Battery, Capt. James H. Dodge.	....do	
Independent Battery Colorado Volunteers, Capt. William D. McLain.	Camp Weld, Colo. T..	Stationed at Camp Weld, Colo. T.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTH KANSAS,
Paola, March 28, 1864.

Maj. J. M. LAING,
Comdg. Posts on E. border Miami and Linn Cos., Kans.:

MAJOR: The general commanding the district directs me to inquire whether you have placed any troops of your command at Trading Post. If not, he suggests that it had better be done, as frequent communications on the subject of protecting that point are received at this office. The general also directs that you furnish for the use of this office a statement of the stations of your command, together with the number of troops at each post.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

N. B.—Requisitions have been made for the necessary arms and equipments for Company C, Fifteenth Kansas.

G. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Indorsement.]

CAMP AT COLDWATER GROVE, *March* 29, 1864.

Capt. G. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Paola, Kans.:

CAPTAIN: Respectfully returned, with the remark that I have not as yet placed any troops at Trading Post. My command is of such limited means and one portion so poorly equipped that, fearful of consequences arising from commands so sparsely armed, I have not, as yet, separated them. That portion of my command under Lieutenant Murphy is but 51 strong; taking teamsters, cooks, and sick men out of it, and also five posts every night, leaves the men only two nights in bed.

In reply to the communication of the general commanding in regard to the different stations of my command, I have to state that as yet I know of but two; one under command of Lieutenant Phillips, Company C, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, at or near Rockville, and a detachment of Companies B and K, Fifteenth Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, 51 strong, at Coldwater Grove.

Company C, under command of Lieutenant Phillips, has no long arms, and but 25 revolvers in the entire company, and these private property.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, captain,

JNO. M. LAING,
Major Fifteenth Kansas Cavalry, Commanding Troops in Linn and Miami Counties, Kans.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 28, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I received yesterday an order from the Adjutant-General's Office assigning the Sixth Minnesota Volunteers, now in this department on duty, to the Second Corps, in the Army of the Potomac. I do not write to object to the order, but only to ask a suspension of its execution for a time. My reasons are, that if this regiment be removed from the Minnesota frontier before the new posts are fairly established and the expeditions meet the Indians, there will be trouble and excitement on the frontier amongst the inhabitants which may entirely defeat our movements. There seems little doubt of a formidable concentration of the most powerful of the Sioux bands at some point on the upper Missouri. General Sully can only take into the field at most 1,200 men. I have directed Sibley to send him 1,600 men from Minnesota, which will give Sully about 2,800 men, by no means too many if the Indians make battle. Sibley is left with only 700 men on the Minnesota border, and they will be necessary for a time to keep the frontier settlers from abandoning their settlements, precipitating themselves in the river towns, and spreading dismay and excitement throughout the State.

The result will be that the Department in Washington will be overwhelmed with petitions and remonstrances, and our whole military operations, which now promise a final solution of the entire Indian question on the northern plains, be brought to naught. As soon as I possibly can do so (and I am sure, general, the Department will acquit me of any fault hitherto in forwarding troops to the South) I will send this regiment en route for its corps on the Potomac. Unless I considered it essential to our success I would not think of keeping the regiment a day, and I hope still to send it off very shortly. In this connection, I send you extracts from letters received from General Sibley, from which you will perceive the difficulties under which I have labored, and, in fact, do still. Unless otherwise directed, I will suspend the execution of the order to the Sixth Minnesota for the present.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHWEST INDIAN EXPEDITION,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY,
Saint Paul:

DEAR GENERAL: I am in receipt of yours of the 19th. I shall not be in Sioux City much before the 1st of May. I have as much as I can attend to getting my supplies up the river. I have started 50 tons, with an agent, on board the steamer Benton, for Fort Union, where I shall make a depot, and intend to ship next week several hundred tons. To-day I received your letter to General Pope (or rather a copy of it), stating that it is the wish of the Yanktonais and Sissetons that no boats go up the river for the present. This may interfere greatly with my plans, for I am now ordered to establish a post on the Yellowstone, near the Big Horn. It is impossible for me to operate against the Indians and haul the stores necessary for this post. I must depend on the river, and have to take advantage

of all boats of a light draught now loading for the mines to get these goods up the river while it is high.

All of these boats are armed, and, if the passengers and men are worth anything, are strong enough to protect themselves. Of course I expect they will be fired into and somebody get hurt; that's their business, for they have been fully warned. If, however, it is of the greatest importance that they should be stopped, I'll send up to Pierre; but it won't do to delay them long, for if they don't take advantage of the rise they can't get up this season. General Pope informs me that he can get no troops for me from Kansas Department and that Brackett's battalion has been ordered to join my column. In view of all we know about Indians, it is important I should be up in the country as high as Fort Pierre in May. I may have to operate before your troops can join me in a small way, and the presence of a force there will hasten those Indians who are thinking of peace to come in.

I have written to General Pope, therefore, suggesting that Brackett's battalion join me at Sioux City in May, about the 1st. I can send grain to posts up to Spirit Lake, and thus they will have grain every night. I hope you can send them, and I hope the major will be able to get his four companies full, for I shall be pressed for men sufficient to do what is required of me. The rest of the command that you are to send to Bordache Creek I will need as soon as you can get them ready. The Sioux killed 1 of my soldiers 3 miles from Fort Randall a few days ago. I shall be obliged to leave many of my men on the frontier, so that I shall be very much weaker than I thought. How many pack mules and saddles will you be able to send to Bordache Creek? I shall have 200.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALF. SULLY,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Saint Louis:

GENERAL: On the 26th instant I dispatched to you, per directions of Major-General Pope, a telegraphic dispatch containing the following, to wit:

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA, DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Take sufficient ammunition for 700 Springfield muskets, caliber .58; 500 Sharps carbines, 600 Smith carbines, 200 Colt army pistols, caliber .44; 500 Colt navy pistols, caliber .36; 400 Remington army pistols, caliber .44 (above includes Brackett's battalion); also 200 spherical case-shot, fixed; 100 canister-shot, fixed, for 6-pounders, and spherical case and canister for mountain howitzers.

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

In consequence of an error of Major Brackett with reference to the kind of pistols used by his command, I have by telegraph to-day requested you to change the ammunition in first dispatch so as to read, for 500 Colt army pistols, caliber .44, instead of 200, and for 200 Colt navy pistols, caliber .36, instead of 500.

My design is to send you a regiment of mounted infantry, say, 700 men, and eight companies of cavalry, all of which are nearly full to the maximum, and one or two sections of the Third Minnesota Battery. Brackett's battalion of between 300 and 400 men will accompany the column to the place of rendezvous on Bordache Creek. I have made all the necessary requisitions for horses, equipments, arms, accouterments, &c., for the completion of the equipment of the entire detachment, and if not delayed by their non-receipt in due season, I shall hasten everything forward as rapidly as the season will permit. Please inform me how long you will be detained in Saint Louis, and how I shall address you after your departure from that point, as it may be necessary for us to communicate with each other more or less frequently.

My advices by way of Abercrombie render it probable that a large portion of the Sissetons will submit to the Government. The Yanktonais are willing to make peace, but on condition that emigrants abstain from traversing the upper Missouri region in steamers or overland, and that the whites keep away from their country. It is quite probable they look upon these propositions as inadmissible and absurd, for they are reported to have invited the murderers of the lower bands of Isantis, and the disaffected generally, to join and make common cause with them. I shall probably have more definite information from the upper country in a very few days, in which case I will communicate it to you without delay.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,

Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, March 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MCPHERSON,

Commanding Department of the Tennessee:

GENERAL: I consider it my duty to inform you that the Marine Brigade is reported to these headquarters to have stopped at every landing thus far on its way out of Red River, solely for the purpose of pillaging and the destruction of private property.

Very respectfully, general, I am, your most obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,

Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

[MARCH 29, 1864.—For General Orders, No. 41, headquarters Department of the Gulf, in reference to elections, see Series III.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,

Alexandria, La., March 29, 1864.

Capt. D. N. WELCH,

Assistant Quartermaster:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that you take immediate means to secure as much as possible of the railroad property near this post, and also all the tools and appurtenances that belong to the railroad that are in the depot.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,

Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 29, 1864.

Captain WELCH,
Assistant Quartermaster:

CAPTAIN: The steamer Colonel Cowles will proceed to-morrow morning over the rapids to join General Smith's fleet. It will continue with and follow the movements of this fleet.

By order of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FIELD ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Colonel Dickey, commanding First Brigade, First Division, Corps d'Afrique, will supply himself with ten days' rations and five days' forage, and will march this afternoon by the Bayou Rapides road, encamping to-night in the immediate vicinity of the pontoon train; he will continue his march, keeping near this train, reporting to Major-General Franklin upon reaching his column.

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By command of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. WILLIAM B. FRANKLIN,
Comdg. Nineteenth and Detach. Thirteenth Army Corps:

GENERAL: I have just been informed that General Taylor has detached a body of troops, 400 strong, to come back to Cane River and watch the ferry. I have also been informed that the river at that point is not more than 70 yards wide, and can be easily trestled.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. TROOPS, WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Cane River, March 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. P. STONE,
Chief of Staff, Department of the Gulf:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatches of yesterday and to-day. I arrived here this morning about 11, but the road being full of cavalry, the infantry only reached here at sundown—its advance, I mean. The infantry pioneers were sent forward at 1 a. m. to build a bridge. The pontoons, by great exertion, may be here by 12 m. to-morrow, and it is my opinion that the pontoon bridge will be more available than the other, even if the latter be finished as soon,

I think that on account of the steepness of the banks nearly forty-eight hours will be required to cross the command. I have sent 1,000 cavalry and two guns to try to stir up Taylor on the road toward Fort Jesup, where I hear he is.

Respectfully,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA, *March* 29, 1864.

Capt. J. SCHUYLER CROSBY,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Gulf:

SIR: In compliance with a communication from headquarters Department of the Gulf, dated Alexandria, the 28th instant, I have the honor to report the arrival of the following troops belonging to this division:

Second Brigade, Col. E. L. Molineux commanding: One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteers, First Regiment Louisiana Volunteers, Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, three companies Ninetieth Regiment New York Volunteers. Third Brigade, Colonel Sharpe, One hundred and fifty-sixth New York Volunteers, commanding: Thirty-eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, One hundred and fifty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteers, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers, One hundred and seventy-fifth Battalion New York Volunteers, Twenty-sixth New York Battery, Battery C, Second U. S. Artillery; eight companies Third Maryland Cavalry, attached.

I have the honor to report also that the Third Brigade and Battery C, Second U. S. Artillery, were here previous to my arrival. My brigade and Twenty-sixth New York Battery arrived here yesterday and I reported to Major-General Franklin immediately upon landing. The One hundred and thirty-first Regiment New York Volunteers and five companies of the Ninetieth New York Volunteers, belonging to my brigade, were, by orders from Brigadier-General Grover, left in La Fourche District.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD L. MOLINEUX,
Colonel 159th New York Volunteers, Commanding.

DONALDSONVILLE, *March* 29, 1864.
(Received 4 p. m.)

Lieut. Col. R. B. IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General, New Orleans, La.:

The companies of First Louisiana and Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers that were left here are now embarking. I have no mounted men for patrols or outpost duty, my force at the fort being barely sufficient to mount guard and relieve on the works; consequently any disorders that may occur in the district are beyond my remedy. I do not consider it safe to leave this district in its present unprotected state. Cannot there be more force sent to this post?

Respectfully,

N. SHAURMAN,
Colonel, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
No. 71. } *Pass Cavallo, Tex., March* 29, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. 1. Maj. J. J. Comstock, Jr., Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery, in addition to the command of Fort Esperanza, will assume command of the center battery and the left battery on McHenry's Bayou. He will cause, as soon as the engineers have completed these works, the two Dahlgren boat howitzers to be mounted upon the platforms of the center battery, and two of the rifled field guns, now at the ordnance depot, to be mounted upon the platforms of the left battery. A sufficient supply of ammunition for the Dahlgren howitzers must be stored in the magazine of the center battery; the ammunition for the field guns in the left battery may be kept in the limber boxes and caissons, which should be suitably placed in the rear of the battery.

2. One company of the Fourteenth Rhode Island Heavy Artillery will be detailed for the purpose of serving the guns and guarding the armament of these two works. This company must be encamped between and in the rear of the works.

3. Col. John C. Cobb, Second Engineers, Corps d'Afrique, will cause the platforms in these batteries to be prepared for the reception of the artillery designated for them, and when such preparation shall have been made, will hasten to report the fact.

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By command of Maj. Gen. John A. McClernand:

SAMUEL CALDWELL,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS THIRTEENTH ARMY CORPS,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 29, 1864.

Maj. A. C. MATTHEWS,
Comdg. Cavalry and Couriers, Matagorda Island, Tex.:

MAJOR: I am informed that there are three or four torpedoes in the State Channel at Oyster Reef. If it can be done safely, you will have them taken up and reset in such a position, different if possible from the former, as will most effectually retard the crossing of the enemy. Great care must be used and no risks incurred of further injury to your men. If this cannot be done you will have them destroyed.

JOHN A. McCLERNAND,
Major-General, Commanding.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 29, 1864.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, for the information of the major-general commanding, relative to work on fortifications: On Monday, 28th instant, four regiments from the First Brigade were employed on exterior line, working 875 men. The Second Brigade did not work to-day; the wind was too high to

allow them to work to advantage, and no sodding could possibly be done. On the 29th instant four regiments (785 men) from the First Brigade were employed on right of this line. The work assigned this brigade is now complete, with the exception of making the revetments.

Four regiments from Second Brigade were engaged to-day on left of exterior line, working 915 men. It will take the Second Brigade nearly one day to have their portion of the line ready for sodding. This is owing to the fact that the sand or soil is lighter at this end of the line than at the other, and is more subject to the action of the winds. The Thirty-fourth Iowa Infantry and six companies of the Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers were engaged sodding. On interior line, 231 men from the Second Engineers on 28th instant and 230 on 29th. Ninety-six men were engaged on the works at Fort Esperanza on the 28th, and same number on 29th.

What with high winds, scarcity of timber, and want of teams, the progress of the work has been considerably delayed for the past two days. I would respectfully request that Lieutenant Sheeks, acting assistant quartermaster, be instructed to turn over to me what wood (perhaps 1 cord) he may have on hand suitable for pickets, for sodding; also that Captain Patterson turn over what plank and scantling he has suitable for platforms, to make entrance ways to bombproof and for pin timber.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Pass Cavallo, Tex., March 29, 1864.

Capt. B. WILSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders I have caused the ditch of the rebel line of rifle-pits to be filled sufficiently to prevent the action of the winds from forming a permanent bayou at this point. The interval between the converging ranges of sand-hills south of Fort Esperanza has also been so connected as to prevent the formation of a bayou in this vicinity.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN C. COBB,
Colonel and Chief Engineer.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE:

GENERAL: Your letter by Lieutenant Litherland was received last night. I am rejoiced to know that you are progressing so finely, and do sincerely hope that success may attend you. I have nothing of interest to communicate as to the enemy. McRae is reported to be concentrating his band of robbers at or near Augusta, with a view to a raid on the railroad, &c. I have heard nothing from Fort Smith, Fayetteville, or Batesville. I have a paper from General Buford, at Helena, addressed to you and referred by Major Green to me. The general is very urgent in his call for re-enforcements. I can send him none. I have mounted 100 men on mules, which gives me

near 175 mounted men. I have the different detachments left here pretty well organized. I have, through Colonel Andrews, forbidden the sale of ardent spirits as a beverage, and I find good resulting.

The only difficulty I have is in military jurisdiction. I presumed from your General Orders, No. 14, that I was placed in command. Upon that authority and presumption I assumed command, but I find my authority set aside by the provost-marshal-general, and by Major Green, assistant adjutant-general. If these officers of your staff are authorized to order me, or to issue orders conflicting with, and rendering inoperative, my orders, your General Orders, No. 14, is a nullity. I cannot govern the troops under my command nor regulate the police of the district. I shall not assume any authority inconsistent with duty and general orders and the regulations of the Army, but I find that Lieutenant-Colonel Chandler, provost-marshal-general, does interfere.

The only objection I find to the course of Major Green is the ordering the release of certain citizens who were arrested by the provost guards last night. These citizens were arrested by the officer of the guard while in the legitimate discharge of his duties. They were released by order of Maj. Gen. F. Steele, whom I know to have been some 60 miles away and unacquainted with the facts, and they were released without the knowledge of any of the military authorities here. I think Major Green acted without a proper consideration of the powers vested in him. I admire the major and believe him to be a faithful officer, but I do not believe that he acted properly in this case, as the local military authorities should alone have had cognizance, subject to your action after a full knowledge of the case. If, general, this is to be continued, I would most respectfully ask to be relieved from duty in this command. I desire only to do my duty to you, to the Government, and to these people.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH A. C., DEPT. OF ARK.,
No. 2. } *Little Rock, Ark., March* 29, 1864.

I. Capt. Julius L. Hadley, Twenty-fifth Ohio Battery, is assigned to the command of Fort Steele, and will occupy the fort with his command.

II. First Lieut. F. E. Armstrong, Eleventh Ohio Battery, is relieved from duty at Fort Steele, and will report with the men of his command at the camp of his battery for duty.

By order of Brig. Gen. N. Kimball:

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. D. MCRAE,
Commanding C. S. Forces:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of 25th instant, conveyed to me under flag of truce per hands of Colonel Rogan. The testimony I have concerning the 4

men of Fourth Regiment Arkansas Infantry, now prisoners in your hands, is incontestable, and I am, per force, obliged to credit it. I have respectfully to state that I adhere to the position I have taken in their case. I shall even regret the necessity which compels an unfortunate sacrifice of life; but, sir, I have no alternative, and I am willing to abide by the decision of my superiors on my conduct. These 4 men, in my opinion, are not deserters; if they are punished as such, then the 4 officers I have here must bear the burden of war's ills.

Roder is here, well and hearty and in fair spirits for a prisoner. The 4 men of Colonel Freeman's command captured by a detachment of troops on their way to Springfield were taken there. I applied to Major-General Schofield for them at once, requesting that they be sent to Colonel Freeman; that they have not returned surprises me, and I shall at once write to Major-General Rosecrans requesting the matter to be looked into. Captain Rouch was exchanged for Captain Adams by Capt. George Rutherford.

I owe several men to Colonel Freeman and Captain Rutherford, but cannot exchange pending the decision in the case of the men of Fourth Regiment Arkansas Mounted Infantry now in your hands. When it is deemed proper, upon a dispassionate view of their case, to treat them as prisoners of war, I will be pleased to give up any officers or soldiers in my possession for such of my Government's forces as you may have in your hands. I would respectfully suggest, general, that Devall's Bluff would probably be a better point for effecting exchanges with General Steele's forces than here. As far as the men of my command are concerned, I am willing to meet at Jacksonport, Ark., there to arrange exchanges in strict accordance with the cartel agreed on by our Governments. But this I am not at liberty to do until I hear from Major-General Steele, who will advise me on this subject by the first of next month.

You cannot regret more than I do, general, the necessity which compels me to adhere to the position I have assumed, but I feel satisfied that you will exonerate me from anything like improper motives. I have explained my views of jayhawking and bushwhacking, offshoots of guerrillaism, to Colonel Rogan. I have here now about 100 officers and men of the C. S. Army, and will send them to Little Rock by the first boat.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Regt. Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN ARKANSAS,
Batesville, Ark., March 29, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER GUN-BOAT NO. 37:

SIR: I have this morning received from Capt. S. L. Phelps notice that two transports and a gun-boat were at Jacksonport, Ark., with stores for this station. I have the honor to state that the river being unusually low, and in view of the impossibility of bringing boats here until it rises, connected with the fact the stern-wheel steamer Miller is fast aground 20 miles up the river west of this station, I respectfully suggest the propriety of moving the transports up Black River about 5 miles from its mouth, to a point called Berk-

ley, which will make my road 5 miles shorter than by moving the stores at Bird's Point, opposite Jacksonport, while at the same time I will be better enabled to get them here.

I have to urge that the gun-boat 37 be permitted to guard these transports until I have hauled everything away, as I cannot well spare the troops to guard the stores, if landed, do the escort duty to train, and guard this post, owing to the fact that I now have nearly 1,000 men out on various expeditions. This last matter is of vital importance to me, as forage is not to be found in the country; and while the enemy is numerous and active he might, in the event of your leaving the stores on shore, attack and drive my guard, destroy the stores, and thus render our labor so far useless, while a little taxing of patience on your part will insure their safety. The stores should not be landed, except as required to load the teams. I will use every possible means to hurry matters along consistent with safety.

I have 15 officers and about 80 enlisted men of the enemy's forces prisoners, captured in various skirmishes; sorry I cannot send them down. I have reason to believe General McRae will try to rescue them en route, and the transport which takes them should be well guarded.

Be pleased to look favorably upon my request to remain and guard the stores and boats. A few days' hard work on my part will relieve you.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. R. LIVINGSTON,

Colonel First Regt. Nebraska Cavalry, Comdg. District.

SAINT LOUIS, MO., *March* 29, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,

A. A. G., Dept. of the Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

MAJOR: At the request of the general commanding the department, I have the honor to state for his information that during my tour of inspection in his department several matters have come under my observation which I deem it important should be brought to his notice at an earlier date than I shall be able to complete my report to the War Department. An irregularity which I have observed in all new volunteer cavalry regiments that I have met with prevails to a great extent in this department. It is the practice of officers allowing their men, while serving on escorts, scouts, and other duty, and in going to and returning from water, to ride their horses in a gallop, instead of at a walk or trot. This violent exercise soon wearies the horses and, when continued for any great length of time, breaks them down and renders them unserviceable, and I believe that more horses have been lost to the Government in this way than in any other. I have often spoken to the officers upon this subject, but they did not seem to appreciate the importance of it, and I see no effectual way of stopping it but by an order from the department headquarters forbidding the practice and holding the officers responsible for its right enforcement.

It has been the custom in many parts of the department for officers and soldiers, when operating against guerrillas, to immediately put to death all who fall into their hands, even after they have thrown down their arms and asked for mercy, and colonels, lieu-

tenant-colonels, and other officers of junior grades have told me that they habitually give orders to their scouting parties "to bring in no prisoners." This course has, without doubt, induced many to continue their guerrilla warfare, and to make them fight to desperation, as they dare not return to their homes or give themselves up to the military authorities for fear of being instantly put to death.

These bushwhackers undoubtedly deserve the most severe chastisement for the atrocities they have committed, but when they surrender, it seems to me that they should be speedily taken before a competent tribunal and given the opportunity to prove their innocence before being executed. The existing practice enables evil-disposed soldiers to rob and murder loyal and inoffensive citizens under the plea that they were acting as bushwhackers, and it unquestionably tends greatly to demoralize troops. After having had a good opportunity of witnessing the practical working of the policy, I am decidedly of the opinion that great detriment to the service results from stationing troops in the vicinity of their homes, as has often been the case in this department. Officers and soldiers serving in the neighborhood of their relatives and friends are anxious to visit and be visited by them frequently, and their attention is thus drawn away from their appropriate military duties.

In Missouri many of the soldiers and their families have suffered from the depredations committed upon them by rebels, and they have their enemies whom they desire to punish, and they are very prone to use the power which their military positions give them to accomplish unwise purposes. The evils of this are seen on every hand along the beautiful country bordering Kansas, where nearly all the houses, barns, and fences have been burned to the ground, and where it is now unsafe for a man, either Union or rebel, to live away from the immediate vicinity of the military stations. The Second Colorado Cavalry is now stationed in that unfortunate section, and I am happy to say that their presence seems to give very general satisfaction to the inhabitants, and I further believe that if troops from other States were made use of exclusively in Missouri, and the troops of the State sent elsewhere, that it would give much more satisfaction to the orderly and law-abiding population of the country, and that it would tend to promote peace and quiet where murder, highway robbery, pillage, and other kindred crimes are now of almost daily occurrence.

Another subject to which I beg leave to call the attention of the commanding general is in regard to the line of mail-stages which run daily each way between Rolla and Springfield, Mo. It now requires some 600 cavalry troops to escort these stages, and the rapid driving which they make renders the service exceedingly hard upon the cavalry horses; so much so, indeed, that in my judgment the benefits derived from the transit of the mails and passengers are not at all commensurate with the expense to the Government in furnishing escorts. In addition to this there is also, I am informed, a daily line of stages between Sedalia and Springfield, thereby furnishing two daily mails from Saint Louis to Springfield. The class of persons who travel in these stages are, as a general rule, people who confer no service to the Government by their transit. I should therefore suppose that a mail carried over the Rolla road once or twice a week would be amply sufficient for all the requirements of the service, and this would make a very material reduction in the number of troops necessary for the escorts. There is, as the com-

manding general is aware, a telegraph line between Rolla and Springfield, over which important military communications can be transmitted, and if it became necessary to send written dispatches on days that the mail did not run, they could easily be forwarded by special expresses.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. B. MARCY,
Inspector-General, U. S. Army.

[First indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, March 31, 1864.

Respectfully referred to Col. John V. Du Bois, who will prepare drafts of general orders on the subject of abuses existing in the cavalry arm of the service.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

Unanimous reports of inspectors satisfy the general commanding that one of the chief causes of the rapid breaking down of our cavalry horses is the practice of riding at a gallop or trot when the duty can be as well performed at a trot or walk. It must be discontinued. District, regimental, and post commanders will see to the execution of this order, and will bring to trial before a field officer's court every soldier violating it.

DU BOIS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 29, 1864.

Capt. J. GRAY,
Provost-Marshal, Rolla, Mo.

Lieut. W. P. OWENS,
Assistant Provost-Marshal, Cape Girardeau, Mo.:

An order issued against the sale of Pollard's Southern History of the War, Confederate Official Reports, Life of Stonewall Jackson, Adventures of Morgan and his Men. Seize the books and arrest all selling them.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

HEADQUARTERS CENTRAL DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, March 29, 1864.

Maj. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that all the bushwhackers in this district are dressed in Federal uniforms, and I have directed that the regimental commanders shall make requisition for sky-blue for-

age-caps, to be worn in all scouts, escorts, &c., as a designation of their character. I respectfully ask that they may be furnished. As they are not regulation standard, I desire an order to cover the case. I should have stated in the proper connection that when Shelby made his raid last fall he had an advance guard of about 200 men, all dressed in our uniform, and in many cases deceived our troops and the people.

I am, truly, yours,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, April 8, 1864.

Respectfully returned to Brigadier-General Brown, commanding Central District of Missouri.

The general commanding is of the opinion that furnishing caps of this pattern would be but a temporary expedient in the way of obviating the evil complained of, as the bushwhackers could soon obtain the same caps; besides, our men furnished with sky-blue caps might commit the fatal mistake of taking another scouting party, with the regulation cap, for bushwhackers. The general thinks some badge might better be adopted and understood throughout the district, as also in General Sanborn's district. A badge on the cap or breast of the coat, of conspicuous colors, and which could be changed by order, from time to time, to meet the necessity of the case, would do away with the desirableness of introducing an irregular uniform.

By order of Major-General Rosecrans:

FRANK ENO,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 29, 1864.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Commanding First Sub-District, Jefferson City, Mo.:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding to state that information has been received at these headquarters to the effect that negro soldiers on furlough from Saint Louis, with the assistance of squads of men belonging to the command stationed at Boonville, have repeatedly crossed into Howard County, and seizing upon wagons and teams, have loaded the same with furniture, tobacco, and such other property as they desired, and bringing with them their wives and children, recrossed to this side.

The commanding officer at Boonville is said to rather encourage this unlawful proceeding, as he is charged with leaving it optional with the men of his command whether they shall accompany the negroes in their raids or not. Three such raids are said to have occurred during the first week of this month. The general commanding directs that you ascertain the facts and report with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 29, 1864.

DR. A. JONES,
Deepwater Post-Office, Henry County, Mo.:

SIR: Your communication of blank date, postmarked March 25, has been received, and in reply I have the honor to say that the organizations under General Orders, No. 12, are so far military only as may be necessary for the local police of the vicinity of their organization. They are a citizens' guard. In case of action, such as capturing prisoners or taking life, reports will be made to sub-district commanders. As soon as organized they will be received into service without pay, by orders, so as to legalize their acts. They are intended to be home guards, and a citizens' armed *posse comitatus*, to assist in the enforcement of the law under civil officers, and in the protection of the property and lives of each other.

Under this organization they will in no case be ordered from their immediate precincts. It is intended for the present that each member, in person or by substitute, will be on duty three days in each month; that is, one-tenth will be detailed for three days' service, whose duty it shall be to patrol the country night and day, and see that no improper persons are prowling around, and, if necessary, give the alarm so as to put all on their guard and under arms. Organizations of this character are made all over the district, and if any portion of it fails to do so that spot will be the harbor for thieves and robbers. I expect before the leaves are out that the whole country will be prepared for its own defense.

I am, truly, yours,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., *March 29, 1864.*

MAJ. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

A battalion or regiment more of cavalry in this district could be used to great advantage to the State and Government, a portion in Fulton and Lawrence Counties, Ark., from whence most of the guerrillas that infest the Rolla District operate, and a portion in Washington County, Ark. Since General Thayer has withdrawn so many troops, if there are any troops in the department not needed where they now are, I respectfully request that the same be transferred to this district.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MACON, MO., *March 29, 1864.*

MAJ. O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Saint Louis, Mo.:

With the permission of the major-general commanding, I would like to see him personally in regard to the new command to which I am assigned, before leaving here. I can go down to-morrow and return on the following day.

O. GUITAR,
Brigadier-General.

PAOLA, *March* 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HOYT, *Olathe, Kans.:*

Order Company M, Fifth Kansas, to move from Aubrey to Trading Post, in Linn County, Kans., without delay, to report to Major Laing.

By order of Brigadier-General McKean:

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

PAOLA, *March* 29, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HOYT, *Olathe, Kans.:*

Order Company G, Eleventh Kansas, to start from Olathe to-morrow for this place. Detachments Companies B and K, at Coldwater Grove, will be ordered back to Olathe probably next week.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 30, 1864.

Rear-Admiral DAVID D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have been informed that the enemy are trying to obstruct the river at Loggy Bayou.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Off Alexandria, La., March 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, *Chief of Staff, &c., Alexandria:*

GENERAL: I have received your communication about the rebels blockading Loggy Bayou. I think the object is to keep the gun-boats from getting up Lake Bistineau to Minden, where they have a large supply of stores and cotton. If there is a rise the gun-boats will pass the obstructions; if not, there will be lots of trouble. I don't seem to be able to start the Ozark off the rocks. If I could have the use of the Alice Vernon for a short time, she is a powerful boat, and would likely move her.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Off Alexandria, La., March 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I send to your headquarters 3 persons taken inside of our pickets, with passes given by Colonel Dudley, to be of value

only inside the pickets. Two of them wear army uniforms and are citizens. You can decide whether the gentlemen have a right to wear uniform and go where they please. I thought it right to send them to headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel IRWIN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: A few guerrillas have appeared upon the north bank of Red River above the Black. The commanding general directs that boats be provided with a small guard, in going and coming from this point to New Orleans. The necessary arrangements he desires you to make for all boats leaving New Orleans for Alexandria.

I am, colonel, sincerely, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 30, 1864.

Capt. D. N. WELCH,
Assistant Quartermaster:

CAPTAIN: The commanding general directs that the steamer Jennie Rodgers, commissary boat, proceed at once to cross the rapids and join the fleet of General Smith's command. She will follow the movements of this fleet until it can report to Colonel Woodruff, chief commissary of General Franklin's command.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., March 30, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I am preparing for the field the Second Brigade of the First Division, Corps d'Afrique, the First Brigade of that division being already in the field. I will do the best I can under the circumstances with respect to the colonel to command the brigade. As this will place General Ullmann's division in the field I suppose it is intended that he should command it. I respectfully ask whether this is desired. Nothing of importance to report with respect to movement of the enemy here. We take, now and then, some prisoners. The telegraph line is above Morganza, going on well.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., April 2, 1864.

Respectfully returned.

It is not considered necessary that General Ullmann should take the field.

By order of Major-General Banks:

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS, WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Cane River, March 30, 1864—10 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatch of 5 p. m., and am glad that you are getting on so well. Your command finished crossing about 8 p. m. The infantry will be up where you are to-morrow evening certainly. I have heard nothing more from Robinson. General Banks' train, &c., arrived to-night, also a negro brigade, but you may depend upon Ransom's command crossing where you are to-morrow.

Respectfully, yours,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, March 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. GROVER,
Comdg. Second Div., Nineteenth Army Corps, Alexandria:

GENERAL: The Twelfth Regiment Illinois Cavalry is now arriving in detachments in the department for duty, and the several detachments have been ordered to report at this point as they arrive. You will please select a suitable position for assembling the squadrons as they arrive, and give your personal attention to their equipment and supply, that they may be promptly prepared to take the field. It is understood that their arms are peculiar and different from those of any other cavalry in this department. Should the ammunition be peculiar to that arm, it will be important that a full supply should be on hand. The major-general commanding hopes that the regiment will be fully prepared for a campaign within a few days after the arrival of the last squadron.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. A. MCCLERNAND,
Commanding Forces in Texas:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the

24th instant, in regard to the attack upon a wood party from the Twentieth Iowa Volunteers at Corpus Christi, and to say that it is entirely satisfactory to him.*

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN A. MCCLERNAND,
Comdg. Thirteenth Army Corps, Pass Cavallo:

GENERAL: Your letter of March 23, instant, is this day received, and has been submitted to the major-general commanding, who expresses his gratification at the generally satisfactory condition of affairs in your vicinity. The absence of a portion of Magruder's force from Texas certainly affords a good opportunity for the movements you suggest had the commanding general disposable troops at his command, but as the force you require (cavalry) is the same which has attracted the movement of Green's command in this direction, it is impossible at this time to withdraw it and send it to you.

Very respectfully, I am, general, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTED PICKETS,
Cedar Bayou, Tex., March 30, 1864.

Captain CALDWELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Thirteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: The enemy showed three companies of cavalry yesterday about 1 o'clock p. m. opposite Oyster Reef. They evinced no disposition to cross, and seemed to be going up the bay. By the explosion of the torpedo yesterday I had 2 horses wounded. The names of the men wounded were H. J. Curtis, Company C, Ninety-ninth Illinois, and Sergt. Thomas P. Cleveland.

I have the honor to be, captain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Major, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS MOUNTED PICKETS,
Cedar Bayou, Tex., March 30, 1864.

Captain CALDWELL,
Actg. Asst. Adjt. Gen., Thirteenth Army Corps:

CAPTAIN: I beg leave respectfully to make the following statement to the major-general commanding: I think it would be impossible to make, with the small force I have, much resistance to the passage of the enemy at the mouth of Cedar Bayou, should he attempt to cross. The sand-hills or bluffs on the Saint Joseph side of the bayou are very high, and come up to the water's edge, so that sharpshooters

* See Part I, p. 653.

could be placed there and cover the crossing, while the ground on this side is very low and flat for at least three-quarters of a mile from the place my vedette is posted.

My men would be exposed to a murderous fire, while theirs would be perfectly protected by the sand-hills. I will throw up a rifle-pit across the point of the island, and should the enemy come (an event I do not anticipate) I will do the best I can, but respectfully ask that I be allowed more latitude than my instructions contemplate as to the plan to make the strongest resistance. I am informed there is another place they can cross Cedar Bayou, and have sent out to determine the fact.

Captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. C. MATTHEWS,
Major, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. F. STEELE,
Commanding Department:

GENERAL: Since writing yesterday I find that the messenger has returned. A squad will go with Lieutenant Faber, the bearer of this. From information received I learn that McRae is collecting a force with the intention of attempting a raid on our railroad. To check him I have organized a force under Col. C. C. Andrews, consisting of Third Minnesota Volunteer Infantry and about 100 cavalry of Eighth Missouri. The colonel, with this force, will leave here to-night and go to Devall's Bluff by rail, thence to Augusta by steamer, and endeavor to capture McRae and his force or disperse them.

I have withdrawn the force from Austin, and have the road well protected. At most of the bridges stockades are completed, and I will soon have all the bridges protected in like manner, so that they may be easily protected by our small forces. Major Green will advise you of Colonel Clayton's move from Pine Bluff. I have had no news from General Banks other than the newspaper reports of the capture of Fort De Russy, on Red River, by General A. J. Smith.

No veteran regiments have arrived as yet. My effective force here is over 4,000. I will be sure to give any force that may be sent against me a good thrashing. I look for the Twelfth Michigan and Fifty-fourth Illinois—the first within the next few days and the last by the 10th April. This will give me 2,000 more infantry, and then I will be much obliged if you will drive General Price up this way.

Again wishing you complete success, I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

NATHAN KIMBALL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 30, 1864.

Col. C. C. ANDREWS,
Commanding Expedition:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you take such troops as was agreed upon between him and you, and proceed upon

the expedition of which you have received particular instructions from him. Col. W. F. Geiger, commanding Eighth Missouri Cavalry and post at Devall's Bluff, is directed to furnish you with a force of cavalry, say, 50 to 100, upon your application to him for them.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 30, 1864.

Colonel GEIGER,
Commanding Post, Devall's Bluff:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you scout the country northwesterly of your post, on the west side of the White River, thoroughly; that you carefully guard against any raids against the railroad and against surprise of your post by guerrillas. McRae is said to be concentrating for this purpose near Augusta, and the utmost vigilance on your part is expected.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON.
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. W. FULLER,
Third Arkansas Cavalry, Comdg. Post, Lewisburg:

The general commanding directs that you thoroughly scout the country toward Searcy and northerly and northeasterly from your post, and that you use the utmost vigilance in guarding the telegraph line from destruction by guerrilla raids, and the greatest promptness in affording every facility in your power for its repair when broken. You will arrest every person found outside of his camp, if in Federal uniform, and cause him to account to you satisfactorily for his absence. You will arrest all suspicious persons. The general desires you to inform him as soon as practicable, by telegraph or otherwise, if Major Van Houten is with you, that he may be assigned to the command of the post of Dardanelle.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *March* 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. H. L. MOORE,
Fourth Arkansas Cavalry, Comdg. Post:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you proceed without delay to Dardanelle, Ark., and assume command of the troops at that post. You will scout the country northerly from the Arkansas River, near that post, as thoroughly as is practicable, and use all vigilance in guarding against the raids of guerrillas upon your command and the telegraph line. You will afford every assistance in

your power in repairing the line when it is down. You will strictly forbid the sale, or giving to soldiers in your command, any intoxicating drinks, and will arrest and hold in confinement all persons who may disobey your orders in this respect, and will close up the store, distillery, or shops where such liquors are vended or given away. You will report to these headquarters, as often as practicable, such information as you may possess of interest to the Government and to the people of the country.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. HOMER THRALL,
Commanding Twenty-Second Ohio Infantry:

The general commanding directs that you withdraw the troops of your command from Austin; that you keep a proper force at Brownsville, and that you use the utmost vigilance in guarding the railroad and telegraph lines in your charge against raids from guerrillas. Colonel Geiger has been ordered to scout the country northwesterly from Devall's Bluff.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-SECOND OHIO VOLUNTEERS,
Brownsville, Ark., March 30, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Your order in regard to the detachment at Austin and the protection of the railroad has been received, and will be complied with to the best of my ability. Each of the posts occupied by the Twenty-second Ohio is now, or soon will be, protected by a stockade or block-house. I deem it my duty to report that the bridge across Ink Bayou, between Bayou Meto and Little Rock, is not guarded. I have never received orders to guard it. I think it not safe without a guard.

Respectfully,

HOMER THRALL,
Lieut. Col., Comdg. Twenty-Second Ohio Vol. Infantry.

HDQRS. DETACH. 7TH ARMY CORPS, DEPT. OF ARK.,
Little Rock, Ark., March 30, 1864.

Lieut. Col. HOMER THRALL,
Comdg. Twenty-second Ohio Vols., Brownsville, Ark.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs that you send one company, or such force as you may deem proper, to Ink Bayou, to guard the railroad and bridge at that point.

I am, colonel, your obedient servant,

E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
Saint Charles, Mo., March 30, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

DEAR SIR: I ask leave to direct your attention to the following extract from a letter just received from my deputy provost-marshal in Boone County:

> Rebels are constantly crossing the river (the Missouri) at different places, a few at a time. There is no doubt we are to have more trouble here. The people (rebels) are freshly exasperated at the negro enlistment and enrollment orders, and of course will do less now than ever toward keeping down bushwhackers. Ought we not to have more troops sent here in time to keep peace with the rebels? It will be too late to send them after the rebels have perpetrated all the villainies they may have in prospect. This matter needs some consideration. Let it be attended to in time.

Intelligence from other quarters confirms this view of the subject. Small bands of thieves and bushwhackers infest the country, plundering houses and stores, stealing horses, and committing other outrages, while armed rebels, no doubt from Price's army, cross from the south to the north side of the river. This they have done in Boone on several occasions recently. What significance there may be in these movements you have the means of judging. I beg to submit, however, whether it would not be well, in view of these and other rebel demonstrations in the State and out of it, and the rapid approach of the bushwhacking season, that about one company of cavalry be stationed at Columbia, with instructions to scout extensively in Boone and Callaway, and give some of these rebels their rights? I am sure, too, that the order of which you spoke on Saturday, gotten up as you always get up and execute orders, would do much good.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

WM. F. SWITZLER,
Provost-Marshal Ninth District of Missouri.

CAPE GIRARDEAU, MO., *March* 30, 1864.

COMMANDING OFFICER SAINT LOUIS DISTRICT:

Refugees from Arkansas report that Kitchen has concentrated from 1,500 to 2,000 men at and near Jacksonport, for an attack on Batesville or a raid north.

But few guerrillas left on the border.

J. B. ROGERS,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 30, 1864.

His Excellency WILLARD P. HALL,
Governor of Missouri, Saint Louis, Mo.:

GOVERNOR: I have the honor to inclose to you an order directing the citizens to organize citizen guards for local police. The duty will be performed without pay. The order gives general satisfaction to honest men; the rogues do not like it. I respectfully ask that

I may be permitted to arm some of the citizens who have none from the arms of the State. The captains or leaders of the several companies will make requisitions and receipts for them. The men who are elected and who will be recognized as captains will be good, responsible parties. None other will be received into service. This part of the State is very quiet.

More ground will be tilled this season than has been done since the war began.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19. } HDQRS. DIST. OF CENTRAL MISSOURI, *Warrensburg, Mo., March* 30, 1864.

I. The organization of citizens, as directed in General Orders, No. 12, current series, from these headquarters, will be known as Citizen Guards.

II. Immediately upon the organization of a company and the election of officers, the commander thereof will report by letter to the commanding officer of the sub-district in which the company is organized, in order that the organization and election of officers may be confirmed.

III. The reports will state the number and kind of arms then in the possession of the company, and will be accompanied by requisitions for sufficient arms and ammunition to supply those who require them.

IV. All members of the Citizen Guards will be furnished by the district provost-marshal, on the approval of the sub-district commander, with permits allowing them to keep at their residence the requisite arms and ammunition.

V. As the organization is intended simply as a citizen patrol, for the protection of themselves and their homes, no claim against the Government can arise from services thus rendered.

VI. It is earnestly enjoined upon all officers charged with the organization of this force to admit of no person of doubtful loyalty or honesty becoming a member thereof.

By order of Brigadier-General Brown:

J. H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WARRENSBURG, *March* 30, 1864.

Col. JOHN F. PHILIPS,
Commanding Second Sub-District:

COLONEL: I am directed by the general commanding to state that information has been received at these headquarters to the effect that on the 14th instant a detachment of Captain Wilson's company, under command of a sergeant, entered Cambridge, Mo., and at the instigation of some one or more citizens took prisoners two citizens of that place, whom they afterward hung, for the purpose, as stated by the soldiers, of eliciting a confession as to their connection with a robbery that had been perpetrated a day or two previous. The gen-

eral commanding directs that you cause the matter to be thoroughly investigated, and if the facts are as stated, the sergeant will be arrested and held for trial by general court-martial.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

BELLEFONTE, ARK., *March* 30, 1864.
(Via Cassville, Mo., 31st.)

General SANBORN,
[*Springfield, Mo.:*]

Major Murphy, commanding, Yellville, dispatches to-day what he believes to be reliable information that General Pickett, who has recently superseded McRae, has about 2,000 men, and intends attacking Yellville in a few days. I ask if I cannot re-enforce him immediately, having at Yellville no sufficient force to make a successful resistance. Major Murphy states that the enemy is on Richwoods, Izard County; I suppose on this side. Crippled by the absence of the 100 men sent to Batesville, I could not venture out far and collect satisfactory information. I send 50 men, mounted, in that direction to ascertain the truth of the report, and in the mean time ask for your orders, in case of its being true, as to what course to pursue; whether I shall join Major Murphy or he withdraw toward me. I have a heavy train, and withdrawal on my part by way of Yellville and Forsyth would only impede any retrograde movement, while by moving from this place on to Berryville I have a safe road, and also other forces at Yellville.

JAMES A. MELTON,
Major Second Arkansas Cavalry, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, March 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: In your letter of the 8th instant you remark that you are in receipt of a letter from the honorable Secretary of the Interior, in which he speaks of his "misadventures," "caused last year by promises or expectations held out by commands in the Indian Territories which were not realized." Since my official connection with the Indians and Indian troops, knowing well the Indian character, I have been very careful to make them no promises except such as I knew I could fulfill; and having always complied with all my promises, I believe that I have had and still continue to have their entire confidence, as expressed in the resolutions of the Cherokee council last winter, copies of which I inclose.

I am aware that promises have been made the Indians at different times by their immediate commanders, Colonels Phillips and Ritchie, that never were fulfilled; but such promises were made without my knowledge or direction. I will see that they do not cause the same difficulty again. I am not at a loss to understand the reason why the Secretary of the Interior intimates that General Mitchell would be preferred to command the Indian Territories. While lately in

Washington I observed that General Mitchell was importuning the Secretary of War and the Indian Department to be assigned to this command. The letter you refer to from the honorable Secretary of the Interior is doubtless the result of his (General Mitchell's) efforts, and the reason assigned for the preference was the best that could be found.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

[Inclosures.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Ke-too-wah, Cherokee Nation, October 21, 1863.

Maj. Gen. J. G. BLUNT:

GENERAL: I have the honor to transmit to you the accompanying resolutions of the national council of this nation, in which I do most sincerely concur. They are intended, general, as an expression to yourself and to the country of the high appreciation on our part of your invaluable services. We fondly cherish the hope that you may again soon return to our country, with ample forces to drive our common enemy entirely from our borders, and compel him to return to allegiance to that Government against which he has so perfidiously rebelled. May the smiles of a kind Providence rest upon you, and may the God of the armies of Israel guide you by his counsels and crown your armies with victory, and grant unto you that wisdom and spirit which shall soon restore to our nations and the country at large a permanent peace and prosperity which shall rest on a foundation of righteousness and justice.

I have the honor to be, general, with sentiments of great respect, your obedient servant,

SMITH CHRISTIE,
Acting Principal Chief, Cherokee Nation.

Resolved by the National Committee and Council in National Council convened, That the thanks of the Cherokee Nation are due, and are hereby rendered, to Maj. Gen. James G. Blunt, commanding the Army of the Frontier, for his valuable services in driving from our borders the enemies of the Cherokee people and the traitors to the Cherokee National Government.

Resolved, That we recognize in General Blunt a warrior whose name has become a terror to the enemies of his country, whose bravery as a soldier and superior skill as a military commander is undisputed by those of us who have stood by his side on the field of battle, and have followed him in charge on the enemy's lines.

Resolved, That we regard the many brilliant victories of General Blunt and the uniform success which has crowned his efforts to drive the rebels before him as the highest and most satisfactory evidence of his military genius, especially when we consider how small and inadequate were the forces at his command with which the brilliant victories and grand successes have been achieved. Fort Wayne, Cane Hill, Prairie Grove, and Honey Springs, together with many other fields of less note, are the witnesses which testify to his merit.

Resolved, That we regard the policy marked out by General Blunt, in the unyielding energy with which he has persisted in holding this advanced position, and his zeal to drive the enemy still

farther south, as the only true policy for the successful prosecution of the war and the speedy conquest of a permanent peace. We regard that general who pushes the war into the enemy's country and permanently drives the rebels from the soil of a loyal people as the true peacemaker and benefactor of the land.

Resolved, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be furnished to the New York Tribune, Forney's Philadelphia Press, the Missouri Democrat, and the Leavenworth Conservative, and that the editors of these papers be requested to publish the same.

Ke-too-wah, Cherokee Nation, October 20, 1863.

JAMES VANN,
President pro tempore of National Committee.
J. B. JONES,
Clerk of National Committee.

Concurred:

TAR-LAR-LAR,
Speaker of the Council.
ALLEN ROSS,
Clerk of the Council.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER,
Fort Smith, Ark., March 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. R. CURTIS,
Commanding Department of Kansas:

GENERAL: For your information I have the honor to inform you that the Indian Territory within our lines is unusually quiet and undisturbed. The Second Regiment Indian Home Guards is at Mackey's Salt-Works, with instructions to report directly to these headquarters. I found it necessary to detach them from Colonel Phillips' command, as Colonel Ritchie was the ranking officer and it was not expedient that they should operate together. The First and Third Regiments are at or near Fort Gibson. I intend ordering Major Foreman with a part of the Third Regiment to Scullyville, Choctaw Nation, to serve as an outpost to this place. Three companies of the Fourteenth Kansas Cavalry are under my command; one of them I have ordered to Fort Gibson to do mounted service; the other two companies, five companies of the Eleventh Cavalry, two sections of the Second Kansas Battery, and Company A, Second Kansas Cavalry, are here; these comprise all the troops under my command.

I have directed Colonel Phillips to postpone operations upon the fortifications at Fort Gibson until I could send an engineer to superintend the work. Captain Gerster will soon complete the works here, when I will send him to Fort Gibson and also to Mackey's Salt-Works to examine and report what is necessary to be done there. I shall make a visit to Fort Gibson myself as soon as an opportunity offers. In the condition that matters have been here of late I did not deem it prudent to leave this place. Since my arrival here the Indian troops have been supplied with quartermaster and commissary stores, and are in tolerably good condition.

I am making every effort to get in as much corn as possible while the roads are good. It has to be procured 40 and 50 miles down the river. Transportation has been considerably reduced by turning over to General Thayer seventy-five wagons and teams for his com-

mand to move, and also furnishing mules for their regimental transportation; consequently we have a great many wagons without teams. Near 500 mules will be required to hitch up all the wagons.

In consequence of the urgent necessity for transportation for getting forage and supplies, I directed Captain Durbin to purchase what mules he can, at a price not to exceed an average of $175 per head, for complete teams of wheel, swing, and lead mules. This is less than the price paid for them at Leavenworth, and as little as they can be bought for, as people will take them north for sale unless they can obtain something near the same price here. Captain Durbin thinks he can purchase near 200 head. The remainder will have to be furnished from Leavenworth or Fort Scott. Battery horses are also needed for the four guns of Second Kansas Battery. He will probably be able to purchase enough here to move the guns in case of an emergency. A complete inspection of all the troops and Government property in the district is being made, and will be forwarded with as little delay as possible.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. G. BLUNT,
Major-General.

PAOLA, *March* 30, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel HOYT, *Olathe, Kans.:*

The general directs me to say that he wants Company M, Fifth Kansas, at Trading Post because it is a good company to be by itself, and it will leave more of your own regiment with you.

GEO. S. HAMPTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.
Milwaukee, Wis., March 30, 1864.

Maj. Gen. H. W. HALLECK,
Chief of Staff of the Army, Washington, D. C.:

GENERAL: I send you to-day an extract from a letter just received from General Sibley, with an indorsement thereon. In addition thereto I desire to invite your attention to a few points in relation to affairs in Minnesota, which are doubtless familiar to you in relation to the state of affairs everywhere on the frontier. The efforts now being made to have troops sent South from Minnesota are made, first, by persons connected with our unfortunate Indian system, agents, Indian traders, whisky sellers, contractors, &c. Every one of these persons desires to perpetuate Indian hostilities and the resulting Indian treaties, involving the payment by Government of large sums of money and the purchase and transportation of quantities of goods. When the Indian war is really ended by driving the Indians entirely beyond reach of the settlements of Minnesota the business of such people is brought to an end. They therefore do not desire to get rid of the Indians, nor do they favor any measures which will bring their connection with the Indians to an end. The military operations in this department during the coming season promise to separate the Indians entirely from any communication with Minnesota, and to place them far beyond reach of the people of that State. Hence the persons I have mentioned are opposed to the operations which promise so complete a success, and

seek to bring the military purposes to an unsuccessful issue. This can now be done only by inducing the War Department to order off a sufficient number of troops to prevent success. Second, these applications for removing troops are made through the influence and by the agency of the political opponents of the Government, who seek means to make war upon the Administration. A continuance of Indian hostilities, and the murder of emigrants crossing the plains, will furnish them with abundant material. Hence, they also are anxious to send away troops from the frontier.

Your experience in California has no doubt made you familiar with these difficulties which surround every military commander on the frontier. The very first persons to raise a clamor against the Government for removing troops from the frontier and leaving the inhabitants and the emigrants to the mercy of hostile Indians are the people who are now urging the authorities in Washington to do the very thing they will hereafter complain of. The force in this department is very small, not exceeding 3,800 men all told. Such a force would not add much to any army in the South, whilst here they can, during the present summer, settle the Indian question throughout the Northwest, from Minnesota to the Rocky Mountains, on a foundation which will last many years and save the Government millions of dollars. These questions must be settled some time. We can do it now. Is it not best?

I am obliged to send to General Sully nearly the whole force in Minnesota to furnish him with the force he deems absolutely necessary to deal with the hostile bands which are combining to prevent the navigation of the Missouri River and the passage of emigrants across the plains. Only 700 men all together will be left in Minnesota, all of whom I shall send South as soon as I can possibly take them away. You may rely confidently on my not retaining a man in this department more than is needed, nor a moment after he can be spared.

I would suggest respectfully that of necessity I must be better acquainted with the necessities of this department and the whole field of operations than any irresponsible parties from Saint Paul or elsewhere in Minnesota, who neither know the condition of affairs west of them nor the force stationed there. Whilst these people in Minnesota are urging that troops be sent South, the people farther west and the great horde of emigrants are applying here and at Washington for more troops and more posts to protect the emigration. I know that I shall do the best I can for the public interests, and I hope I am not actuated in the views herein expressed by any sort of wish to keep troops in this department which are not needed here. I beg, general, that you will give this letter some consideration, and, if you think it necessary, that you will refer it to the Secretary of War.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 30, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. H. SIBLEY, *Comdg. District of Minnesota:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 24th instant is received. In relation to the post on James River, I stated to you that I wished it

located as nearly as possible west of the head of the Coteau, not exactly west. You will remember that I was quite decided that it should not be farther east than James River, except in the last necessity. A little north or south of the head of the Coteau I do not object to, but I do consider any point east of James River out of position in view of the other posts. I trust you will bear this in mind. If necessary to go farther north on James River to find a suitable place, do so. On a line due west of Abercombie would answer, but I want the post on James River if possible. Of course I do not mean to specify without reserve the point of assembling the four companies for Devil's Lake. I mentioned Abercrombie as it seemed the most suitable and convenient point, but if you find it better to select another you are authorized to do so.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

[MARCH 31, 1864.—For Grant to Banks, see Part I, p. 11.]

MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG-SHIP BLACK HAWK,
Off Alexandria, La., March 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CHARLES P. STONE, U. S. Army,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Owing to the Ozark having to slack up her purchases she was unable to get them taut again before noon to-day, and as this is her last chance of getting afloat, I hope that General Banks will not conclude to go up before morning. We will work at the vessel all night with men from three or four vessels, and if she won't go off we must wait for a rise in the river. Nothing could be made by going to-night, and you will have all day to-morrow, and can easily come up with the advance.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear-Admiral.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
Alexandria, La., March 31, 1864.

Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER,
Commanding Mississippi Squadron:

ADMIRAL: The major-general commanding instructs me to inform you that he will not need any boats over the rapids to-night to interfere with your chances of getting off the Ozark.

Very respectfully, admiral, your obedient servant,

CHAS. P. STONE,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF NEW ORLEANS,
New Orleans, La., March 31, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel IRWIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department Headquarters:

COLONEL: Please furnish these headquarters with schedule representing the respective commands and their stations within the Dis-

trict of La Fourche. Dispatches received from the commanding officer at Donaldsonville show that he is not advised in this matter.

The same officer reports that "the companies of First Louisiana Volunteers and Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers were embarking for Alexandria (on 29th), one by order of General Grover, the other by order of General Banks," and further that his command, as reduced, amounts to but "4 company officers and 57 enlisted men for duty," which is insufficient for ordinary picket duty. Early attention will be appreciated.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. J. REYNOLDS,
Major-General.

[Indorsement.]

Lieutenant POOLE,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

Answer as below:

One hundred and thirty-first New York, Brashear.
Twenty-fifth, Corps d'Afrique, Brashear.
One company, Third Maryland, Thibodeaux.
Two companies, Ninetieth New York, Donaldsonville.
One company, Bayou Boeuf.
One company, Tigerville.
One company, La Fourche.

[R. B. I.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Baton Rouge, La., March 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. R. B. IRWIN,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., New Orleans, La.:

Colonel Babcock reports 300 sabers and 90 carbines in store. Please order the carbines and 200 sabers and belts and 400 carbine slings and swivels to be sent immediately. I have men without arms in presence of threatening enemy, and have tried every means to remedy it. I should have many more carbines.

P. ST. GEO. COOKE,
Brigadier-General, U. S. Army, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES,
Port Hudson, La., March 31, 1864.

Maj. GEORGE B. DRAKE,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I would respectfully ask the attention of the commanding general to the following subject: Many of the colored soldiers have saved a portion of their pay, for which they have no present use, and desire to have some safe place in which to deposit their savings. There is considerable stealing and more swindling going on among them, and it appears to me highly desirable on every account that some provision should be made for the encouragement and safe deposit of their savings. The allotment system appears to me clumsy

and inapplicable in the present case. I would suggest a savings bank, an officer of which to accompany the paymaster and receive such moneys as the colored soldiers may wish to deposit.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. L. ANDREWS,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TROOPS IN WESTERN LOUISIANA,
Ferry above Cloutierville, March 31, 1864—8 p. m.

Brig. Gen. A. L. LEE,
Commanding Cavalry Division:

GENERAL: I have received your dispatches of to-day and congratulate you on getting to Natchitoches first. I have directed Cameron's division to report to you as early as possible to-morrow, but do not move it from town, unless in case of great emergency. Robinson will probably reach you early to-morrow. The information that he gained coincides very nearly with that you communicate with reference to Pleasant Hill. I shall stay here to-morrow to close up. Communicate with me to-morrow.

Respectfully,

W. B. FRANKLIN,
Major-General, Commanding.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *March* 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. CUVIER GROVER,
Alexandria, La.:

GENERAL: Assuming command at Alexandria, your attention is directed to the following instructions:

First. It is probable that this will be a permanent post, and be garrisoned by such troops as can be spared for that purpose. Fortifications will be required, and all the available labor that can be obtained should be applied to their immediate construction.

Second. For some time it must remain strictly a military post; the lines must be of limited extent, and the general rule established that no persons are to go in or out. This will be necessary to protect it from the movements of the enemy, who will be certain to attack if he finds it within his power. Negroes should be admitted, deserters from their army, such people as desire transportation to New Orleans, and such other people as in your discretion you think it for the interests of the Government to admit. Such cases must be made exceptions to the general rule.

Third. I have notified the supervising agent of the Treasury that for the present, and until the country is more permanently settled, no trade stores can be established and no trade allowed. If accumulations of supplies are admitted here, it enables the enemy to make an attack and affords great temptation to incur the risk. It ought not to be allowed under any circumstances whatever. Strict orders will be given at New Orleans to allow no supplies to come here until further orders.

In order to prevent the transportation of cotton belonging to the rebel Government—of which there is a large quantity in this country—to Liverpool or other markets for use of the Government of men in arms, it becomes necessary that the products of the country

should be shipped to New Orleans under the direction of the officers of the Government. The quartermaster will be charged with that duty. He will use such means as are at his disposal for that purpose, public or private. Vouchers will be given to all persons for the property thus taken from them, and compensation will be made by the Government as soon as possible to all loyal persons for property so taken. The object is to remove all the products of the country from this section which may under any circumstances enable the rebels, should they return, or their sympathizers who may remain, to aid the rebellion against the Government. This should be executed thoroughly and with as little delay as possible.

The oath of allegiance having been generally taken by the mass of the people in this country voluntarily, and no doubt with honest intention to the Government of the United States, it will become necessary that the leading families who have been strongly identified with secession should be placed in the same position with other citizens of this part of the country. As soon as their names can be obtained from Governor Wells, or other reliable friends of the Union, they should be required to take the oath of allegiance, by which is meant the amnesty oath, or to remove within the lines of the rebel army.

It cannot be determined at present whether plantations can be extensively cultivated with safety. The termination of the campaign alone will enable us to determine this. Until then it is unwise to encourage any attempts at cultivation, or to establish any system of labor, such as prevails in other portions of the department. At present everything must be directed to one single point—that of maintaining military possession of this part of the Red River country. All public and private interests must be made to yield to this purpose.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

N. P. BANKS,
Major-General, Commanding.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *March* 31, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Arrived here at 4 o'clock; will soon be off.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Colonel.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, ARK., *March* 31, 1864.

Capt. E. D. MASON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Left on steamer Dove 6.15 o'clock. Had to wait for cavalry.

C. C. ANDREWS,
Colonel.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE FRONTIER.
No. 13. } *Fort Smith, Ark., March* 31, 1864.

I. Maj. John A. Foreman will proceed with as little delay as possible with Companies A, C, D, E, H, and K, of the Third Regi-

ment Indian Home Guard, and one mountain howitzer, to Scullyville, Choctaw Nation, and on his arrival report by letter direct to these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Blunt:

T. J. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *March* 31, 1864—12.50 p. m.

Major-General ROSECRANS:

General Grant has the affairs of departments west of the Mississippi under special examination.

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General, Chief of Staff.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., *March* 31, 1864.

Major-General HEINTZELMAN,
Columbus, Ohio:

The citizens of East Saint Louis complain that outrages are committed daily by veteran volunteers returning to this State. Citizens are insulted, houses robbed, and lives imperiled daily for want of protection, the officers generally staying at Saint Louis, while the men go to this State. Colonel Oakes, assistant provost-marshal-general for this State, has but few troops at his disposal, and, owing to trouble in Coles and Moultrie Counties, none to spare. Can you send provost guard to East Saint Louis for protection of citizens? Governor Yates is absent, and cannot therefore join us in the request.

O. M. HATCH,
Secretary of State.
J. K. DUBOIS,
Auditor.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, Ohio, April 1, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Rosecrans.

This place naturally belongs to Saint Louis, and I will be glad if the general will direct his provost-marshal to take care of the people.

S. P. HEINTZELMAN,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS POST OF PINE BLUFF,
Pine Bluff, Ark., March 31, 1864.

Maj. W. D. GREEN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Colonel Clayton was at Marks' Mills, 6 miles below Mount Elba, on the other side of the Saline, on the 29th, and had taken 18 prisoners. A woman came in last night with a pass signed by order of General

Price, at Camden, March 28. Rumor then reported General Steele at Arkadelphia on the 26th. Our information places the enemy, 1,500 or 2,000 strong, at Monticello, and Shelby, 700 strong, at Princeton. Is there any news from General Steele?

E. B. GRAY,
Lieut. Col. Twenty-eighth Wisconsin Infy., Comdg. Post.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT PROVOST-MARSHAL,
Mexico, Mo., March 31, 1864.

[Col. J. P. SANDERSON:]

COLONEL: I am credibly informed that there are numerous bands of bushwhackers and horse-thieves prowling through the county. A number of horses and considerable money has been taken recently, mostly from Union men. We have, and still are, scouting through the country, but our force in this sub-district is too small to do much, there being but one company scattered through four counties when there should at least be four, in order to do much scouting. We have only about 25 or 30 men here, most of whom are kept out much of the time; still we have been unable to capture any of these thieves.

There are some negro women here belonging to a widow lady by the name of Harrison; their husbands enlisted some time since, and the mistress threatened to hire them out to different men to work out of doors, which they had never been in the habit of doing. Finding they were to be separated and made to work in the field, they ran off and sought refuge here. The son of the mistress came the next day for the team they had taken, and told the negroes they need never come back any more; that their mistress did not want them. The negroes consist of an old woman, her two daughters, one having two children. What should be done with them?

I am informed that there are many cases where [when] the negro men enlist their wives are made to do the work formerly done by the men. There is one other case I would lay before you. It is this: Some nine months since, a man by the name of ———, being a rebel and not wishing to take the oath of allegiance to the Government, started for California and died on the way. He owned a negro woman and two children. She supported herself and children for some nine months, when a distant relative claims and takes her, putting one of her children in one part of the county and taking her and the other to another part. Such cases seem unjust, yet I don't know what course to pursue, therefore I respectfully submit the facts to you.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. A. RICE,
Lieutenant and Assistant Provost-Marshal.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
OFFICE PROVOST-MARSHAL-GENERAL,
Saint Louis, Mo., April 4, 1864.

Respectfully referred to the general commanding for his information, especially in regard to the want of troops in the counties referred to.

The inquiry made in regard to negro women and children, how they are to be cared for, is but the repetition of such inquiry by every mail, and from all parts of the department. Some general policy will of necessity have to be adopted.

J. P. SANDERSON,
Provost-Marshal-General.

LEXINGTON, MO., *March* 31, 1864.

Major-General ROSECRANS,
Saint Louis, Mo.:

Is the order of the War Department removing restrictions on trade in Missouri in force? Is Brigadier-General Brown authorized to seize all whisky and brandy that belongs to merchants, as he has done this day, and turn it over to the quartermaster? Your attention is called to a petition of the merchants of Saint Louis concerning General Brown's Orders, No. 1, dated January 23, 1864.

CHAS. B. SCOTT.
JOHN T. ENCHBURG.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI,
Saint Louis, Mo., March 31, 1864.

CHARLES B. SCOTT and JOHN T. ENCHBURG,
Lexington, Mo.:

The State of Missouri is under martial law and the orders of military commanders are law. General Brown's order prohibiting trade in liquor within the limits of his district is supreme law until revoked by higher military authority. This whole matter has received the careful attention of the commanding general, and he is reluctantly forced to the opinion that the best interests of the department require the enforcement of General Brown's order in his district. Many of the most respectable merchants in all parts of Missouri have united in petitioning for the revocation of orders on this subject, but for the present it cannot be done.

O. D. GREENE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

OFFICE CHIEF OF SCOUTS,
Rolla, Mo., March 31, 1864.

Col. ALBERT SIGEL,
Commanding District of Rolla:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report herewith the persons who are employed as scouts in the district during the present month of March, 1864:

First. On the 4th day of March, T. L. Hand and B. R. Moore were ordered out on a scout and to report to Major Fischer, commanding at Waynesville, Mo., from time to time. These men have made several scouts during the month, a report of which has been handed to the colonel commanding on the 30th instant. One important fact in the report which has been handed in is the established fact of

there being at the present time some 60 or 70 recruiting officers scattered through the State of Missouri, recruiting men for the rebel service.

Second. On the 15th day of March, James C. Madden, scout, was sent out and ordered to report to Captain Murphy, commanding post of Houston, and to operate through Texas, Douglas, Ozark, and the northwest portion of Shannon Counties, and to report to Captain Murphy at Houston from time to time. I have not received any report from him yet.

Third. On the 23d day of March, George W. Johnson, scout, was ordered out with instructions to report to Captain Whybark, commanding post of Salem, in Dent County, Mo. He was instructed to feel his way carefully through Dent County, and to go into Shannon County and endeavor to find out the movements of the rebel Colonel Freeman, who is encamped on Currant River, and to report the result to Captain Whybark from time to time. No report from him yet.

During the month I have collected several important facts communicated by loyal and reliable citizens and have handed the information thus received to you from time to time, all of which is worthy of your consideration.

In closing my report, I would respectfully suggest that the present system of permitting persons to sell goods within the military lines and of having persons to vouch for their loyalty is not sound. One instance, a man came here in December, 1863, with one bale of cotton; he found two young men who were acquainted and vouched to the provost-marshal for his being a loyal man, and at the same time they knew that this man was a rebel and in the rebel service under General Price. Suffice to say that he sold his cotton and received permission to purchase other goods from merchants in Rolla, Mo., which he took with him, and after he arrived at his home in Arkansas, he boasted of his having fooled the Federal authorities at Rolla, in the State of Missouri.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

THOMAS MAXWELL,
Chief of Scouts, District of Rolla.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 31, 1864.

W. H. LEGGETT, Esq.,
Clerk of Hickory County, Hermitage, Mo.:

MAJOR: Your communication to the major-general commanding has been referred to me. You have mistaken the object of the order. It is to do just what you say your people are now doing. A citizen guard organized for the purpose of protecting each other against bushwhackers, robbers, &c., while they till their lands. None will be in active service unless they find it necessary for their own safety. They are an organized armed posse to assist in enforcing civil law, and intended for a temporary purpose, the same as you have now, but organized, and for that reason more effective. Every honest man who understands the object of the banding of the citizens together under this order most heartily approves it. Those who

clamor against it have some ulterior object in most cases. It is just what you want to protect you from the house-burners, &c., that you refer to. I hope, my old friend, to hear that you are made the leader of a citizen guard, and that with the troops' assistance you will fully protect yourselves without any apprehension of danger, and without preventing any citizens in Hickory County from raising their "craps" or attending to their ordinary business.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

E. B. BROWN,
Brigadier-General of Volunteers.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 31, 1864.

Col. GEORGE H. HALL,
Commanding First Sub-District, Jefferson City, Mo.:

COLONEL: The general commanding requests that you will inquire and report if there is a necessity for posting troops in Boonville, and, if so, that you will have it done. He also directs that, in consequence of the deleterious influence of some of the citizens of that place heretofore on the troops that have been stationed there, if you find it necessary to comply with this suggestion that special care shall be taken to secure a company well commanded, and that they be camped outside of the town.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF CENTRAL MISSOURI,
Warrensburg, Mo., March 31, 1864.

Col. JAMES MCFERRAN,
Commanding Third Sub-District, Warrensburg, Mo.:

COLONEL: The general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of a petition signed by J. N. Hughes and 32 other citizens of Henry County, asking that they may be transferred from a company organized on the 19th instant to one formed on the 25th at Calhoun, alleging as a reason for its being done that many of the men in the first-named company are notoriously rebel characters. The commanding general is greatly surprised that this statement should be made, when he knows that the list of names, numbering 103 men, was submitted to a highly intelligent loyal citizen, who knew all the parties and their proclivities, by the name of Dr. W. S. Holland, who indorsed all but 8 of the names on the list as being "reliable, honest men, who would assist in the protection and defense of the Government of the United States," and these 8 men were excluded from the company in accepting the organization, by orders which excluded these objectionable parties.

The commanding general is of the opinion that this petition must have been signed without a knowledge of this action, and refers it back to the parties in the hope that with a full understanding of the facts in the case, the different opinions may be harmonized so as to produce an united effort for the peace and quiet of the country. The commanding general is fully advised that there is an effort being made by the thieves and robbers in the country to prevent any

and all efforts of the people that will have the effect of restoring law and order, and he does not see any mode of preventing it; but he is confident in the opinion that no good man will join in this wicked crusade to continue the horrible effects of this damnable rebellion from a mistaken sense of duty, and thus become the tools of designing bad men. The object of the organization will be accomplished if the citizens act harmoniously for the purpose, and by these means life and property will become safe under a just administration of the civil law by its proper officers.

You will please communicate the views of the general commanding to the petitioners.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 31, 1864.

Col. JAMES H. FORD,
Commanding Fourth Sub-Dist., Dist. of Central Mo.:

COLONEL: I am directed by General Curtis to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of March 26, relative to Kansas troops coming within your lines without proper passes or orders, and to say that he desires you to exercise your own discretion in the matter. If they are evidently there improperly, without good cause or necessity, he requests that they be arrested and returned to this department. Furloughs or orders from these headquarters are the only proper authority for troops belonging in this department being in Missouri. He is willing that Sergeant Williams should remain there a few days.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. S. CURTIS,
Major and Aide-de-Camp.

HDQRS. FOURTH SUB-DIST., DIST. OF CENTRAL MO.,
Kansas City, Mo., March 31, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: In obedience to orders received yesterday from Brigadier-General Brown, the following stations were ordered to be reoccupied by the cavalry withdrawn a short time since to Harrisonville: To Pleasant Gap, part of one squadron; to Morristown, the rest of the same squadron; to Blue Springs, one squadron; to Grand River, one squadron.

It will be extremely difficult for me to keep the horses of the cavalry in good order in Bates County; there is neither hay nor grain to be had there, and it will have to be brought from a good distance to the station in that county. In addition to this, by having so many stations I can keep out but few scouting parties; for the station duties, forage parties, and escort duty will take all the men and leave but few for scouting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. H. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding Fourth Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS PLEASANT HILL STATION,
Pleasant Hill, Mo., March 31, 1864.

Capt. JAMES H. STEGER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Warrensburg, Mo.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to transmit to you an official report of the scouting, escort duty, &c., done by the troops under my command since the receipt of your order requiring the same.

A scout left this station on the morning of the 13th, consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 7 men of Company K, Second Colorado Cavalry, mounted, taking an easterly course, striking the second fork of Big Creek at a point 10 miles distant, where they encamped for the night; struck camp next morning at daybreak, following a northerly direction some 6 miles, thence a southerly course about 12 miles, when they again encamped for the night in the vicinity of Kingsville; broke camp early next morning; pursued a northwesterly course; arrived at Pleasant Hill Station at 4 p. m. The whole distance traveled was about 50 miles, scouring the brush thoroughly, but seeing nothing worthy of note.

On the morning of the 16th, a scouting party left this station, consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 5 men of Company K, Second Colorado Cavalry; took a northerly course toward the Sni Hills; returned the same day; distance traveled, about 25 miles; no signs of any bushwhackers.

A scout left this station on the morning of the 19th, consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 9 men of Company K, Second Colorado Cavalry, for the vicinity of Sni Hills, about 11 miles distant; thence northeasterly 12 miles, and camped for the night in the brush. Next morning struck camp, taking a southerly direction about 20 miles on different branches of Big Creek, camping on Big Creek for the night.

Struck camp next morning; took a northwesterly course, scouting different branches of Big Creek, and arrived at Pleasant Hill Station about 5 p. m.; distance traveled, about 60 miles. Saw some signs of bushwhackers. Saw the body of Captain Blunt, the rebel bushwhacker.

Escort for Col. James H. Ford to Independence on the morning of of the 20th, 1 non-commissioned officer and 6 men, Company K, Second Colorado Cavalry; left about 10 a. m.; returned the next day; distance traveled, 50 miles. Nothing seen worthy of note. On the morning of the 24th furnished an escort for Captain Scull, inspector of commissaries, to Harrisonville, consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 men, Company K, Second Colorado Cavalry; returned the same day; distance traveled, 24 miles. On the 25th, escort for Captain Scull to Hickman Mills of 1 non-commissioned officer and 6 men of Company K, Second Colorado Cavalry; returned the same day; distance traveled, 36 miles.

A scout [left] this station on the morning of the 28th, consisting of 1 non-commissioned officer and 4 men of Company K, Second Colorado Cavalry. Scouted in the vicinity of Lone Jack. Returned the same day; traveled about 20 miles, finding 2 horses that had been wounded, supposed to be bushwhackers' horses.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. P. ELMER,
Captain, Commanding Station.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI,
Springfield, Mo., March 31, 1864.

Maj. JAMES A. MELTON,
Rolling Prairie, via Cassville, Mo.:

In case the forces of Generals Pickett and McRae advance, all the forces at Rolling Prairie and Yellville will unite and select a favorable position for battle, if the combined force is adequate to resist an attack and not strong enough to make a successful attack, which of course should be done if the force is sufficient. If the troops are compelled to fall back they should fall back in a body and slowly, if the enemy follows on the same road. If the enemy moves on either flank, you will move as rapidly north as the enemy and attack his flanks at the earliest moment. You will not allow the enemy to evade you and pass by and attack small garrisons. Annoy him all you can if he advances. Our army below is successful thus far, and Price is reported to have retreated across Red River.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Lieutenant Fahnstock, commanding at Cassville, will forward this dispatch forthwith.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS,
Fort Leavenworth, March 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. MCKEAN,
Commanding District of South Kansas, Paola:

GENERAL: I am in receipt of instructions given by you in regard to our troops going into Missouri and entirely approve of them. We must watch the border and may send messengers through to the troops in neighboring commands, but it would seem discourteous to send out troops to patrol when our comrades of another department are doing the same thing. I have written General Brown, urging him to a cordial co-operation with you, and giving him assurance of your cordial co-operation with him, in efforts to preserve the peace of the border.

The affair in Charleston, Ill., shows the danger that still exists even in peaceable communities. Copperheads are almost traitors, as tadpoles approach the resemblance of their more eminent aquatic quadruped species; they need watching everywhere.

Very truly, your friend,

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General.

WASHINGTON, *March* 31, 1864—11.55 a. m.

Major-General POPE:

The Secretary of War has assigned the Sixth Minnesota Regiment to the Army of the Potomac. Is there any objection to bringing it away immediately?

H. W. HALLECK,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWEST,
Milwaukee, Wis., March 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. SULLY, *Commanding District of Iowa:*

GENERAL: Your letter of the 28th instant is received. The arrangements and dispositions you propose are approved, but I am somewhat doubtful about your permitting single boats to ascend the Missouri above Pierre without satisfactory information from above. Of that you must be the judge. I am unwilling also that your stay in the Yellowstone country should be prolonged so much as to render it doubtful whether you can reach the post at Long Lake in time to assure yourself that the post at Devil's Lake is in a fair way of supply. It is probable, however, that you can give such definite instructions before you leave the Missouri as will render the matter certain.

Of course it is my purpose to have the posts established on James River, Fox Lake, and Devil's Lake, as specified in the instructions sent you. Brackett's battalion I will send you as soon as it is possible to supply them properly. They will be mounted on Canadian ponies, as will also the entire regiment of Minnesota cavalry. It is probable that some of the mounted infantry sent you will also be thus mounted. You can, of course, make such changes of the mount of these troops as you think judicious. I agree with you and wrote to General Halleck that the post on Powder River can best be located and supplied from Laramie. Idaho is not in this department according to the order organizing it, nor is it likely that our military operations will extend much, if at all, into that Territory. I am instructed, however, to disregard department lines in my operations and dispositions. The post on Yellowstone ought not to be above the head of navigation on that river, but as near as practicable to it.

The selection of a reservation at or near Fort Union I think judicious. I will let you know as soon as I can just when Brackett's battalion can move from Minnesota. In all this matter, however, general, one thing is of paramount importance, and must be held steadily in view, and that is that the power of the Indians must be broken before we can hope for a permanent settlement of the Indian question in your district, and that is the point to be made certain. I have every confidence that you fully appreciate the whole matter and will act accordingly. Everything you desire and every aid in my power to give you, you shall have. It is of the last importance to the Government, as well as to ourselves, that this whole Indian question, as far as this military department is concerned, should be settled this season.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. POPE,
Major-General, Commanding.

DQRS. DIST. OF MINN., DEPT. OF THE NORTHWEST,
Saint Paul, Minn., March 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. F. MYERS, *Chief Quartermaster, Milwaukee:*

COLONEL: I have received your dispatch of the 24th instant, relative to the horses for which requisitions were made for this military district. It would be much more economical, as well as advantageous in other respects, if the animals could be transported from La Crosse by steamer, as the streams to be crossed in the overland trip

re likely to be high, and the bridges over some of them are of a light and temporary character, and more or less dangerous to be sed as a means of transit for so many valuable animals. If relia-le and responsible parties would offer to deliver them at Fort Snell-ng for $8 per head, it would be better to contract with them, as the owest estimate of the cost in the mode you suggest will be $6.50 ach, and is likely to be more, with the risk of losing some of the orses superadded. Captain Carling, chief quartermaster of the istrict, concurs with me in these opinions. I will, however, send own a detachment of cavalry in a day or two, to bring up such orses as may be ready at La Crosse. Please reply to this.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. H. SIBLEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., *March* 31, 1864.

eneral SULLY
(Care Chief Quartermaster, Saint Louis, Mo.):

There are four companies for you to go from here. Do you wish hem all sent now, or only one? The views in your letter of 28th pproved. Will write fully by mail. Answer about companies at nce by telegraph.

JNO. POPE,
Major-General.

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bstract from returns of the Department of the Gulf, Maj. Gen. N. P. Banks, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1864.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
eneral headquarters	34	47	121	175	.....	New Orleans and Red River.
hirteenth Army Corps (McClernand):						
Headquarters	11	20	35	75	.....	Pass Cavallo, Tex.
First Division and attached troops (Dana).	181	3,669	4,415	6,943	27	Do.
Second Division and attached troops (Herron).	139	3,008	3,878	6,479	10	Brownsville and Brazos Santiago, Tex.
Third Division (Cameron)	94	2,020	2,275	4,413	8	Red River, La.
Fourth Division (Landram)	132	2,527	2,990	5,971	10	Do.
Total Thirteenth Army Corps	557	11,244	13,593	23,881	55	
ineteenth Army Corps (Franklin):						
Headquarters	10	.....	10	12	.....	Red River, La.
First Division (Emory)	294	6,193	7,134	9,733	14	Do.
Second Division† (Grover)	146	3,700	4,477	5,950	18	Do.
Reserve Artillery (Closson)	6	270	280	373	14	Do.
Total Nineteenth Army Corps	456	10,163	11,901	16,068	36	

* For troops composing Red River expedition, see also Part I, p. 167.
† The First Brigade is reported in Defenses of New Orleans.

Abstract from returns of the Department of the Gulf, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Headquarters.
Engineer Brigade* (Houston)	58	1,030	1,321	1,486	.....	Berwick Bay and Red River, La.
Corps d'Afrique (detachment)	88	1,447	1,745	2,034	.....	Red River.
Cavalry Division† (Lee)	205	4,448	5,333	8,996	12	Do.
25th Regiment, Corps d'Afrique	19	426	516	524	.....	Franklin, La.
Defenses of New Orleans (Reynolds):						
New Orleans and vicinity	290	6,625	8,014	11,388	20	
Ship Island, Miss.	19	391	539	572	.....	
Total Defenses of New Orleans	309	7,016	8,553	11,960	20	
District of Baton Rouge (Cooke)	147	3,492	4,213	5,298	10	
Port Hudson (Andrews):						
Headquarters	15	.....	15	15	.....	
Corps d'Afrique (Ullmann)	187	3,453	5,054	6,958	8	
Second Brigade, Cavalry Divison (Fonda).	20	373	540	790	.....	
Total Port Hudson	222	3,856	5,609	7,763	8	
District of Key West and Tortugas (Woodbury).	55	1,119	1,812	2,074	.....	Key West, Fla.
District of West Florida (Asboth)	47	931	1,188	1,313	.....	Barrancas Fla.
Grand total‡	2,197	45,219	55,905	81,572	141	
Grand total according to department return for March 31.‡	2,128	43,586	53,641	84,604	117	

Abstract from return of the Department of Arkansas, Maj. Gen. Frederick Steele, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty. Officers.	Present for duty. Men.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	Headquarters.
General headquarters	19	88	117	187	.....	
First (or Cavalry) Division (Carr)	121	3,808	4,919	6,364	.....	First and Third Brigades in the field.
Second Division (Kimball)	85	2,154	2,852	4,954	12	Little Rock.
Third Division (Salomon)	193	4,657	5,127	8,411	16	In the field.
Cavalry Brigade (Clayton)	29	486	814	1,184	11	Pine Bluff.
District of Eastern Arkansas (Buford)	88	1,825	2,410	3,006	10	Helena.
District of Northeastern Arkansas (Livingston).	32	441	1,198	1,931	2	Batesville.
District of the Frontier (Judson)§	58	1,698	2,149	2,844	8	Fort Smith.
Frontier Division‖ (Thayer)	155	3,806	5,082	7,913	14	In the field.
Miscellaneous (cavalry and infantry)	77	1,938	2,655	3,519	.....	
Grand total	847	20,901	27,[illegible]	40,313	73	

* Two regiments reported with the troops in Texas.

† Exclusive of troops reported in Texas, New Orleans, and Port Hudson.

‡ Detachment from Army of the Tennessee on Red River not accounted for. See Part I, p. 168.

§ Assigned March 24 to command during the absence of Brigadier-General Thayer, in command of the Frontier Division.

‖ As reported April 20.

Abstract from return of the Department of the Missouri, Maj. Gen. William S. Rosecrans, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	25	130	165	205	.....	.....	Saint Louis.
Benton Barracks	104	2,557	3,509	4,025	.....	.....	
District of Central Missouri (Brown)	91	2,813	3,403	4,548	2	6	Warrensburg.
District of North Missouri (Guitar)	27	587	743	931	.....	.....	Macon.
District of Rolla (Col. A. Sigel)	51	1,047	1,540	1,907	4	14	Rolla.
District of Saint Louis (Fisk)	124	3,361	4,994	5,929	23	8	Saint Louis.
District of Southwest Missouri (Sanborn)	76	1,895	2,293	3,221	4	8	Springfield.
Alton, Ill. (Col. William Weer)	19	418	567	681	.....	.....	
Enrolled Missouri Militia*	108	1,870	2,057	2,673	.....	.....	
Grand total	625	14,678	19,271	24,120	33	36	

Abstract from return of the Department of Kansas, Maj. Gen. Samuel R. Curtis, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.		Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.	
General headquarters	9	.....	9	9	.....	.....	Fort Leavenworth.
District of Colorado (Chivington)	67	1,243	1,649	2,093	.....	18	Denver, Colo. Ter.
District of Nebraska (Mitchell)	32	601	762	864	.....	4	Omaha, Nebr. Ter.
District of North Kansas (Davies)	26	553	760	821	6	4	Fort Leavenworth.
District of South Kansas (McKean)	58	1,769	2,143	2,824	.....	10	Paola, Kans.
District of the Frontier† (Blunt)	74	1,592	1,924	3,158	.....	7	Fort Smith, Ark.
Grand total	266	5,758	7,247	9,769	6	43	

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, Brig. Gen. James H. Carleton, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1864; headquarters Santa Fé.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Headquarters	23	.....	23	25	.....	.....
Albuquerque (Capt. D. H. Brotherton)	2	102	125	149	.....	4
Fort Bascom (Capt. E. H. Bergmann)	2	81	86	111	.....	.....
Fort Canby (Capt. A. B. Carey)	9	283	363	539	.....	.....
Fort Craig (Col. Edwin A. Rigg)	7	304	397	510	4	13
Fort McRae (Lieut. A. J. Fountain)	1	64	73	129	.....	.....
Fort Marcy (Capt. R. M. Crandal)	2	79	101	127	.....	.....
Fort Stanton (Maj. Jos. Smith)	3	28	89	143	.....	.....

* Not reported on department return.

† See also Department of Arkansas. Note on return of the Department of Kansas says, "Question as to what troops belong to military post of Fort Smith presented to headquarters for determination." Blunt assumed command March 12.

Abstract from return of the Department of New Mexico, &c.—Continued.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
Fort Sumner (Maj. H. D. Wallen)	3	91	128	143	.....	.....
Fort Union (Lieut. Col. William McMullen)	14	467	531	569	4	4
Fort Whipple (Maj. E. B. Willis)	2	110	127	138	.....	.....
Fort Wingate (Maj. E. W. Eaton)	3	132	144	182	.....	.....
Las Valles (Lieut. S. L. Barr)	1	36	40	47	.....	.....
Los Pinos (Capt. T. L. Roberts)	2	89	107	122	.....	.....
Troops en route	14	394	408	408	.....	.....
District of Arizona (Col. George W. Bowie):						
Camp Mimbres (Lieut. Porter Haden)	1	65	91	208	.....	.....
Fort Bowie (Capt. T. T. Tidball)	2	52	56	56	.....	2
Fort Cummings (Capt. V. Dresher)	1	38	42	61	.....	.....
Franklin (Col. George W. Bowie)	16	277	321	370	.....	.....
Las Cruces (Maj. T. J. Blakeney)	4	79	103	150	.....	4
Tucson (Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Coult)	6	128	200	260	.....	.....
Grand total	117	2,899	3,555	4,447	8	27

Abstract from return of the Department of the Northwest, Maj. Gen. John Pope, U. S. Army, commanding, for the month of March, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.	Headquarters.
	Officers.	Men.				
General headquarters	17	9	26	27	.....	Milwaukee.
District of Iowa (Sully)	58	962	1,370	1,856	8	Davenport.
District of Minnesota (Sibley)	143	2,938	3,636	3,933	22	Saint Paul.
District of Wisconsin (Smith)	26	646	769	830	.....	
Grand total	244	4,555	5,801	6,646	30	

CONFEDERATE CORRESPONDENCE, ETC.

GARVIN'S FERRY, SUNFLOWER RIVER, MISS.,
January 1, 1864.

ADJT. GEN. DEPT. OF MISSISSIPPI AND EASTERN LA. :

SIR : I have the honor of making the following report of my attempt to forward arms across the Mississippi River for the use of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, to wit:

I left Brandon on the 23d of December, 1863, with 2,000 stand of arms in twenty-three wagons, having with me a small flat ready to put together for the purpose of crossing them across the Mississippi River. I left Lieutenants Bowie and Baker behind to forward on the remaining 1,000 in eleven wagons, to start that evening. I reached Big Black on evening of 24th and crossed that night, leaving orders in Canton for the rear wagons to cross Big Black at Goodman's bridge. I crossed Yazoo River at Murdock's Ferry, where I had a mule drowned and several more broken down, whose places I

was compelled to supply by impressment. At this place I received a communication from Colonel Ross, commanding cavalry escort, that the road for the next 12 miles was good, but after that for 12 miles on to Sunflower was muddy and boggy, but was practicable. I followed on after his train for something like 16 miles, when I found it impossible to proceed farther.

Colonel Ross then sent back 11 or 12 yoke of oxen for the purpose of assisting my train to this point, but all my efforts were in vain. The oxen could move the wagons out of the deepest holes, but the mules could not proceed with them, the mud being belly-deep to them. It commenced raining on the evening of the 30th, and continued all night and the next day, until 2 p. m., when it commenced snowing, succeeded by a hard freeze that night. My wagons are now about 7 miles east of this place, frozen in the mud, and it will be extremely difficult to extricate them from their present condition. I have abandoned the expedition, after consulting with Colonel Ross, and it is my intention to retrace my steps to east side of Big Black, asking of you information as to what disposition to make of the arms and a force sufficient to protect their safety to some point you may designate.

Respectfully submitted.

R. A. DUNCAN,
Lieut. Col., in charge of arms for Trans-Mississippi Dept.

RUSK, TEX., *January* 1, 1864.

The act of Congress regulating impressments requires us to establish every two months, or oftener, for the State of Texas, a schedule of prices to be paid by Government agents. In obedience thereto, we publish the following maximum, for the State and portions of the State, as designated, to continue in force until further notice:

Schedule of prices.

Articles and quantity.	Description.	Quality.	Throughout the State.	From a point 25 miles west of Colorado River.	
				Eastward.	Westward.
Wheat, per bushel (60 pounds):					
Delivered at mills	Prime	White or red	$5.00		
Taken at granary	do	do	3.50		
Flour, per barrel (196 pounds):					
At mill or post	Good	Superfine	30.00		
Taken at granary	do	do	25.00		
Flour, per 100 pounds:					
At mill or post	do	Government furnishing sack.	15.00		
At granary	do	do	12.50		
Corn, per bushel (56 pounds):					
Delivered at post	Prime	Unshelled		$2.50	$5.00
Delivered at crib	do	do		2.00	4.00
Corn meal, per bushel (48 pounds):					
Delivered at post	Good			2.60	5.10
Delivered at granary	do			2.10	4.10
Barley, per bushel (48 pounds):					
Delivered at post	do		2.50		
Delivered at granary	do		2.00		
Rye, per bushel (56 pounds):					
Delivered at post	do		2.50		
Delivered at granary	do		2.00		
Oats, per bushel (40 pounds):					
Delivered at post	do	Cleaned	2.50		
Delivered at granary	do	do	1.50		

Schedule of prices—Continued.

Articles and quantity.	Description.	Quality.	Throughout the State.	From a point 25 miles west of Colorado River.	
				Eastward.	Westward.
Pease, per 60 pounds	Good		$2.00		
Beans, per 60 pounds	do		3.00		
Bacon, per 100 pounds	Good corn-fed	Hog, round		$60.00	$75.00
Do	Good mast-fed	do		50.00	65.00
Pork, per 100 pounds	Good corn-fed	do		30 00	40.00
Do	Good mast-fed	do		25.00	35.00
Do	Good	Mess, in barrels		60.00	75.00
Hogs, per 100 pounds	Fair, unfatted	Gross	24.00		
Lard, per pound	Good	Net		.45	.50
Beef-cattle:					
Per head	Four years and upward.	Average	40.00		
Per pound	Good fresh	Net	.10		
Per 100 pounds	Good	Dried	35.00		
Do	do	Salt or corned	20.00		
Mutton:					
Per head	Fair	Wethers	8.00		
Per pound	do	do	.12½		
Tallow, per pound	Good		.50		
Potatoes, per bushel (60 pounds)	Sweet		2.00		
Salt, per bushel (50 pounds)	Good	Dry	4.00		
Sugar, per 100 pounds	Common	Brown	30.00		
Do	Prime	do	35.00		
Do	White	Clarified	40.00		
Molasses, per gallon	Good	Merchantable	2.50		
Vinegar, per gallon	do	Barrel	1.50		
Fodder, per 100 pounds	do	Blade	2.50		
Hay, per 100 pounds	do	Grass	2.50		
Leather, per pound	do	Common sole	1.25		
Do	do	Best sole	1.62½		
Do	Good russet	Heavy upper	2.00		
Do	do	Light upper	2.25		
Do	Good	Harness	1.75		
Leather, each	Kip and calf	Black	20.00		
Shoes, per pair	Good, double-soled	Army	8.50		
Hides, per pound	Good	Dry	.25		
Wool, per pound	Merino	Unwashed	1.00		
Do	American	do	.60		
Do	Coarse Mexican	do	.30		
Cotton, per pound	Sea-island	Baled	.50		
Do	Common	do	.25		
Work oxen, average per yoke	No. 1		125.00		
Horses, average per head	First-class	Artillery	450.00		
Do	Good	Cavalry	400.00		
Mules, average per head	First-class		400.00		
Do	Second-class	Medium	350.00		
Wagons	Good, iron axle	4-horse	550.00		
Do	Second-class, iron axle.	do	500.00		
Do	First-class, wood axle.	do	450.00		
Do	Second-class, wood axle.	do	400.00		
Do	Good, iron axle	2-horse	400.00		
Do	Good, wood axle	do	350.00		
Ambulances	Good	4-horse	500.00		
Do	do	2-horse	425.00		
Whisky, per gallon	do	Texas	3.00		
Hats, each	do	Wool	5.00		
Iron, per pound	Common, new	Blacksmith	1.00		
Transportation, per 100 pounds		Per mile	.05		

Hire of wagons and teams.

Hire of 2-horse wagon and team, rations and forage furnished by Government, per day	$6.00
Hire of same, rations and forage furnished by owner, per day	9.00
Hire of 4-horse or 6-ox team, wagon and driver, rations and forage furnished by Government, per day	8.00
Hire of same, rations and forage furnished by owner, per day	13.00
Hire of 6-horse or 8-ox team, wagon and driver, rations and forage furnished by Government, per day	10.00
Hire of same, rations and forage furnished by owner, per day	17.00

We have partially districted the State so as to meet, to some extent, the actual cost of production. So strangely diversified is our country that it is a very difficult matter to sectionize it for prices so as to do entire justice. And even if we should vary prices of all articles according to cost of production, we do not know that full satisfaction would be given; for, strange as it may seem, property is, in many instances, highest in those portions producing it most abundantly. It has been suggested to us that we should so graduate our scale as to meet the prices current in different sections, without reference to cost of production. To do so would be to reward those who ask most for their property and who would most depreciate the currency.

The prices established are to be paid for articles of subsistence in the county of their growth or manufacture, if in this State, and if impressed or purchased out of such county, then transportation within the State is to be paid, as established above, in addition to such prices. In case of sugar and molasses manufactured in Louisiana, the rates herein set forth are to be allowed at the line between that State and this. In addition thereto, transportation is to be counted from the place of purchase or impressment in this State, along the direct and usually traveled road, back to the nearest point on the Louisiana line. By delivering at mill or post, we mean for the farmer to take his substance to some mill or post reasonably near him, to be selected by the officer, for the collection of Government stores.

In assessing the average of first-class artillery horses at $450, we meant for the terms to be used in their common-sense import, and in contradistinction to a fixed and uniform price for each. We supposed that in impressing a lot of horses, whether owned by several persons or one, that some might be estimated at $300 or less, and others at different advanced rates, according to their worth, up as high as $500, or above that—thus making an average value or price for a number of good, sound, and efficient horses, $450. And as comparatively few horses come exactly up to the standard, and are therefore entitled to the maximum, so others must fall below it, according to deficiencies.

So of cavalry horses and mules. If all classes of any species of property have not been scheduled, our prices can be taken as a standard, and the matter settled according to section 6 of the law and the amended act of April 27, 1863.

For reasons satisfactory to ourselves, some articles are not placed in this schedule, though included in former ones; such articles agents will purchase on the best terms possible, and if not satisfied with the price asked by the holder, they can impress and refer to us for a final valuation under the law.

We deem it our duty to say that the foregoing are the prices at which, alone, Government agents can, without violation of law, in the cases provided for by it, impress private property; and for the information and safety of all, we copy from the impressment law the eleventh section and the following orders from the War Department:

SECTION 11. That any commissioned or non-commissioned officer or private who shall violate the provisions of this act shall be tried before the military court of the corps to which he is attached, on complaint made by the owner or other person; and on conviction, if an officer, he shall be cashiered and put into the ranks as a private, and if a non-commissioned officer or private, he shall suffer such punishment not inconsistent with military law, as the court may direct.

ORDER 1. That no officer of the Government shall, under any circumstances whatever, impress the supplies which a party has for his own consumption or that

of his family, employés, or slaves. If the officer and party differ as to the quantity necessary, the question to be settled by two loyal and disinterested citizens, one to be selected by each. (See section 7 of the law.)

2. That no officer shall, at any time, unless especially ordered so to do by a general commanding, in a case of exigency, impress supplies which are on their way to market for sale on arrival.

We have agreed to the foregoing, after mature deliberation. We are indebted to Government agents for much information. It will be seen by them that we have in nearly every instance adopted their suggestions as to prices for subsistence. In a few we have not, because in some places prices were higher than in others, without the cost of production being greater. If our scales have hitherto been too low, surely none can complain of our present rates, unless they are determined to throw obstructions in the way of the Government. We consent to these advanced rates with reluctance. And why? Because we know that the Government intends to redeem with gold or its equivalent every dollar of its currency, and what justice is there in giving outrageous prices in currency for subsistence, and afterward redeeming that currency dollar for dollar? As Governor Murrah has forcibly asked, "If this currency is to be redeemed, why should the people be thus misled to their own detriment, and led into practices which will fix upon their own shoulders and upon their posterity a load of debt ten times greater than it should be?"

Our soldiers will have to be taxed for the payment of this debt thus enlarged by enormous prices. They have already sacrificed largely of their property; many have lost all in our struggle, and get but a pittance for their labor. The Government never can pay them what their valor merits. The people at home must mainly support our armies; they are only called upon to dispose of their surplus; and will they, by refusing to sell at a fair remuneration, in the hope of amassing fortunes, impose upon the soldier a burden of taxation under which he must be bowed down long after the smoke of battle shall have cleared away?

W. R. D. WARD,
FRANK E. WILLIAMS,
Commissioners for the State of Texas.

Address us at Rusk or Marshall.

Abstract from return of the Trans-Mississippi Department, General E. Kirby Smith commanding, for January 1, 1864.

Districts.	Present for duty.			Effective total present.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Stations.
	Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.				
Arkansas	1,032	10,354	11,386	11,520	13,905	25,623	Camden, Ark., December 10, 1863.
Indian Territory	161	1,665	1,826	1,895	2,241	8,885	Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, January 3, 1864.
Texas	719	9,103	9,822	9,815	11,400	16,952	
Western Louisiana	890	10,657	11,547	11,615	13,441	21,829	Alexandria, La., December 31, 1863.
Total	2,802	31,779	34,581	34,845	40,987	73,289	

CAMP NEAR P. MCNEEL'S PLANTATION,
January 2, 1864.

Capt. L. G. ALDRICH,
A. A. G., Eastern Sub-Dist., McNeel's Plantation, Tex.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this date,* and in reply beg leave to state that I regret exceedingly that I could not, under the circumstances, attack the enemy, to have done which, in their position, would have been rashness in the extreme, in my opinion. The probabilities of a defeat were very great, and to have sustained a defeat in the first action with troops who had never before been under fire would have done an incalculable injury to the cause. I do not think it judicious to send a force down the peninsula to collect the horses lost by Captain Henderson's command. On the contrary, I think it would be dangerous to do so. Arrangements have been made with citizens to recover them if possible.

There was no necessity for Captain Henderson to have lost his horses, as I had scouts and couriers who went through to his camp and returned to my command in safety, and the object of my expedition down the peninsula being to save these scouts and Captain Henderson's command. Captain Henderson might have returned via the peninsula, as my scouts were with him when he left for Matagorda. He might, when he left, have shot the horses to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy. From the best information that can be obtained, the enemy already have possession of them, but measures have been taken to secure any that may have escaped.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
A. BUCHEL,
Colonel, Commanding Second Brigade, Second Division.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of communication to Brigadier-General Mouton, in reply to one from him inclosing copies of correspondence* with Colonel Harrison and Captain West, assistant adjutant-general on the staff of the lieutenant-general commanding, the originals of which have been forwarded directly to department headquarters. The plan proposed for the crossing of the arms is the one most likely to succeed and divides the risk. The signal station near Rodney, maintained for some months past under the charge of Lieutenant Routh, signal officer, has been broken up by the enemy. Lieutenant Routh reached here alone and reports the capture of his party, consisting of 7 men, and all his signal property, he alone escaping. Lieutenant Routh has been directed to report to the signal officer at Shreveport by letter. I respectfully ask that he be relieved from duty here. I desire to call the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding again to the subject of our defenses on the lower river. The scarcity of tools and labor still

* Not found.

operates to delay the work. I trust the interest of the service will allow a portion of the labor, &c., at Shreveport to be temporarily detached to our assistance.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. MOUTON, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: Your communication of the 30th ultimo,* inclosing copies of correspondence, &c., has been received. I have learned indirectly that the supplies spoken of were near Port Gibson some ten days since, and that Brig. Gen. Wirt Adams was waiting an opportunity to cross them. In my opinion this cannot be done by assembling a considerable force near the proposed place of crossing. On the contrary, a strong demonstration should be made by General Adams and Colonel Harrison at some point remote from the true place of crossing so as to attract the attention of the enemy. Artillery should be used if possible in this demonstration, which should take place from opposite sides of the river. As soon as attention is well directed to this movement, such portion of the supplies as can be handled should be promptly crossed at the point previously agreed upon. No more force should be employed at the place of crossing than the number of mounted men requisite to handle the goods. This can be repeated three or four times until everything is over. This will require an immediate understanding between General Adams and Colonel Harrison, who will at once, through a confidential officer, put himself in communication with the former. I mention General Adams, believing him to be the officer charged with this duty. Colonel Harrison should avoid writing and correspond by agents. The secret of the crossing should be intrusted only to the officers directly engaged in the duty. You will remain in your present position unless otherwise directed from department or these headquarters. In returning to this vicinity slow and easy marches will be made to avoid unnecessary fatigue to troops and trains. The presence of your own brigade in North Louisiana may be taken advantage of to recruit your ranks by the return of absentees.

You will not hesitate to stop such outrages as mentioned in your note by arresting the guilty parties, especially the officers, and send them to these headquarters. I have no information that Quantrill has been ordered into this district. Whether acting here with or without orders, the outrages charged must be promptly punished.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIV., ARMY OF TEXAS,
Camp Wharton, January 2, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose the reports* of division quartermasters at Camp Wharton as to supplying the troops with forage.

*Not found.

After the arrival of General Green's division there will be required a daily issue of 2,000 bushels of corn; thus 60,000 bushels of corn will be required for the month of January, while the supply within 15 miles of Camp Wharton will not amount to half that quantity. The camp is at present supplied from the west side of the Bernard by the regimental transportation; the roads are becoming bad and the teams will soon be much reduced by this work, and should the bad weather continue it will be impossible to keep the command supplied, and it will have to move where forage is. My opinion is that this force cannot be supplied for more than fifteen days to come except by the use of the steam-boats on the Brazos River, but I am officially informed that the supply of corn in the vicinity of Columbia is about exhausted. I request that these facts be brought before the commanding general at an early day, and that I may be authorized to prepare depots of forage at the most convenient points possible, to which this command may be removed when absolutely necessary, and that I be informed of the views of the commanding general as to the location of the troops when the present supply of forage is exhausted.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

CAMP BRAGG, ARK., *January* 3, 1864.

Col. JOHN H. WINSTON, JOHN C. C. THORNTON,
Missouri:

GENTLEMEN: Your dispatch of November 22, 1863,* has been carefully read and considered. I am glad to believe that the Southern people of Missouri are, as you state, consistent in their loyalty to the Confederacy, and anxious for an opportunity to take up arms in its support. I cannot doubt the fact, for I cannot believe that men who have been free can be made to submit, without a struggle, to that abject slavery which the North is attempting to impose upon the South, nor that they can be so cowardly as to surrender without a blow their liberties, their property, and their honor. Let no man delude himself with the belief that he can by a pusillanimous submission escape that ruin which will involve every Southern man in Missouri, if our State should unhappily be detached from the Confederacy. In that event the Missourians of Southern birth and blood will form a distinct and superior class, and will be shut out by their conquerors from all political privileges, and be oppressed and impoverished by their greedy masters. The fate of the Irish and the Poles will be theirs. What fate can be more wretched than that?

But there ought to be no doubt as to the permanent incorporation of Missouri into the Confederacy. There would be none if those Missourians who still remain at home would but emulate the example of those gallant men who have fought so gloriously for the independence of Missouri, and who have made her name honored throughout the Confederacy. If they, instead of waiting until the Confederate States can send into the State an army able to maintain itself there, would, manfully braving every danger and bidding farewell to ease and selfish indulgence, come to this army and place themselves by the side of their brave kindred and neighbors here,

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*Not found.

the Confederacy would soon send into Missouri an army capable of maintaining itself there for the rest of the war. To enter Missouri next spring with such an army is my most earnest wish. If only a few thousand of those who are, as you say, anxious to take up arms for the South will come to me during the winter, as they safely can, that wish can and will be gratified. I hope that you will continue to work as you have done. The country will one day acknowledge its debt of gratitude to you. Let me urge you to send or bring your recruits to me as soon as you can. This is the place where they can serve Missouri, as well as the whole country, most efficiently.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.,

STERLING PRICE.

Abstract from field return of the North Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch commanding, for January 3, 1864; headquarters Bonham, Tex.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Field and staff	24	.....	24	24
First Infantry Battalion Texas State Troops	21	173	221	308
Second Cavalry Regiment Texas State Troops	12	77	108	226
Capt. J. Hopkins' company	1	40	52	63
Lieutenant Hart's company	.....	45	46	77
Grand total	58	335	451	788

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Comdg. District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Lieutenant-General Smith to say there is a large quantity of cotton in your district lying between the Washita and Mississippi, belonging to the Government and private parties, which when the rivers rise will be in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy. He directs you to give such orders as may insure its destruction, whenever this danger becomes immediate and imminent.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 4, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR:

GENERAL: Your letter* from Alexandria, of the 28th ultimo, was received to-day. The inclosed order,* taken from the Texas papers, is a ruse of General Magruder's, intended to deceive the enemy, or

* Not found.

rather to cover the indiscreet publication of an order giving the organization of his command. There has been, I think, no reorganization of General Green's division nor will I sanction it. The troops referred to in the order are principally in the Indian Territory and Arkansas. General Green's division is the only re-enforcement sent to Texas. I still think Red and Washita Rivers, especially the former, are the true lines of operation for an invading column, and that we may expect an attempt to be made by the enemy in force before the rivers fall. Captain Carter has three pieces mounted on the Missouri, a 9 and 11 inch and a 32-pounder rifle. He has orders to take advantage of the first rise to fall down the river and report with his boats to you at Alexandria. He is a determined man and I think will fight his vessel desperately. He requires about 60 additional men for the crews of the Missouri and Webb; you will have to obtain them for him, either by volunteers or details from your command. Had Mouton's division gone to Arkansas, Parsons' brigade would have gone to you. It is now engaged in driving out hogs from the lower Arkansas and Bartholomew, for the packing establishment at Jefferson. Having accomplished this duty, it goes to either Louisiana or Texas as the development of the enemy's plans may require. I inclose you a copy of a letter* from Major Douglas. You will perceive by his statement that you were absent from district headquarters when he passed through Alexandria.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Comdg. Department of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of December 27,* and to say that he desires to be informed as early as practicable of the disposition of your troops. He thinks that if there is any movement of the enemy's cavalry this winter it will be by the Line road, or the road to Fort Towson, upon the adjacent counties, and suggests that the bulk of your command be so disposed as will best meet such a movement in time. Colonel Parsons' brigade, to which you refer as Carter's, has not been ordered to you, but has gone up upon the Arkansas River. The commanding general has been unofficially informed that the enemy evacuated Waldron upon the approach of Colonel Gano. General Cabell's brigade of cavalry will be established between Washington and Paraclifta. It will be well to have communication established with him. The lieutenant-general commanding approves of your plan of visiting the Indian council, and earnestly desires you to do all in your power to cheer and encourage them. He has on the east bank of the Mississippi upward of 20,000 stand of arms, some of which he will send immediately to you on their arrival here. The commanding general directs me to say he considers your estimate of the enemy's strength exaggerated. Above all things, general, he directs me to urge upon you the importance of getting constantly accurate and reliable information of the

* Not found.

enemy's strength, movements, and, if possible, his future plans. He suggests that you spare neither trouble nor expense, however great, in the pursuit of this object, and that you send the best men you can find—men upon whom you can rely for veracity and good judgment—to get information for you. Address the general at Shreveport. The commanding general suggests the advantage of sending citizens as spies to remain within the enemy's lines, and authorizes you to meet all the expenses necessary for getting information in this way.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Richmond, January 4, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President:

SIR: I herewith communicate to you in writing the facts which I verbally stated to you a few days since. The order issued by the Secretary of War, under your direction, on the 27th January last, requiring all military restrictions upon the commerce across the Rio Grande to be removed, was never authoritatively made known in Texas, and the fact that such an order had been issued was not ascertained by the people of that State until about the month of May.

I arrived in Western Texas about the middle of June, and found that a few of the planters were sending forward portions of their crops of cotton to exchange for necessary supplies. This continued until about the middle of July, when two cargoes of army goods arrived at Brownsville. These goods were to be paid for in cotton, and there was no cotton at Brownsville with which to make payment. The fact was communicated to Lieutenant-General Smith, who issued an order to impress a sufficiency of cotton to pay for the goods. This order was sent to Brigadier-General Bee, in command on the Rio Grande, for execution. General Bee did not impress cotton and pay for the goods, but entered into an arrangement with merchants and holders of cotton at Brownsville, that they should advance 20 per cent. of their stocks of cotton on hand, and that he would establish an impressment tariff of 20 per cent. upon all cotton thereafter arriving. This tariff was immediately established and has been kept up until I left Texas in November last. It had the effect of stopping at once the exportation of cotton by the planters, and the deprivation of the people of all supplies except at the price of speculators who had a monopoly of the trade. The impressment tariff accomplished the same results as the prohibitions which were ordered to be rescinded by the order of the Secretary of War.

As a part of this same system a number of persons, some 30 or 40, mostly Jews, Yankees, and foreigners, about the time the original military prohibitions were issued, obtained contracts to import military supplies, which contracts always contained a stipulation of the privilege to purchase and export cotton. This privilege to speculate in cotton was the real subject of the contract; the furnishing of supplies was but an incident. While all speculated in cotton, I have learned that very few of them ever furnished the supplies contracted for. Those favorites thus acquired a monopoly of the cotton trade of Texas. They carried the cotton to the Rio Grande and sold it

for gold. The planters and small traders carried Treasury notes there to purchase supplies and replenish their stocks of goods, and were forced to submit to its depreciation in selling it for gold to the men who had obtained the gold for Texas cotton bought of the planters with Confederate notes.

I ascertained at the conscript bureau in Texas that over 5,000 conscripts had been detailed to drive teams in hauling off cotton for those private speculators. The effect of those regulations and impositions has been very detrimental. In Houston, a gentleman bought a house and lot of another, and offered to pay him 500 bales of cotton without a "military permit" allowing its exportation, or 200 bales with such a permit. The vender accepted the 200 bales. I was told by business men in that city that a bale with a permit is worth three bales without one. The effect of those measures has been a vicious spirit of speculation on the part of the favored, and a deep feeling of dissatisfaction on the part of the people who are made the victims. I inclose you a published copy of one of Major-General Magruder's orders upon the subject, which will show the extent of the authority claimed and exercised by him. These measures have greatly tested both the patience and patriotism of the people of Texas. They are well aware that they are acts of gross usurpation they have submitted to, under the full assurance that you would apply the corrective.

In my intercourse with the people I assured them that those acts did not meet your sanction, and should in nowise impair their confidence in the Government here. I will further state that, notwithstanding the appointment of agents of the War and Treasury Departments to buy cotton in Texas, no respect seems to be paid to them or the law by the military, but the quartermasters there seem to have been converted into cotton speculators on Government account, and have their agents traversing the country and buying up cotton. Several cotton transactions have taken place of an extraordinary character. The following is one: A lot of powder was imported by Mr. McCauley, late of New Orleans; he was paid for the powder in cotton at 4⅝ cents per pound.

About the time I left Texas (November 1) an arrangement was in negotiation between the military authorities, through Major Russell, General Bee's quartermaster, and Dregge, Oetling & Co., of Matamoras, by which all the Government cotton in Texas was to be consigned to that firm, who were to advance 8 cents per pound in specie; they were to ship and sell the cotton, charging 10 per cent. commission and 12 per cent. interest on the advances, but to make no claim for compensation, so as to reduce the amount to be realized by the Government below 8 cents per pound. That firm, by transactions with the State of Texas, as I learned them from the agents of the State, have proven themselves wholly unreliable, and ought not to be trusted. The statement of this transaction shows an immense margin for fraud. I will say further that the advantages afforded to private speculators in cotton have in a great degree prevented the Government agents from obtaining transportation to carry off the cotton purchased by them, and large quantities are wasting and rotting on the plantations where purchased, and the Army is deprived of the supplies which should long since have been purchased and paid for with that cotton.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. OLDHAM.

[First indorsement.]

SECRETARY OF WAR:

The within exhibits irregularities and abuses which demand inquiry and correction. Let the matter be referred to General Smith for report. It would also be well to order an inspection to be made into the condition of the disbursing departments in Texas with a view to removing all incompetent or dishonest agents or officers.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[Second indorsement.]

JANUARY 12, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Let a copy of this, with the President's indorsement, be sent to General Smith. Can you suggest an appropriate inspecting officer should one be sent from this side the river?

J. A. SEDDON,
Secretary.

[Inclosure.]

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
No. 304. } *Houston, Tex., November* 8, 1863.

Hereafter planters will be allowed to export 40 bales of cotton for every 100 slaves, and pro rata in proportion to the number owned, in the manner set forth in General Orders, No. 151, free from impressment, instead of 30 bales, but subject to the 20 per cent. tax loan (or impressment to the amount of 20 per cent. of the cotton in the number of bales exported), as now established by Brigadier-General Bee.

II. All cotton passing the Rio Grande frontier, in pursuance of contracts for supplies to be procured by said cotton, will be subject to the tax loan of 20 per cent., as above, though exempt from impressment by the terms of the contract, unless such contracts are made by superior authority.

III. All cotton exported in vessels from the coast of Texas will hereafter be subject to the tax loan of 20 per cent. as above stated, unless the shipper has a contract guaranteed by bond and sufficient security to bring in arms, at least equal in value to that of the cotton exported, when the vessel can proceed to sea without paying the 20 per cent. aforesaid; but if on her return the same vessel, or any other vessel owned by the shipper, in her place, does not bring in arms in accordance with the contract, then such vessel shall not be allowed to proceed again to sea with cotton, exempt from conscription, but 40 per cent. of her outward-bound cargo will be liable to impressment as aforesaid.

IV. No shipper of cotton by sea that does not bring back, or cause to be brought back, on the return voyage of his vessel, or any vessel in her place, at least one-fourth of the return cargo in good, serviceable arms, such as minie muskets, Enfield rifles, or Sharps rifles, or first-rate percussion smooth-bore muskets, or Colt or Bean and Adams revolvers (with their appropriate ammunition, if possible, and a corresponding supply of caps), will be permitted to take out cotton free from impressment.

V. All vessels are required also to bring, as ballast or otherwise, bar iron, which is very much needed.

VI. One hundred per cent. above cost and charges will be paid by the commanding general of the Department of Texas for arms and ammunition, as above described, and 50 per cent. above cost and charges for iron of the above description, to be paid for in cotton valued at specie rates, which is to be delivered at the point at which the supplies are introduced. The supplies to be also valued at specie rates. The cotton thus paid to be free from any impressment whatever.

VII. Permits will be given by Major Bloomfield for vessels to proceed to sea in accordance with the above orders; and upon the presentation of such permits, commanding officers on the coast will allow vessels to pass to sea, unless some good ground is found or disloyalty can be proven against the owner or captain of such vessel.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

W. A. ALSTON,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from morning report of the Fourth Brigade, Texas State Troops, Colonel Smith commanding, for January 4, 1864; *headquarters Camp Wharton.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Field and staff	3	....	3	5
Second Regiment	24	161	279	549
Second Battalion	3	46	80	112
Grand total	30	207	362	666

OFFICE CHIEF PURCHASING Q. M., DIST. OF ARK.,
Washington, Ark., January 4, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. T. H. HOLMES, *Commanding District of Arkansas:*

GENERAL: Reflecting upon and endeavoring to devise the best mode of supplying this military district with army supplies, and at the same time convert the cotton which is now unavailable to the use and benefit of the Government, I have concluded to present for your consideration some views on the subject, which, in my judgment, are at once feasible, practicable, and expedient. I will at first preface that but little of the proceeds arising from the cotton heretofore disposed of has accrued to the Government, the contractors in all cases receiving the "lion's share" of the profits. I have examined a number of contracts made at Richmond, or east of the Mississippi River, and likewise some made in this department, and almost invariably, if the contracts are complied with, the contractors must evidently make fabulous sums, whilst the Confederacy parts with a large quantity of its staple or real and sole wealth, receiving in comparison a mere pittance, a few army supplies in return.

For instance and illustrative of the truth of the foregoing statements, I propose to review a certain contract which, I am unofficially informed, has been lately made and entered into by an officer of this military department. The proposals of the contractor, together with definite outlines of a contract favorably indorsed by my supe-

rior officers, were forwarded to me, as one of the purchasing agents of the department, with instructions to make a contract upon the basis indicated if I deemed it advisable. I declined contracting, upon the grounds that in my judgment no just and corresponding equivalent for privileges granted and wealth disposed of were offered to the Government.

The contract, as based upon the use of cotton and the conditions and the results flowing therefrom, may properly be presented as follows: The contractor proposes to buy within the district of Arkansas, with his own means, 2,000 bales of cotton if the Confederate States will allow and assist him to export it beyond its limits, this privilege to be granted in order to give him a capital on which to operate. For these 2,000 bales of cotton he will pay our citizens, in Confederate money, $100 per bale, or $200,000, and for these 2,000 bales of cotton, if sold in New York or New Orleans, he will receive $400 per bale in U. S. money, now the current prices in those cities, or $800,000. But if he concludes not to trade with the Yankees and to export the cotton to Europe he will receive in gold $300 per bale, now the current price in Liverpool, or $600,000. This done (that is, the cotton being sold in New York or New Orleans), he proposes to invest the proceeds in army supplies, to be delivered within the Confederate States lines in the Trans-Mississippi Department, upon conditions of his receiving a profit of 65 per cent. on the amount expended. Thus—

He expends for supplies	$800,000
Upon which he receives a profit of 65 per cent.	520,000
Making the amount due by Government upon delivery of the supplies	1,320,000

To be paid in cotton, at the rate of 25 cents per pound or $100 per bale, requiring of the Government 13,200 bales of cotton, which are to be delivered to the contractor at some navigable point. This large amount of cotton he receives on an investment of only $200,000 in Confederate money.

Let us now see what would be the contractor's profits, which may be thus shown:

First. He takes out of the Confederate States 2,000 bales of cotton, worth in New York or New Orleans	$800,000
Second. He receives in payment for supplies brought into the Confederate States 13,200 bales of cotton, worth in New York or New Orleans	5,280,000
Showing the total worth of the 15,200 bales of cotton thus taken out of the Confederate States to be	6,080,000
Deducting his expenditures, which are—	
First. For the purchase of 2,000 bales of cotton, paid in C. S. money to our citizens	200,000
For expenses of transportation on this amount of cotton from place of purchase to New York or New Orleans, at the rate of $10 per bale, U. S. money	20,000
Second. For purchase of army supplies, paid in U. S. money to Yankees	800,000
Third. For expenses of transportation on the 13,200 bales of cotton received in payment to New York or New Orleans, paid in U. S. money, at $10 per bale	132,000
Making his total expenditures	1,152,000
Thus giving him a gain or profit in U. S. money of	4,928,000

And in contemplating this enormous profit it should be borne in mind that it is made on an original investment of only $200,000 in C. S. money.

If the contractor has $40,000 in U. S. money he can with it buy $200,000 in Confederate money, and thus make his gain or profit $4,908,000. Or if he has $20,000 in gold, he can, by first converting his gold into C. S. money, make his gain or profit amount to $5,008,000, or a fraction over $5,000,000, which is quite a neat sum to make upon a cash capital of $20,000.

Such a contract would enrich the individual contractor but would very inadequately benefit the Government. However, it is but fair to state that the contractor has also to defray his incidental expenses and to pay his co-laborers out of this profit, and that the whole amount is not made by him individually, but is shared among his Yankee or foreign associates, a large portion of which amount might, through the agency of an officer, be saved to the Government. But in any event and beyond any contingency or quibble the Government, in complying with such a contract, would permit 15,200 bales of cotton to leave its limits, and of this the C. S. Army would receive the benefit of only 2,000 bales, while the contractor and his associates would share the benefit and proceeds arising from the remaining 13,200 bales.

As stated above, I declined to make this contract, notwithstanding both the late and the present chief quartermaster of the department deemed it a very good and favorable contract for the Confederate States, it being alleged that it was the best the Government could do, and better than any contract heretofore made. Also, there is a contract existing between the Government and a company in Texas for furnishing ordnance stores, and I was informed by a member of this company that by their contract they were to deliver the stores on the Rio Grande at specie prices, and that they were to be paid in cotton delivered at the same place at 6 cents per pound. It is plain to see that this contract is exceedingly favorable to the contractor, and that its results for the Confederacy are similar to those arising from the contract first mentioned. (It is proper for me to state that I have never seen this contract for furnishing ordnance stores, and that the above statement is made from information derived from one of the contractors.) And in referring to the contracts mentioned, I do not wish in the least to reflect upon any officer, my object being simply to illustrate and draw a comparison between the results arising from dealing with contractors and those which might be effected by officers or agents. It is not necessary, I presume, to make any more illustrations. The results flowing from the contracts above referred to are similar to those which follow in the wake of all contracts that I have seen or of which I have heard.

Therefore, general, assuming, first, that as cotton is the sole certainty, the chief wealth, the *sine qua non* of the Confederate States, the only means whereby to command foreign aid and influence, it is the true policy to dispose of it in such a manner that the entire proceeds arising from its sale would accrue to the Government, and not go to enrich individuals; second, that whatever contractors can do can likewise be done by officers or agents, acting either in their official capacity or as citizens, as may be deemed most expedient, it is conclusive to my mind that officers could dispose of cotton so that a much larger amount of its proceeds would flow to the Government than now accrues to it by and through contractors; and it ap-

pears to me that our true policy would dictate that this business of using cotton to obtain supplies should rather be intrusted to officers of known ability and integrity than to contractors whose avowed object is self-aggrandizement.

I have entertained these views for some time past, in fact, ever since it has been my duty as chief purchasing quartermaster of this district to think of such matters, but have been deterred from presenting them for your consideration, deeming it the province of older and wiser heads to direct and lead in such matters. There are now within the limits of the District of Arkansas from 50,000 to 60,000 bales of cotton, which the Confederates States either owns or can control. This means of wealth and power now lies dormant, is unavailable for good to the Confederate States, unless properly disposed of. Cannot this cotton be so used or managed as to bring its real worth in army supplies, coin, or foreign exchange to the Confederate States? I think it could; and it appears to me that if officers of proper qualifications were sent from each State to Europe, with such credentials as would satisfy capitalists that they are citizens of the States they represent, that they are the bona-fide owners or controllers of a definite number of bales of cotton, and with the assurance on the part of the authorities of the Confederate States that any agreement or contract made by these individuals (acting either as officers or citizens) would be approved and in good faith complied with by this Government, they might readily open negotiations, effect an understanding, and consummate arrangements whereby the cotton in this district could be disposed of, and the entire benefits or proceeds arising therefrom accrue to the Confederate Government.

It is well known that the French have lately been shipping tobacco from Virginia under the sanction of the U. S. authorities. Hence, it is a reasonable presumption that if citizens of Europe were to represent to their respective governments that they had become the owners of a certain amount of cotton in the State of Arkansas, and that they desired to remove it, that their sovereigns would demand of the United States the privilege of shipping this cotton at discretion. Possibly cotton could be advantageously disposed of upon the understanding that it remain under the protection of the English or other foreign flag, agents being sent to this country for that express purpose.

The foregoing views, general, are presented for your consideration, and if they meet your approval, and are in your judgment feasible, practicable, and expedient, I shall be pleased to take such steps as you may direct in order that such arrangements as have been indicated may be effected.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JNO. B. BURTON,
Maj. and Chief Purchasing Q. M., Dist. of Arkansas.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 5, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c.

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to inclose you the accompanying copy of a communication* from Major

*Not found.

Douglas, chief of engineers, and to say he desires you without delay to give the necessary directions for the removal of the guns at Fort Beauregard to a place of safety till the works are ready to receive them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HOUSTON, *January* 5, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE:

GENERAL: I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to inclose copies of communications* received from Lieutenant Stubbs, signal officer, and Captain Marmion, commanding flotilla at Matagorda. He desires that you will not permit the enemy to fortify on the peninsula, as would seem to be their intention from Marmion's report. In sending forces down the peninsula you will be especially careful to have a sufficiently large force at the mouth of the Caney to keep the enemy from capturing the forces you send below that point to prevent the enemy from fortifying. You are authorized to make use of the naval forces at Matagorda in conjunction with any land attack that may be made. In all other particulars you must rely on your own judgment and that of the officers conducting the expedition under your orders, the commanding general being too distant to give anything more than a general idea of what should be the plan of action and what should be accomplished. Should you find it advisable to send troops in the steamers to co-operate with the land attack, you will do so, and in the opinion of the commanding general it would be a good move. He is detained here by matters of vital importance, but will join you at the earliest possible moment.

W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Richmond, January 6, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of your Department, extracts from two dispatches received from Richard Fitzpatrick, esq., C. S. commercial agent at Matamoras, dated, respectively, October 22 and November 17, 1863.

I am, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosures.]

No. 6.] COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES AT MATAMORAS,
October 22, 1863.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, *Richmond:*

* * * * * * *

Great dissatisfaction has been manifested by merchants here, who have made large advances to Major Hart, quartermaster, who was authorized by the Secretary of War to purchase cotton with which

* Not found.

to buy supplies for the Army; but it seems Major Hart bought largely in Matamoras on credit, and was to pay them in cotton, but whenever any cotton arrived at Brownsville his agents there were not permitted to pay the debts which Hart contracted, but the cotton was taken by the military authorities, so that the largest creditors in Matamoras remain unpaid. Consequently much dissatisfaction has been expressed, and General Kirby Smith has ordered a military commission to inquire into the matter, and I have no doubt Hart will come out all right.

* * * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. FITZPATRICK,
Commercial Agent, Confederate States.

No. 7.] COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES AT MATAMORAS,
November 17, 1863.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, *Secretary of State, Richmond:*

* * * * * * *

On the 8th instant the Yankees landed at the mouth of the Rio Grande and at Point Isabel a force, 6,000 or 7,000 men, so reported, but I believe the number is not so great. Brigadier-General Bee made no demonstration against them with the troops, but set fire to all the cotton and public property he could conveniently burn and a part of the town of Brownsville, and ran away with all his forces without ever seeing the enemy, and the last heard of him he was at King's Ranch, 120 miles in the interior, and making no effort to fight the enemy or impede his progress. But General Banks, who commands the Yankee forces, has sailed from Point Isabel to Corpus Christi to cut Bee off and get all the horses he can, having lost 500 or 600 in landing, and unless he can catch Bee, or rob the different ranches, he will not be able to supply himself for some time. The house of Milmo & Co. showed me this morning the boxes, said to contain $15,000,000, which they will send by Monterey and Eagle Pass to General Kirby Smith. This money made a narrow escape, as the vessel which brought it was twice boarded by the Yankees.

The cotton business is pretty well done with at this place, and large amounts of Mexican dollars are being exported in vessels of war to England. Every description of dry goods must fall in price here, as there is now no outlet for them, as the Yankees will take care that none pass into Texas if they can help it. We hear nothing about the French, and it is not believed that they intend to occupy this place and the mouth of the Rio Grande at all. I believe they are afraid to come in contact with the Yankees.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. FITZPATRICK,
Commercial Agent.

C. S. WAR DEPARTMENT,
Richmond, Va., January 6, 1864.

S. S. SCOTT, Esq., *Commissioner of Indian Affairs:*

SIR: The difficulty of communication between this place and the Indian country is at present great. The Indians have but indifferent

and unfrequent opportunities of making known their condition and wants to this Government. Information, too, has been received that a convention of the principal men of the several nations friendly to the Confederate States will be held at some point west of the Mississippi River in February next. Your presence at this meeting is deemed necessary. For these reasons and others connected with the welfare of the Indians it is desired by this Department that you proceed, as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, to the Indian country, and that you remain west of the Mississippi and in communication with the Indians so long as it may seem to you best for the interests of the Government. You will attend to the disbursement of the annuities and other moneys due the Indians and appropriated by Congress; will visit them, confer with them, see to the dissemination of news amongst them, and do whatever lawful acts and things that, in your opinion, will conduce to their prosperity and to the permanency of the present friendly relations between them and the Confederate States.

It is the wish of the Department that you consult freely with the general commanding the Trans-Mississippi Department. His advice and counsel will be of much service to you in carrying out the objects of the present mission, and in doubtful matters should be deferred to. You have several thousand dollars in coin west of the Mississippi River in the hands of depositaries of the Treasury. You would do well to retain this, or at any rate the major part of it, as exigencies may arise in your communications with certain of the Indian tribes in which the use of such money, during the war, may be indispensable. It is impossible to indicate at what point you should establish your office during your stay in the Trans-Mississippi Department. This will be left to your own discretion and judgment. It is proper, however, to say that it should be at some point where you will be in free and easy communication both with the Indian country and General Smith's headquarters. Either Paris or Bonham, Tex., or Fort Washita, in the Chickasaw country, it now seems, would do for this purpose. To meet the expenses of your mission the sum of $5,000 will be received by you from the Treasury. The amount of your necessary expenditures, verified by your certificate upon honor, will be sufficient for settlement.

Respectfully, yours,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 6, 1864.

Major-General TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to inform you that he has this day directed Brig. Gen. St. John R. Liddell, recently of the Army of Tennessee, to report to you. As an evidence of the high appreciation in which he was held by his previous commanders, he directs me to inclose to you copies of the complimentary letters of Generals Bragg and Hardee in reference to him, and also of the order directing him to report at these headquarters. In view both of the growing importance and interest of the District of North Louisiana and of Brigadier-General Liddell's

acquaintance with that section of your district, the services of so gallant a soldier in that region might be of great service at this time, and also lessen to some extent your own responsibilities. Should you find any duty for him, the lieutenant-general commanding feels assured it will be discharged in the most satisfactory manner.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, Tex., January 6, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff to Lieutenant-General Smith:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, signed by Capt. C. S. West, assistant adjutant-general, and dated Camden, Ark., December 26, 1863. I shall be guided by these instructions, except those twice repeated in the same letter which seem to enforce upon me a conference with Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins, Provisional Army, C. S., as to the exercise of my judgment, "when some great emergency renders it necessary for military reasons." The tone and language of this letter are such as to indicate an entire want of confidence in me on the part of the lieutenant-general commanding the department, and I would ask, as should be done in all such cases, to be immediately relieved from command in this district, but for the generous confidence placed in me by the army and people of Texas, of which I have received repeated proofs, and the further reason that the other generals serving in Texas, probably more able than myself, have been stationed on remote frontiers or but recently arrived, and are not as thoroughly acquainted with the military state of the country as myself.

The presence of the enemy on the soil of Texas is still an additional reason, though I do not now think he contemplates an immediate advance, for withholding a request which I would otherwise make to be relieved from this command to serve elsewhere, in order that the lieutenant-general commanding might have the selection of his officers for carrying out his own views. Devoted as I am, as I have been, and as I ever shall be to the interests of our cause, I cannot consent to consult with my inferior officers as to the exercise of the highest powers with which the law clothes the general in cases of emergency, and I am therefore under the painful necessity of declining, respectfully but firmly, to consult with Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins as to the course I should pursue in any case of military necessity. With regard to other portions of the same letter, charging improper interference and multiplicity of contradictory orders on the subject of cotton, so far as the same refers to me, I have the honor to state, in justice to myself, that the report of the committee, of which Colonel Terrell is chairman, ordered into this district by the lieutenant-general commanding, pronounces my Order No. 28 (the only one by which I have attempted to systematize the cotton business of this district) as being the best that has been or could have probably been issued on the subject.

That order being countermanded and I having been directed to impose no restrictions on the exportation of cotton, such subsequent

orders were issued by me only as I received from my superiors, or as were necessary, in my judgment, to protect the military interests of the country connected with cotton until a cotton bureau could be established to relieve me of the burden of such extensive and complicated transactions. Accordingly, as early as July last, I believe, I requested the lieutenant-general commanding to establish such a bureau. From one cause or another, until very recently, no such bureau has been established, and almost all of the business, both of the department and district, devolved upon me alone. The lieutenant-general commanding, however, made efforts to establish a bureau, and I was in daily expectation of his success. Knowing the injury done to commerce by a change of system when once in operation, I abstain from attempting to inaugurate a new one, lest the cotton bureau might adopt a different one of their own, and therefore continued to issue orders meeting individual cases of fostering paramount interests, such as the introduction of arms and iron; and I here state that the sweeping charges contained in the letter of Captain West of a multiplicity of conflicting orders and improper interference, to prevent which he says was one of the main objects of the bureau, is, I believe, entirely without foundation as far as I am concerned.

This state of things continued until I left Houston to go to the front, which was on the 29th day of November. Having proceeded as far as Columbus, Tex., I received information which satisfied me that the enemy would advance up the Rio Grande. There being but few troops (of necessity) in the neighborhood of Eagle Pass or San Antonio, I saw that the exportation of cotton, for the time being, was insecure, except such [as was] then in motion, which might have time to get out of the country before the enemy reached these points. The cotton bureau was not then organized, to my knowledge, nor could I be certain of its organization, as attempts to organize it had failed, even when supposed to have been successful two or three times before; though when I left Houston Major Bryan, assistant adjutant-general on the staff of the lieutenant-general commanding, expected it to be organized immediately. The order organizing it, though I think submitted to me by Major Bryan, was published in the newspapers whilst I was in the field, and no papers reached me until weeks subsequent to the publication of that order. I left instructions, however, with Captain Alston, assistant adjutant-general, to publish such orders as would facilitate the organization of a cotton bureau, should it be attempted in my absence; hence the publication of Special Orders, No. 327, paragraph VI, dated headquarters District of Texas, &c., December 1, 1863, announcing the formation of a cotton bureau, with Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins as chief, and directing all contracts, whether made by my order or not, to be submitted to that Board for confirmation, amendment, or abrogation. It will thus be seen that in the exercise of my judgment as a general commanding the District of Texas, &c., I ordered that no cotton should be moved that was not already west of the Colorado *in transitu*, except the cotton of Major Hart and the niter bureau, for which purpose I would give special permits when they presented to me satisfactory evidence that their cotton could be moved in safety.

This exception was made because I reflected that Major Hart and the niter bureau had been forwarding cotton through the hands of Mexicans, and had extensive dealings with Mexican merchants,

thereby making it probable that much of their cotton was transferred to Mexican hands at San Antonio, and might pass out of the country safely as Mexican property. The enemy did advance as far as Roma. The object of the order was to save the cotton, both of the Government and country, from falling into his hands and to gain time, until I could make my military arrangements for protecting its transit. These arrangements were made promptly, and before the reception of Captain West's letter, and before even I knew of the publication of the order organizing the bureau. I announced that the cotton of the Government and people could then pass in safety, and revoked my prohibitory order.

At the time the letter was published I also ordered that cotton should not be transported, either public or private, on the railroad until further orders, because the army, men and horses, had nearly been starved for the want of provisions and forage, by the indisposition of the subordinate employés of the railroads to permit these articles to be transported over their roads while cotton paid them so much better. This prohibition had been made some time previous as to private cotton, and it was now extended to Government cotton, as the transportation of troops and supplies from the Sabine, where Lieutenant-General Smith had ordered me to mass them, with a view of marching to Cotile, on Red River, back to the relief of Saluria, taxed all the means of the railroads to their utmost capacity, and I did not and shall never hesitate, when the safety of the country demands it, to order the transportation of troops and supplies over railroads in preference to cotton, Government or private, whenever the transportation of the latter interferes with that of troops and supplies, and of this I cannot consent, in the absence of specific orders in each case from some officer superior in rank to myself, that anybody shall be the judge except the proper officer of the Quartermaster's Department charged with the transportation of troops and supplies. Accordingly, before the reception of Lieutenant-General Smith's instructions, through Captain West, assistant adjutant-general, I had informed the cotton bureau that whenever they had cotton to send over the roads, Captain Garey, assistant quartermaster, Provisional Army, C. S., at Houston, charged with the duty, would give orders for the transportation of such cotton over the roads whenever it did not interfere with that of troops and supplies, which must in all cases have preference. Thus it will be seen that I could not have made other arrangements to guard and protect the districts intrusted to my charge. I will here mention that as soon as the danger of the enemy's moving up Matagorda Peninsula became apparent, I proceeded in person to the mouths of the Caney and San Bernard, near which places I concentrated the larger portion of the army under my command, and finding that the mouths of those rivers could be easily and strongly fortified, so as to retard or prevent a successful flank movement by the enemy into the richest part of Texas, I called upon the planters of Fort Bend, Matagorda, and Brazoria Counties for their negroes to do this work promptly, and my agents found that a number of negroes had been exempted by the cotton bureau from impressment. Not believing that such a power as this could have been conferred upon the cotton bureau to act thus independently of myself, I caused these exemptions to be revoked, and directed the cotton bureau to be informed that the labor of the country was required for its defense. Again, before I left that region, a vessel with 300 arms and some 20,000 pounds of

powder appeared off the bar of the Brazos River, chased by the enemy. The cotton gun-boat Mary Hill was sent to her assistance and brought her in. A day or two afterward another vessel, containing 300 arms, ammunition, &c., was chased by the enemy and beached. Our men succeeded in saving the entire cargo, marching 25 miles for the purpose. Another vessel got into the Brazos near the same time with 250 spades. There are several thousand men without arms in my army, and but 12 spades at work at the mouth of the Caney.

I bought the arms at once from Mr. House, of Houston, who presented himself as their owner, and who two of the members of the cotton bureau, Colonel Hutchins and Mr. Sorley, subsequently told me was one of the most honest and upright merchants in Houston. They were Enfield rifles, for which I agreed to give him $35 each, according to his invoice, payable in cotton at its then value in gold, which was 4 cents per pound, estimating the currency at 10 for 1. By these vessels I received letters from my agent, Captain Da Ponte, and the Confederate consul, Mr. Helm, at Havana, stating that the 16,000 stand of arms (Enfield rifles) seized by the French had, through the skill and management of Captain Da Ponte, who went to the City of Mexico to see the French commanding general, been placed subject to my order at Vera Cruz. I found from these letters that if I could pay for them at Vera Cruz, and transport them to any of our ports still remaining out of possession of the enemy's land forces, I might secure the success of our arms in the Trans-Mississippi Department, and when Mr. House, who had himself much cotton, owned many vessels, and possessed large means, offered to pay for them and bring them at his own risk, I at once closed with him, taking one of the contracts made with the War Department by other parties as my basis, viz, the payment to him of 100 per cent. on the invoice price, that he might pay for these arms in cotton at a somewhat higher valuation than the special price per pound of the same at the time of the delivery of these arms, because the French authorities had released these arms to the Confederate authorities and not to the owners of these arms, and therefore it was certain that he could procure them at a much less rate than under ordinary circumstances.

These terms were agreed upon, and in order to bring the arms in as rapidly as possible, whilst we still had three ports not possessed by the land forces of the enemy, Mr. House proposed to purchase the steamer Clifton and the bark Cavallo, both captured from the enemy, the latter having passed through a prize court and been appraised, and the former to be fairly appraised. To this I agreed, and gave Mr. House an order on the cotton bureau for cotton for the 600 arms already delivered as above explained, with a note informing them that Mr. House would explain my further views. I also wrote a most conciliatory letter to Mr. Sorley, a member of the Board, in which I earnestly asked their cordial co-operation to procure these arms, and begged that they would not permit any feelings of mercantile pride or considerations of temporary economy to retard or defeat the introduction of these arms. I also ordered Major Bloomfield, my chief quartermaster, to inform the cotton bureau that I should retain the control of contracts for arms, two having been made by Major Bloomfield, one with Mr. House and the other with Mr. Champlin. I recollect no other.

I was induced to retain the control of these contracts because the Board, having been but recently organized, could not have had cot-

ton to meet this new demand, and these other gentlemen I knew had, and not having the remotest idea that the Board would be under any orders but mine, and the commanding general of the department through me, so far as these military interests were involved, I wished to prevent any hasty action on their part in reference to these two contracts, and to have a personal interview with them as soon as I could be spared from the front. With this view I hastened to Houston, and learned that Lieutenant-Colonel Broadwell had been sent to Shreveport with the complaints of this Board, which, without the courtesy of a reference to me for explanation by the commanding general, in accordance with the usages of the service, produced the only offensive official letter ever received by me since I have been a soldier. On my arrival in Houston I had a short interview with two members of the Board, and finding that but few slaves had been exempted by them, I confirmed them, but shall publish an order in a few days confining this power entirely to the labor bureau, to which the cotton office, and all others in the District of Texas, must apply for exemptions, otherwise there will be endless confusion. This power, I presume, is not intended by the order of the lieutenant-general to be conferred upon the cotton bureau.

Whilst at Victoria, and of course in ignorance of Lieutenant-General Smith's decision in relation to Cortina, learning that the Mexican soldiers who had stood by Colonel Benavides, C. S. Army, had remained perfectly faithful, withstanding the tempting offers of the Federal officers, had not been paid for six months, and that their families were in a destitute and starving condition, I authorized him to impress 250 bales of cotton with which to pay his men, and directed Major Dickinson to impress 250 more and place it to his credit in Monterey. I also informed Colonel Benavides that I would send, if possible, to Monterey 1,000 additional bales, all of which will probably realize $150,000 in coin, and I directed him to buy arms from the Federal soldiers and deserters, and to offer such inducements as would probably bring to his standard the whole of the border population of Mexico, and thus entirely defeat the plans of the enemy there. I also promised to use my influence to make him a brigadier-general as soon as he raised a brigade. I am satisfied that this is the only plan by which the cotton trade to Mexico can be protected, and if that or something similar be not adopted, the trade will not remain open six months.

If Lieutenant-General Smith, however, disapproves of my course it is not too late for him to countermand my orders. I have to state that I revoked the orders concerning Cortina before Lieutenant-General Smith's decision was made known to me, because I found a better mode and a better man for accomplishing the same thing. The above is a statement of what has occurred during my absence to the front, from Houston, as far as I recollect, not having my records with me, and I desire specific instructions from Lieutenant-General Smith upon the following points, viz: First. Whether I am to fulfill my agreement with Mr. House, for the procurement of our arms from Vera Cruz, making use of the steamer Clifton and the bark Cavallo, in addition to such transportation as Mr. House may have or can otherwise procure. Second. Whether or not I am to revoke my instructions to Colonel Benavides. Third. Whether my decision that the cotton bureau shall apply to the labor bureau for the exemption of slaves is sustained by the lieutenant-general commanding or not. With regard to the first, it is my duty to state

for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding that the bar at the mouth of the Brazos has very recently shoaled to 5½ feet, and can no longer be used by the great majority of blockade-runners, and that the only remaining ports not in possession of the land forces of the enemy are San Luis Pass, Galveston, and Sabine Pass. The former may be occupied by the enemy at any moment, as it has no fortifications, not being capable of successful defense.

The operation of introducing arms is therefore attended with much greater risk than formerly, and all chances will be lost should the enemy gain possession of these two points, which he may possibly do in a few months. Arms can no longer be introduced through any part of Mexico, therefore no time should be lost, and no impediments put in the way by any person for the procurement of the means upon which the safety of the whole depends. The time required by even this reference of the subject to the lieutenant-general commanding may prove highly disadvantageous or fatal, and I would not make it but that I feel, after his letter of the 26th ultimo, that I am no longer justified in depending upon his support, since I have been successful thus far and might possibly have to meet disaster hereafter. Upon the second and third points upon which I require instructions, I have already expressed my opinion in the body of this letter. I had nearly forgotten to mention that Colonel Ford is to proceed to the lower Rio Grande, in command of an expeditionary force, to keep the enemy from the line of the cotton transit, and at the request of the Governor to afford him all the assistance in my power, I have ordered Major Dickinson and Colonel Benavides to report to him, with all the forces they can raise or concentrate. I have written three times to the lieutenant-general commanding, requesting that Colonel Ford, superintendent of conscripts, be assigned to duty in the field, my object being to place him in command of such an expedition, but I have received no reply to either of my letters. I have the honor to request that he will communicate to me his decision at his earliest convenience.

In conclusion, I have the honor to state that in asking for the establishment of a cotton bureau, I had no idea that it was to be clothed with a power entirely independent of the commander of this district. I agreed to refer to them any contracts made by my order, and I believe they are but two, and they are for arms, but I had no idea they would ignore such contracts if they were made in good faith and if their fulfillment could be secured. To adopt a different conclusion would be to suppose that they are dishonest men, which I am very far from doing. I never contemplated that the cotton bureau should have authority to impress the labor or transportation of the country without applying to me, in order that it might be regulated in such manner as not to interfere with the operations of the army, and still less did I suppose it possible that any one would exact of me a conference with my junior officer as to the propriety of my own judgment in any emergency or contingency which affected my command. What I did expect the cotton bureau to do was this: To have all contracts made before their organization submitted for their revision, to provide cotton for the fulfillment of those that were made and were being carried out in good faith, to make exclusively all contracts in future, except when a public necessity in my judgment or an unforeseen emergency or the impossibility of communication or the danger of delay induced me to order contracts to be made; and this would surely happen, but in these

cases, I would refer the contract to them as soon as possible, and look to them for the cotton for its fulfillment.

I expected also that they would report from time to time their operations to and correspond with the lieutenant-general commanding through me. In short, I could not imagine an independence of all military authority of a body of gentlemen, of however exalted reputations in the management of a matter so closely connected with the efficiency and very existence of the army, and if they are controlled by any military man at all, it certainly should be by the general commanding the district in which they are operating, at least as far as the wants of the army and the military necessities of his district demand it. Having declined in this communication to obey the order of Lieutentant-General Smith which directs me to confer with my junior officer as to my military action, and many grave interests remaining in abeyance until he can be heard from, I have the honor to request that this communication be answered at the earliest convenience of the lieutenant-general commanding department.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

P. S.—A copy of Captain West's letter* is inclosed for the reference of the lieutenant-general, as he may, being in the field, not have the records of his office with him.

N. B.—That paragraph in Captain Alston's order stating that Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins will exercise "his discretion in executing any order upon the subject of cotton previously issued from these headquarters" I directed to be revoked.

Although I left instructions with Captain Alston to facilitate the establishment of a cotton bureau, I have no recollection of having agreed to issue such an order as that contained in that paragraph. No censure, however, is attached to Captain Alston, to whom I gave [the] general instructions above mentioned.

J. B. M.

Since writing the above I have calculated the quantity of cotton that can be taken to Vera Cruz at one time by all the means of marine transportation at our control in Texas, including the steamer Clifton, the bark Cavallo, and the Harriet Lane, captured from the enemy, which will be about 2,500 bales, and as I estimate that it will take about 8,000 or 9,000 bales to pay for the arms, they cannot be introduced under three months and a half. Upon a careful inspection at Galveston, I find that the Harriet Lane cannot be as useful in the defense of the harbor as her guns in a fort, which I have ordered to be erected at Bolivar Point. As she has been pronounced by the navy officers as being unfit for a cruiser, and as she and the Clifton would fall into the hands of the enemy or have to be destroyed in case of the occupation of the post by them, I propose to sell her (her value being already appraised), as well as the Clifton, to Mr. Champlin, have her loaded with cotton, and send her and the Clifton out, with supercargoes on board representing the Government, to sell the cargoes and pay for the arms at Vera Cruz, with an understanding that both vessels are to be sold and the pro-

*See Vol. XXVI, Part II, p. 538.

ceeds invested in arms and other lighter-draught vessels to bring them in. This arrangement, to be successful, must be made immediately. I have also to state that a vessel having 700 spades, &c., has been wrecked, being chased by the enemy. The owner saved most of the spades, but burnt his vessel, losing $12,000 or $15,000 in gold by the transaction. The contractor agreed to deliver me these articles at the low rate of 50 per cent. above cost and charges. He applied to me for payment, and I gave him an order for payment on the cotton bureau, in accordance with his contract, to prevent the delay which might be ruinous to him if referred to department headquarters.

This is a small matter, but it shows the intimate connection between the commanding general here and the cotton bureau. I have concluded to go on with preparations for sending out cotton by these vessels for arms, presupposing the approval of the lieutenant-general commanding, to acquit myself as well as him of any responsibility on account of delay in procuring the arms, which delay might otherwise take place. Any papers, however, which may be executed will be destroyed, should the lieutenant-general commanding disapprove of the arrangement.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Camp Wharton, Tex., January 6, 1864.

Colonel BUCHEL:

SIR: This morning orders have been issued to Colonel Likens to move his regiment, and also Colonel Townes his brigade, to report to you without delay; the latter (Colonel Townes' command) you will use on picket duty, to establish a complete line of pickets from the mouth of Caney to Velasco and as far down toward Matagorda as you may deem necessary, in order to keep up a complete line of communication, to watch the movements of the enemy, and make a correct and speedy report to these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. MECHLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from morning report of the First Brigade, Second Division, Lieut. Col. J. J. Myers commanding, for January 6, 1864; headquarters Camp Wharton.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Field and staff	6	12	18	20
Debray's regiment	29	571	664	828
Terrell's regiment	25	402	530	701
Gould's regiment	33	451	533	755
Grand total	93	1,436	1,745	2,304

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 5. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, Va., January 7, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XVIII. Brig. Gen. William Preston, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved of the command of the Abingdon District and will proceed without delay to Shreveport, La., and report to Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding, for assignment to special duty.

* * * * * * *

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. MAGRUDER:

GENERAL: The attention of the lieutenant-general commanding has been called to your circular "to the planters and farmers of Texas," dated Rugeley's, 7th December, 1863, a copy of which is inclosed. In reference to this subject he instructs me to call your attention to General Orders, No. 138, Adjutant and Inspector-General's Office, Richmond, Va., 1863, October 24. By a comparison of your circular with this order you will see that it conflicts with its second, third, and fourth paragraphs. In calling for labor on fortifications this order should as nearly as possible be followed, and, except in a great emergency, not more than one-fifth per cent. of the male slave population between the ages of seventeen and fifty should ever be called for.

The wisdom of calling for a larger proportion than one-fifth per cent., scattered over a wide, extended territory, is greatly to be doubted. They can but rarely be all needed or used judiciously, and when thus called out are necessarily withdrawn from their labors upon the farms and plantations, and as a consequence there must be a corresponding decrease in the grain and other productions which are essential to the subsistence both of the army and the citizens, thus lessening the power of endurance, which must now be one of the main elements of our success, and nursing the spirit of disaffection that may be amongst us. For these and other obvious reasons such a call for labor as the one inclosed, unlimited in its duration, sweeping in its provisions, and drawing upon so large a proportion of the slave population and over such an extent of country, for the defense of points so distant from each other, seems to be injudicious, and if still necessary should at least be modified so as to conform to General Orders, No. 138, above referred to, and relaxed even more if it can be safely done. Such portion of the circular as embraces the counties of Red River, Lamar, Bowie, Delta, Marion, Harrison, Titus, and Upshur will be revoked, as these counties have already been called on for their full quota to complete the defenses of upper Red River.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. DIST. TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Rugeley's, December 7, 1863.

To the Planters and Farmers of Texas:

The major-general hereby calls upon the planters of Brazoria, Matagorda, and Fort Bend Counties to place all of their able-bodied male slaves, except one, at the disposal of the Government to work upon fortifications. Those of Matagorda and Brazoria Counties west of the San Bernard River will send their slaves to Hawkins' Landing on the Caney. Planters living in Fort Bend and Brazoria Counties east of the San Bernard will send theirs to Brazoria. Negroes within a circuit of 10 miles of Rugeley's, being assigned to Mr. Dance, assistant military engineer, and those furnished by planters for hauling corn to Elliott's Ferry, are not included in the foregoing. Planters of Grimes, Walker, Polk, Tyler, Jasper, Newton, and all other counties south and east of these, between the Brazos and Sabine Rivers, except Fort Bend and Brazoria, will send their slaves to Houston. Planters of Gonzales, De Witt, Victoria, Calhoun, Jackson, Lavaca, Wharton, Colorado, and Austin Counties, west of the Brazos, will send their slaves to Gonzales. Planters of Burnet, Travis, Bastrop, Fayette, Washington, Brazos, Madison, Houston, Angelina, San Augustine, Sabine, and all others east and north of the same and between the Colorado, Red River, and Louisiana State line will send their slaves to Austin. Planters west and south of the Colorado not embraced in the foregoing will send their slaves to San Antonio. Slaves working at Sabine Pass or at any other point, under Government orders, will not be moved unless by special orders.

Lieut. Col. A. M. Lea, at Gonzales; Major Kellersberg, at Austin; Major Wilson, at Houston; Captain Schleicher, at San Antonio; Lieutenant Thompson, at Hawkins' Landing, and a quartermaster or his agent at Brazoria (or if there is none, one will be appointed for the purpose by Captain Wiggins), will provide the slaves at the several depots with rations, fuel, and quarters, and will employ a local physician for their treatment in sickness and will provide generally in the best possible manner for their care and comfort. In the absence of either of the above-mentioned officers from their posts the post quartermaster at such posts will provide for the negroes as above ordered.

The foregoing call is for able-bodied male slaves between the ages of sixteen and fifty years. Owners of slaves will, to the extent of their ability, furnish their slaves with intrenching tools, such as axes, spades, shovels, hoes, picks, grubbing hoes, &c.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OBSERVATION,
Camp Wharton, January 8, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of Texas, &c.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of two communications dated January 5, 1864. The communication* from Captain

* Not found.

Marmion is the first and only information I have received on the subject. I hear but seldom from the mouth of Caney, and only through Captain Turner. In accordance with instructions I shall proceed as soon as possible to the Caney, and take with me Woods' brigade. Likens' regiment moved yesterday to support Colonel Buchel. I am ordered "under no circumstances to permit the enemy to gain possession of the mouth of the Caney or Bernard."

I will comply with the order as far as possible to do so, but as the works at those points are not finished, nor any guns at hand to place in them, I shall have to rely on my troops alone to defend it, and my ability to do so will depend upon the force the enemy brings.

In this connection I ask to make a few suggestions, being the result of my best judgment and fully aware of the situation. We must win the first fight we have; it is all-important to inspirit the people, strengthen the wavering, and create confidence. Its loss, however unimportant it may be, will be injurious to the morale of army and people. We need not disguise from ourselves that the enemy are in earnest; that when they move, if up the beach, it will be in force superior by three to one to what we can bring against them at the mouth of Caney or Bernard; add to this the fire of their gun-boats at easy range, and the odds become much more disproportional. The mouth of Caney, in my opinion, unless fully fortified in accordance with the plans of the general commanding, cannot be held for an hour against such a force as I have presumed, for I should not deem it prudent to risk the light batteries on the beach, for the reason that if the horses are killed they cannot be replaced, and then in case of retreat the pieces might have to be left, as the country is open and a panic might ensue.

I therefore respectfully suggest that every available spade be sent to Velasco, and the east side of the Brazos, a deep and wide river, be our first line of defense, and our best effort be made there. If we can foil them there, they must leave the coast and the range of their gun-boats (which at once reduces the odds against us), and attempt to turn the position. The same troops will be still available against them, as the river is equally wide and deep for miles above. Should our works be completed at Velasco, then the Bernard should next be fortified, and last the Caney. As it now is our laboring force is divided between the three points, and if the enemy move as soon as we may expect, none of these works will be available. The enemy can do us no harm so long as they keep on the beach, and we ought to be able to drive him back if they leave it, and I would reserve my men, so valuable to us, as their places cannot be supplied, for their main attack on the vital portions of the State.

The coast still in our possession is useless to us in a commercial and military sense, and is held as a matter of laudable pride. Its loss by us does not advance the enemy in the work of conquest, and would be a barren victory except as to Galveston, which I would hold if possible. I would respectfully call the attention of the general commanding to the fact that there is but one ferry-boat at Velasco, and suggest that a sufficient number of boats be made in the vicinity of Columbia without the least delay. I hear nothing of the bridge being built on the Bernard, and fear valuable time has been lost, for to make any defense at the mouth of Caney a considerable number of troops must go there, and the means of crossing are entirely inadequate. The question of supply is now all-important. The troops must move from this camp to-morrow or next day. The

supply of forage is exhausted, and the roads are so bad that it cannot be hauled. The only remedy is to move to the corn-cribs. Every effort should be made to concentrate corn at Columbia and Brazoria, to be held solely for the use of the troops when they may be employed on the coast near Velasco. As it now is, there would be nothing to feed a horse with. I assure the general that hauling supplies for this army is now impracticable, and should it rain again in a few days the campaign in this section is over for three months.

Forage cannot now be obtained in any quantity at a less distance than 50 miles from Velasco, on the Caney near Wharton. The consumption is about 2,000 bushels per day, which will soon consume the corn for 100 miles around. This adds very much to the difficulties in the way of the general commanding, but will also serve to confine the enemy to the coast until spring. I shall at once ascertain if the enemy are throwing up works on the beach, and drive them off. Shall communicate with our flotilla and do everything to comply with the orders of the general. In thus briefly recounting all that I have no doubt is familiar to the major-general commanding, it is but to remind him that a failure on my part to carry out instructions, as contained in his letter to me dated Houston, January 5, 1864, will be due to circumstances over which I have no control.

The weather has been very severe; men and animals have suffered, the latter for three days without forage. Sick report this morning, 285, not including Likens' regiment. I would suggest that the signal corps be ordered to establish communications between the mouth of Caney and Velasco. It is not now in operation.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the lieutenant-general commanding to inclose you the accompanying official copy * of a list of cotton in your district, east of Monroe, which he especially desires shall not be destroyed by our forces. He wishes you to give such orders and to adopt such measures as may insure the exemption of this cotton from destruction by our forces.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant.

GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report: The enemy have still some 8,000 men on the Teche; the larger portion at New Iberia. There is no present indication of a design to weaken this force. Franklin still commands at New Iberia. He is mount-

* Not found.

ing his infantry as fast as he can obtain horses. The process of fitting up transports goes on at New Orleans. The best information points to Matagorda Bay as their destination. Seven gun-boats are now lying at the mouth of Red River, but none have as yet entered the old river. Some of the reports received from New Orleans state that the expedition now fitting up there is intended for Red River. This is not as probable as the destination above mentioned. General Mouton, in a dispatch of the 7th instant from Monroe, states he has received no information concerning the arms nor any further instructions from department headquarters. I respectfully and earnestly request that some bacon, or pork, or salt beef be at once sent to Monroe from Shreveport for the use of Mouton's command. The beef-cattle are now very poor, and falling off every day, and the want of salt provisions is severely felt by the troops, especially in Mouton's division. General Mouton also represents that many of his men are without shoes. The men were well provided when they left here, but have worn out their shoes in the severe march. If possible, some shoes should be sent from Shreveport.

The heavy guns sent down are now at Fort De Russy, and will soon be in position to control the passage of the river. The very bad weather of the last month has materially delayed operations, but the work has been pushed as fast as circumstances would admit.

I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of General Magruder's communication of the 22d ultimo.* The estimate of the enemy's force then in Texas is entirely too large. Up to that date the number of Banks' forces in all Texas did not exceed 10,000. Any changes in the enemy's dispositions calculated to affect General Magruder will be promptly reported.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR.
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 8, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, from Shreveport. I was entirely unprepared for General Magruder's Chinese method of conducting war, but trust he may succeed in frightening the enemy. Notwithstanding the confident assertions of Major Douglas as to my errors, I repeat, the first intimation I had of works at Trinity was contained in your letter from Camden of the 23d of December.† This was followed by a letter from Major Douglas to Major Surget, dated Camden, 25th December. Major Douglas then passed through Alexandria, went to Shreveport, thence to Camden, before I had any means of knowing that he had visited Trinity, much less thought it advisable to construct a work there. It certainly appears that Major Douglas might, during the day he passed in Alexandria, have written the same letter he afterward wrote from Camden, and thus saved much valuable time.

With regard to the covering force suggested by Major Douglas, to consist of 500 infantry and a regiment of cavalry, I stated that I had

* See Vol. XXVI, Part II, p. 523.
† See Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 1110.

no cavalry disposable for the purpose; in fact, I would not undertake the work without sending at least a brigade to cover it. Trinity is only 28 miles from Natchez, and the road is yet practicable and will so continue until the swamp is filled from overflow. Any covering force at Trinity should be sufficient to meet the disposable garrison at Natchez, which is to be estimated at 2,500. I can then send no adequate covering force at Trinity until Mouton's command returns from Monroe. My remark about the scarcity of labor, &c., was based upon the letter of the 25th ultimo. After speaking of the covering force, Major Douglas goes on to recommend "that a force of 100 negroes, with the complement of intrenching tools, be sent under the direction of an officer of engineers to construct," &c.

It is not until January 4 that Major Douglas proposes to send the working party from Shreveport. General Mouton has been directed to send a boat from Monroe, with a suitable guard on board, to remove the guns at Harrisonburg to the former place. Unless carriages can be made at Monroe they will have to be constructed at Shreveport, as there are no facilities here. Provisions might be brought down from Monroe, on the upper Ouachita, if a steamer has been retained on that stream, but I strongly advise that no work be begun until Mouton's division is in position to cover Trinity.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,

Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, La., January 8, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. T. H. HOLMES,

Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 4th instant,* stating that the movement of General Marmaduke's command has been deferred for the present. He directs me to say the securing of the stock for which this command was to go is of great importance, and that the troops should move at the earliest practicable moment. So soon as this expedition is completed Colonel Parsons' brigade will report at these headquarters.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,

Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SAN BERNARD, *January* 8, 1864—11 p. m.

Capt. TH. HEERMANN,

Engineer Department:

I am so much annoyed by gun-boats that I can only work in the nighttime. Our work was this morning literally strewed with fragments of shells, grape, and canister, and am happy to say that no injury was done, the working parties being covered by the bomb-proofs. They are now shelling the lines below this place, and are expected any moment here. I had just now a report from Lieuten-

*Not found.

ant Forsgard, in charge of troops at the mouth of Caney, that one of Colonel Buchel's men was killed by a shell, and that another gunboat was coming up from the west while the one present was firing. I have ordered the negroes to work during the night, and by the rise of the morning star withdraw to the timber and then return in the evening. The carpenters' work is of such nature that it must be done in the daytime, unless provided with lanterns. The boat that shelled us last night laid for anchor in front of the fort until broad daylight this a. m., when she commenced again. She was seen at dark returning, and will probably salute us in the morning.

EDWD. SANDCLIFFE,
Lieutenant, &c.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. EASTERN SUB-DIST. OF TEXAS, *McNeel's Plantation, January* 8, 1864.

I. Lieutenant-Colonel Wilmoth, commanding, is relieved from duty at the mouth of the San Bernard, and will report with his command to Col. Ashbel Smith for duty.

II. Col. Thompson Camp is relieved from duty at the mouth of the San Bernard, and will report with his command to the commanding officer of his brigade for duty.

III. Lieutenant-Colonel Stubbs is relieved from duty at the mouth of the San Bernard, and will report with his command to the commanding officer of his brigade for duty.

* * * * * * * *

By command of Brigadier-General Slaughter, commanding, &c.:

L. G. ALDRICH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP WHARTON, *January* 8, 1864—10.30 p. m.

Brigadier-General BEE:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date. In view of the present threatening position of the enemy, I would suggest that you expedite the departure of Woods' brigade as much as possible, and send forward couriers to hasten Likens' regiment to re-enforce Colonel Buchel. Your communication goes to the commanding general by the courier in the morning.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP WHARTON, *January* 8, 1864.

Lieut. S. D. YANCEY:

I have the honor to inclose a report* from the signal operator at the mouth of the Caney, this moment received. I have sent a copy to General Bee, with instructions that he move Woods' brigade by daylight in the morning to support Colonel Buchel. Likens' regiment has already moved to Colonel Buchel's support, and is now on Cedar Lake. A copy of the operator's report had been sent to Col-

*Not found.

onel Buchel. I had directed the line of signals established from Caney along the coast to Velasco. Having nothing particular to keep me here, I shall go with General Bee to the mouth of the Caney in the morning, leaving Captain Mason in charge. General Bee has been requested to send forward a courier to Likens' regiment, directing the commanding officer to report to Colonel Buchel and receive orders from General Bee. Also inclosed a report* from Colonel Buchel.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding, Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding, in inclosing you the within special order relieving Brig. Gen. William Steele, to state that it was his purpose, as stated to you by him at the time he assigned you to the command of the Indian Territory, to retain General Steele with you temporarily, in order that you might, in assuming the responsible duties of your new command, avail yourself of his valuable experience acquired by his long acquaintance with that region. The necessity for his longer stay there having passed, and the usefulness of this meritorious officer in that section being materially impaired, he has been accordingly relieved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM STEELE:

GENERAL: I inclose you an order relieving you from duty and directing you to report to department headquarters. Your communication† of December 21 has been received, and in reply the lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that it was not his purpose to retain you for any length of time in your present subordinate position in the Indian Territory, but, knowing the great necessity of General Maxey having for a short time at least some one near him who was thoroughly familiar with all subjects in reference to that region, retained you there for that reason alone, there being no one upon whom he could have relied, in the opinion of the commanding general, for such knowledge with more confidence than yourself. The object of the inclosed order, in directing you to report to department headquarters, is to give you the necessary time for the arrangement of your official papers in connection with your late command before entering on other duty.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.
†See Vol. XXII, Part II, p. 1108.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., January 9, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Commanding, &c., Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: In case you decide to make an attempt to recapture New Orleans, you are authorized to call upon Admiral Buchanan for any assistance and co-operation he may be able to give.

By order of the President:

G. W. C. LEE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 9, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. L. POLK,
Commanding, &c., Meridian, Miss.:

GENERAL: The President directs me to send you, by Col. T. J. Reid, jr., Twelfth Arkansas Volunteers, the plan proposed by this officer for the recapture of New Orleans (copy herewith). His Excellency is sure that you will agree with him in considering the prize aimed at worth great efforts and corresponding risks; and as the feasibility of the undertaking can be better determined upon from your position than at this distance from the field of operations, the subject is committed to your most earnest consideration and best judgment. It is needless to call your attention to the necessity for the utmost secrecy, if anything is to be done, and for the greatest expedition in getting the troops into position after the movement is commenced. It will probably be necessary to have the co-operation of the naval authorities at Mobile, and authority is herewith transmitted to call upon Admiral Buchanan to give you all the aid in his power.

It will also be desirable to inform General Taylor of your proposed plans so far as to enable him to regulate his movements accordingly; and you may use Colonel Reid, if you so wish, for this purpose or any other in which he may be useful. As the present disposition of the enemy's forces may at any time be changed to one less favorable to the enterprise, you will realize the importance of prompt decision.

Having the honor of expressing to you the President's best wishes, I am, very respectfully,

G. W. C. LEE,
Colonel and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure.]

RICHMOND, VA., *January 8, 1864.*

His Excellency President DAVIS:

I beg to submit to your consideration the following plan for the capture and permanent occupancy of New Orleans. Having been a prisoner since the fall of Port Hudson till the 14th of December, 1863, and retained in the city, I possessed advantages to acquire information as to the military defenses of the city. It was my study during my imprisonment to collect all the facts bearing upon the probability of a repossession by the Confederate troops. The force of the enemy numbers three batteries of artillery, a battalion of cavalry, one

regiment of U. S. Regulars, Ninth Connecticut Battalion of Infantry, and Colonel Killborn's regiment of City Guards, raised in the city, making 1,000 in all of infantry, exclusive of the artillery. One of the three batteries of artillery, numbering six pieces, is doing picket duty on the three principal roads leading from the city to Lake Pontchartrain, about half way from the city to the lake. On the central road (I believe it is called the Bayou Saint John road), 200 negroes support the section of artillery. On the other two roads the artillery has no supports. The infantry act as provost guard, the cavalry as couriers. At the terminus of each of the three roads alluded to above, one infantry company does picket duty, watching over an area of 15 or 20 miles, only 4 men to a post, corporal and 3 privates.

At Carrollton there are two regiments of negro soldiers, used both as artillery and infantry, and a battery of the Fifth U. S. Regular Artillery; total force, 2,000. The entire number of troops as above enumerated cannot be computed as exceeding 3,500 of all colors. The fleet in the Mississippi River opposite the city consists of the Brooklyn, Richmond, Genesee, and two sloops. In Lake Pontchartrain one tug steam-boat, carrying four rifled guns, small caliber; two yachts, sail-boats, carrying two rifled guns, small size, and all around the lake shore in front of those roads several launches, with one howitzer each, patrol to prevent blockade-running. The above is an exact estimate of the forces of the enemy, both land and naval, with which they retain possession of New Orleans. A calculation upon the probabilities of the case will suggest the force necessary for its capture. Making Mandeville (of the Parish of Saint Tammany), on this side of the lake, a base of operations, it will be necessary to have a naval assistance of sufficient power to destroy the enemy's lake fleet and to safely convoy the expedition. Under pretext of trade in rosin, lumber, cotton, &c., steam-boats or schooners can be obtained from New Orleans to transport the expedition. The gun-boats or vessels in Mobile Bay are more than enough to accomplish this purpose. The only obstacle to this assistance from Mobile is Fort Pike, which can be passed, and, perhaps, without a shot. Should, however, this post be deemed of essential importance, it can be surprised, taken, and used for permanent occupation of the city beneficially.

The main force of the enemy in the southwest is now in hand about Brashear and Berwick cities for operations against Southwestern Louisiana and Texas. Destruction of the bridges and trestle-work over Lake Des Allemands would prevent any communication or succor from his main army until he could procure coastwise transportation to reach New Orleans through the Balize. You, Mr. President, being so well versed in the peculiarity of the topography of the district in which New Orleans is situated, know that it may be promised that, once in our possession, no land force of the enemy can regain it. In less than a week we could arouse the spirits of its downtrodden population and it would of itself furnish a force necessary for its defense. Already, even under the presence of the enemy, six large regiments are organized and are ready to respond when call is made for their aid and rid their city of the foe. These troops will actively co-operate in our attack. Their diversion in our behalf will insure success. They will seize the enemy's arsenal, cut the telegraph, capture the general officers, and prevent, as far as possible, the escape of citizens or soldiers to any vessels on the river. At any rate their action will disconcert the plans and movements

of the enemy, and in creating confusion will contribute to our success. This force is reliable, being composed of the best material of New Orleans. Desperation and patriotism are combined to nerve their arms for a stroke for freedom. With them failure is a prelude to ignominious death.

I know many of the most prominent officers of these organizations, and in asking your confidence in their behalf, I can safely assure you that the reliance you impose will be sacredly executed. Undoubtedly we can take New Orleans, but how hold it? To possess and occupy would be the main consideration, at least long enough to secure its commissary and medical stores, also its large addition of soldiers to our army. The enemy's fleet might shell the city, but as rejoinder to that consideration, I suggest that the enemy are not likely to destroy themselves. The largest portion of the merchandise in the city belongs to Yankee traders and loyal men. The families of the officers of Banks' army, besides a large influx of Northern citizens, both male and female, reside there. It is not to be supposed that this wealth which they have fostered into existence will be ruthlessly and speedily swept to ruin and destruction.

It is unnecessary to attempt to exhibit the advantages that would accrue to our cause in the recapture of New Orleans.

It would retrieve the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson; it would substantially repair the disasters of last year; misfortune and gloom would wear the robes of triumph; it would renew the courage of our citizens, dampen the animosity of our enemy, and give proofs to the civilized world of the spirit which animates us in this struggle for our liberties.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. J. REID, JR.,
Colonel Twelfth Arkansas Volunteers.

Should you deem my suggestions of sufficient merit to adopt them and order to be executed, I would further suggest that continued demonstrations be made upon Vicksburg, Natchez, Port Hudson, and Baton Rouge; also that General Taylor demonstrate against Franklin and press him if he sends a portion of his command toward the city. The above, properly made and continued, would do all that is necessary to accomplish successfully and without the slightest loss our purpose.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

T. J. REID, JR.,
Colonel Twelfth Arkansas Volunteers.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January* 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XV. Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper is assigned to the command of the Indian troops in the Trans-Mississippi Department on the borders of Arkansas. Brigadier-General Steele is relieved from that command and will be otherwise assigned to duty by the commanding general of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., January* 9, 1864.

I. Frequent complaints have been made to the lieutenant-general commanding of depredations and illegal seizures of private property by cavalry commands throughout the department. District commanders will spare no exertions in suppressing such outrages. Officers must in every case be held accountable for the acts of their men. Where depredations can be clearly traced to any company, it will be immediately dismounted and the horses transferred to the artillery service and to the quartermaster's department.

II. The following-named officers are assigned to duty in the inspector-general's department, and will report to Col. Benjamin Allston, inspector-general, Trans-Mississippi Department: Col. Charles J. Turnbull, Twenty-fifth Regiment Arkansas Volunteers; Capt. Ernest Walworth, assistant adjutant-general.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CAMP WHARTON, *January* 9, 1864—6 p. m.

Capt. W. A. ALSTON, or Lieut. S. D. YANCEY:

SIR: I have the honor to state that the result of the enemy's firing from their ships on our works at the mouth of the Caney and Bernard Rivers has been to compel us to suspend work by day for one or two days past. On yesterday Captain Gibson, with a section of artillery, advanced down the beach below Caney, and with his little rifled piece compelled the enemy to haul off. Their firing was subsequently renewed and kept up during the night. To-day the number of reports from the mouth of the Caney have not exceeded two or three; none from the Bernard. I went to Brigadier-General Bee's quarters this morning at 8 o'clock to accompany him, but the firing having ceased, and General Bee having determined, on account of slight sickness, not to move personally until to-morrow, I deemed it best to remain here. Woods' brigade has marched for the west side of Cedar Lake, and crossed the Bernard this morning. Likens' regiment had already crossed the Bernard and was in supporting distance of Colonel Buchel when the enemy made demonstrations of landing below the Caney. McMahan's battery, as well as Moseley's, has been moved to Cedar Lake. The movement of these troops would have been induced in a few days by want of forage. The scarcity is very great, and transportation from the depots to the troops in camp a severe task. The horses of Woods' brigade had to be sent to Hinkle's Ferry to be fed.

This method was thought most practicable. I am informed by Colonel Buchel that forage for three or four additional regiments for five or six days can be accumulated in a short time at Ewing's plantation, on Cedar Lake. The health of the troops, considering the intensity of the cold, continues good; for example, Colonel Debray informed me to-day that not 100 of his brigade were unfit for duty on account of sickness. The animals also have stood the rigor of the weather better than we imagined. Colonel Debray's brigade is under marching orders for some suitable place near Caney, not far from Ewing's plantation. General Bee will establish his headquarters at Ewing's place.

I have the honor to state that Captain Howe, with his engineer troop, is engaged in constructing the bridge at Hinkle's Ferry. He reports that he has been informed by Captain Heermann that he has ordered to be sent to him through Captain Ransom certain materials, among other things (which have been received) 2 kegs of spikes and 12 chalk-lines, which last have not been received. Captain Ransom has not received these articles. Captain Heermann also sent to Houston for 2 kegs 20-penny nails, 4 kegs tar, 500 kegs oakum, 6 sets calking tools to construct the bridges.

Nothing has been heard of these articles; they are reported by him to be greatly needed. Please forward these articles at once through Mr. Wiggins to Captain Ransom; I will have them sent to him at once by Captain Ransom.

The general is too well aware of the great importance of the speedy completion of these bridges for me to say that much embarrassment might arise from being retarded by the want of necessary materials and tools. I have directed Captain Howe to send a man to hurry them forward. The work progresses alarmingly slow. Please advise me beforehand of the general's return, in order that the ambulances may meet him and no difficulty arise.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from field return of Marmaduke's Division Volunteer Cavalry, Brig. Gen. J. S. Marmaduke commanding, for January 10, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate last return.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General and staff	12	1	13	13	13	.....
Cabell's brigade, commanded by Brigadier-General Cabell	122	1,014	1,468	2,439	2,514	.....
Marmaduke's brigade, commanded by Colonel Greene	85	860	1,242	1,829	1,888	.....
Shelby's brigade, commanded by Colonel Shelby	129	1,272	1,583	2,621	2,607	.....
Artillery battalion	13	102	148	294	369	16
Brooks' cavalry (unattached)	29	371	486	602	602	.....
Total	390	3,620	4,940	7,798	7,993	16

Abstract from morning report of the troops at Sabine Pass, Col. William H. Griffin commanding, for January 10, 1864.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate for December 31.
	Officers.	Men.			
General staff	1	.....	1	4	4
21st Texas Volunteer Infantry	16	250	331	397	397
Artillery battalion	6	129	178	270	270
4th Texas State Cavalry	7	40	65	88	88
Daly's battalion	10	81	156	224	224
Artillery and cavalry	11	182	221	266	266
2d Battalion State Troops (Bland's company)	1	36	38	63	63
Grand total	52	727	990	1,312	1,312

MERIDIAN, *January* 11, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

I am advised the enemy has made a landing at Madisonville, on the lake shore in Louisiana, cavalry, artillery, and infantry; in all, about 2,000. The object is supposed to be to cut timber to build dry-dock in New Orleans, as a means of constructing light gun-boats for lake service. We have many men out of service in the parishes of East Louisiana. Col. J. S. Scott, of Scott's cavalry, whose resignation you informed me had been accepted, and whose regiment was raised in those parishes, if at the head of that regiment and in that field, could render me very great service, both in absorbing unemployed material and breaking up the operations of the enemy. His regiment is now a mere skeleton, acting as escorts to generals in the Army of Tennessee. If not inconsistent with the views of the Department, I should be glad to have him recommissioned and his regiment sent to report to me for duty.

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

[First indorsement.]

Adjutant-General, for statement on the case presented by the application for Colonel Scott and regiment.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[Second indorsement.]

Colonel Scott was colonel of First Louisiana Cavalry and resigned October 8, 1863. Most of the regiment was captured just before the battle of Chickamauga. The few not captured are serving in Army of Tennessee.

S. COOPER.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., January* 11, 1864.

The attention of the department commander has been called to the number of deserters and absentees who are reported to be crossing the Mississippi River into this department. They are appealed to to return to their commands without delay. District commanders and enrolling officers will take steps to arrest and send to their commands all officers and men who have come into, and have remained in, this department without lawful military authority since the fall of Vicksburg.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that instructions have been sent to General Mouton to examine the road from Monroe down the Ouachita to Trinity, with a view to moving his command in that direc-

tion, so soon as he has fulfilled his duties at Monroe. If he can move by this route, time will be saved in placing the covering force at Trinity. I presume information will be sent me from department headquarters when General Mouton can be relieved from his present duty. I have now in position at Fort De Russy four siege guns on siege carriages, viz, three 24-pounders and one 30-pounder Parrott; these were placed to command the river until the permanent guns were in position. From Fort De Russy to Trinity is a comparatively short distance, and if the road which is being examined is practicable two or more of these guns might be taken to the latter place as soon as Mouton is likely to be in position to defend it. The three 24-pounders were taken by me at Brashear, and will be no great loss if they fall into the enemy's hands, which they will certainly do if I am unable to keep a large force at Trinity to protect them. When we begin work at Trinity one of the small boats now in the Ouachita should be placed in Little River to keep up communication with this point. It is only 18 miles from here to a point on Little River, always navigable when the Ouachita is up.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 11, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch No. 1686,* on the subject of axes, saws, &c. Acting on the spirit of the permission given to Mr. Post by the lieutenant-general commanding, I have allowed two other parties to bring in supplies and take out cotton. The supplies are delivered to an officer, who returns Government cotton, at 25 cents per pound. We take the goods at invoice price, the trader making his profit on the cotton.

As there is no Government cotton near the Atchafalaya, I have it hauled from near this point. This cotton cost the Government less than half the price at which we are exchanging it, and no money is required in the trade. It is understood that the parties bringing in goods shall not engage in private trade at all, under the penalty of forfeiting to the Government any goods of theirs we may have in our hands. Goods have already begun to come in, and I believe we can rely on obtaining full supplies. An account of these importations will be kept, and statements forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding. If the orders directing the chief quartermaster to take action intend that trade shall be established through my lines under his direction, I will at once stop my proceedings, as two sets officers and traders, acting in the same region of country, produce confusion.

I also beg to acknowledge the receipt of dispatch No. 1702, with accompanying letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Broadwell. In my judgment there can be no doubt of the propriety of selling at once all Government cotton liable to fall into the enemy's power; even if we sell for Confederate currency, it is much better than to destroy it. By so doing we would withdraw currency from circulation, and to that

* Not found.

extent improve its credit. With regard to cotton near Plaquemine, the Government has no cotton in that region. The cotton of the Government west of the Atchafalaya even has been removed as [far] as the parallel of this place. The cotton belonging to the Government important to dispose of is that on and west of the Ouachita River. I understand this amounts to 25,000 bales. Captain Stevenson's arrangement, if adopted, covers 16,000 bales. The remainder, I urge, should be sold without delay. To avoid mistakes, lists of all cotton already disposed of in the Ouachita Valley within this district should be furnished me. But Colonel Broadwell states that the points of delivery of the cotton sold will be designated by the cotton bureau. The points of delivery must be designated by me. The cotton bureau can no more decide what are proper points than it can decide on the movement of troops. It is entirely a military question.

I again desire to call the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the subject of private cotton, and the hardship inflicted on the owner by burning it. It is at the very moment we are withdrawing all protection from the citizen, leaving him to the enemy's mercy, that we destroy the only means he has of supporting his family. This must produce widespread hostility to our cause; in fact, has already done so. In the beginning of the struggle a great political influence was attributed to cotton. The withholding it from market, it was popularly believed, would materially shorten the struggle. Experience has shown the fallacy of these opinions. Now the people see in the destruction of their cotton a mere sacrifice of property, useless to the cause, but ruinous to individuals. I urge these views on the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding, because, from my point of view, they appear just to the citizen and beneficial to the Government.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 11, 1864.

Capt. W. C. QUANTRILL
(Through Brigadier-General McCulloch, Bonham, Tex.):

CAPTAIN: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to revoke the orders instructing you to report to Lieutenant-General Holmes.

At the time they were issued active operations against the enemy in Arkansas were contemplated, and it was desirable to have all the re-enforcements possible concentrated. The emergency in that quarter having passed, the lieutenant-general directs that you proceed as rapidly as possible to the headquarters of Major-General Magruder with your command, where you will immediately be placed in the face of the enemy. You will start as soon as possible, and acknowledge the receipt of this letter.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. H. THOMSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OBSERVATION,
Ewing's Bridge, Cedar Lake, Brazoria Co., Jan. 11, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: I have the honor to state, for the information of the general commanding, that Likens' regiment is with Colonel Buchel; Pyron's on Cedar Lake, a mile below Ewing's Bridge. Woods' and Debray's commands are in the vicinity of the Caney, from 10 to 15 miles above Hawkins'. There is corn for three weeks in the vicinity of their camps. The works at the mouth of the Caney are progressing very slowly. The laborers are steadily at work when not driven off by the gun-boats. I have communicated with Captain Howe, of the engineers, in charge of the pontoon bridge, and regret to say that the work will not be ready for two weeks. I have assured that officer of every facility within my power, and impressed on him the urgent necessity of the work. The means of crossing the Bernard are so inadequate that any rapid movement of the cavalry cannot be expected, should they be required farther east. Everything is quiet on the beach. My headquarters will be at this place for the present.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding, &c.

VICTORIA, *January* 11, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to inclose communication from Captain Bradbury, in relation to his torpedoes.

I have the honor, &c.,

JAMES DUFF,
Colonel, Commanding, &c.

[Inclosure.]

VICTORIA, *January* 9, 1864.

Col. JAMES DUFF,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: I came up from Port Lavaca, in compliance to your request, and have this to report in relation to the Singer torpedo: In the month of May last, and by order of Major Shea, I placed 18 floating torpedoes in the channel between Fort Esperanza and the bar at Pass Cavallo, but the channel was very wide, water deep (30 feet), and current strong, and I made up my mind when I put them there that it was doubtful if they ever did any good, and the length of time that they have been in makes them useless now. But I have good reason to believe that the fact of their being there, and they knowing it, has kept them out till they got here in force. Just before the attack on Fort Esperanza, Colonel Bradford ordered me down there with all the torpedoes we had here, which was 24. I planted them all about the trenches of the fort, with strings to set them off leading into the fort, and if they had made an assault on us they would have been very destructive, but as it was we lost them. We have 4 fresh ones in a narrow channel in the lower bay, not far

from the mouth of the Guadalupe River, so that the enemy cannot come up from Aransas Pass without exploding them. In the artificial channel between Powder Horn and Port Lavaca we have quite a large number of them. Some are a year old, but some very powerful ones have been placed there since the evacuation of the fort, say, within five weeks, and I know that it is a dead-gone thing for us to get the enemy if they make an attempt to come up; and the enemy knowing of these torpedoes is what has kept their gun-boats from coming up long before this. I regret that I am not able to report my positive destruction of the enemy's property by the torpedoes up to this time, but if they will not try them we cannot expect to destroy them; but I think it ought to be put down to our credit that we have kept them out of Pass Cavallo for one year, and that we are still keeping them out of Lavaca Bay.

We have plenty more torpedoes here at Victoria, and after the lapse of three or four weeks more I would give it as my opinion that some more fresh ones should be put in the channel between Powder Horn and Lavaca, but at the present moment it certainly does not need any more. In regard to placing one in the bay between Indianola and Matagorda it cannot be done to any advantage, and for sundry reasons: First, because the bay is so very wide that it would take a very large number to give the least probability of success; next, boats and boatmen are not to be had, and if they were the danger of being picked up by the enemy is very great. I am very anxious to have a success with the torpedoes, and beg to assure General Magruder, through you, that I am constantly on the lookout for an opportunity to use them, and shall let no opportunity pass without using my best endeavor to improve it. On the other side of the Mississippi River we have had some splendid success with them, and I hope to yet on this side before the war is over, and if I don't it shall not be for want of faithful trying on my part.

Respectfully, &c.,

D. BRADBURY.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1. } HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S DIVISION, *Camp Bragg, January* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. Sterling Price having obtained leave of absence, Brigadier-General Drayton will assume temporary command of the division.

By command of Major-General Price:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., January* 12, 1864.

Major-General TAYLOR,
Commanding:

GENERAL: Captain Tipp's letter asking for the return of Sergeant Joyner has been received. The strength of the guard required here will not admit of any one being detached from it at the present time. Lieutenant-General Smith directs that if practicable, or as soon as practicable, a regiment be sent here for guard duty, in order that

the irregular guard now detained here may be sent to their command. With but few exceptions the entire guard at this place belongs to your command. The guard duty at this place requires from 350 to 400 men. Terrell's battalion furnishes from 80 to 90. The headquarters of the conscript service of this State being here the regiment can be rapidly recruited to its full number, and when recruited can be relieved by another weak regiment.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
No. 7. } *Houston, Tex., January* 12, 1864.

I. It having been reported to the major-general commanding that some of the men belonging to the Texas State Troops are leaving their commands without permission, on the ground that their term of service has expired, all officers are hereby directed to report the names of men so leaving to the commanding officers of their regiments or battalions, who will immediately report them to their brigade or division commanders, who will send cavalry to pursue and arrest them, and bring them back to their commands as deserters. The term of service of the earliest of the Texas State Troops who were mustered into the Confederate service commences on the 6th of August and expires on the 6th of February, and all who leave previous to the expiration of that term of service without proper permission are deserters.

II. Lieut. Col. J. D. McAdoo, assistant adjutant-general of State Troops, is hereby relieved from duty as assistant adjutant-general, at his own request.

III. Col. John Sayles is assigned to duty as assistant adjutant-general of State Troops, in addition to the duties of judge-advocate-general.

IV. The commanding general takes this opportunity to thank Lieutenant-Colonel McAdoo for the faithful and efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties devolved upon him.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder:

W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY,
Doaksville, January 12, 1864.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I respectfully call attention to the inclosed copies of letters, the first from me to General Cooper,* the second his reply. These letters were brought about by several interviews between myself and General Cooper, as to the proper organization of the Indian forces of this district and the proper defense of this country. My reasons for preferring two brigades are fully set forth in my communication to General Cooper. A day or so after preparing it,

*Not found.

whilst examining the records of the district, I found a letter from General Smith, recommending two brigades, under Col. Stand Watie and General Cooper. My instructions from General Smith were to place all the Indian forces under General Cooper. I respectfully call attention to the forces directed to be organized in the spirit of the above two instructions. It will be perceived that I have left a small battalion of whites with that division. My reasons for so doing are, first, to secure a very intelligent white officer for frontier service, and, secondly, to leave connected directly with division headquarters a small body of reliable and intelligent white troops to act as scouts and couriers. I cannot too strongly urge upon General Smith the very great importance of competent staff officers to serve with these brigades. They cannot be got here. Unless they are competent I can never send up reliable reports. I can never act advisedly. Here is a body of some 6,000 men, Indians, in the pay of our Government, drawing clothing, rations, and forage. They are uninstructed and will always remain so unless competent instructors are furnished the different regiments. The expense to the Government will be nothing as compared with the good results following from the adoption of a system of thorough instruction.

If I fail to hold this country my reputation will be damned. It will be needless for me to say I had to do the best I could with means wholly inadequate to the task imposed; that I found the army demoralized and disorganized, and drawn back to Red River, where nature has presented no line of defense. If I am unfortunate, in the emphatic language of the army, "I am under." I desire to express myself very plainly about the defense of this country, and I trust General Smith will not regard it as impertinent or disrespectful; most assuredly I do not so intend it. I have lived for a number of years in close proximity to this Territory, and have very closely studied my subject The true defense of this Territory, and consequently of Northern Texas, was north of the Arkansas River. The supplies from the fertile valleys of that river and its tributaries would have been abundant for all purposes. Fortifications (field-works) should have been constructed at the different passes along the "divide" between the waters of the Arkansas and Red Rivers to fall back on in case of necessity.

The enemy never should have been permitted to occupy Fort Smith and Fort Gibson. He has now got possession of those points and Waldron, 45 miles south of Fort Smith, on the Line road. What is to be done? The first thing that ought to be done, and speedily, is to drive the enemy out of Waldron back to Fort Smith, and compel him to commence there next spring. This would have been accomplished had Carter's brigade been sent here as I was advised by letters of 10th and 11th ultimo. A day or so after my arrival here and assuming command I directed General Gano, on the Line road, to effect a junction with Carter, and if practicable take Waldron, expressing to him the very great importance of a successful move against that place. It ought to be done yet if an organized body of good troops could be spared to his assistance long enough. In my opinion this force ought not to open the spring campaign on Red River. It should be concentrated and moved to the front as far as practicable. The point suggested by General Cooper (page 6 *et seq.*) seems to me to present many advantages. If possible we should take the initiative in the spring campaign. I do not believe the enemy will advance in force this winter. Every hour

now should be occupied by us in rendering this force efficient, drilled, and disciplined. If the Indian Territory gives way the granary of the Trans-Mississippi Department, the breadstuffs, and beef of this and the Arkansas army are gone, the left flank of Holmes' army is turned, and with it not only the meat and bread, but the salt and iron of what is left of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

The wonderful importance of so strengthening this army as to enable it to regain Fort Smith and Fort Gibson and to expel the enemy from this territory has never been realized by those not conversant with the geography of this country, its bearing on Northern Texas, and the absolute necessity of the grain, beef, salt, and iron of that country to the Trans-Mississippi Department. Let this territory be once recovered, and the army here would then be cut loose to operate on the right flank and rear of Steele's army, destroying supply trains and depots in rear, and thus render essential assistance to the recovery of Arkansas. I do not believe the militia of the Northern Sub-District should have been moved south. The operations in Southern Texas may be ever so successful, it will avail but little if the valleys of Red River and upper Trinity fall. For all practical purposes in defending their own country this militia had as well be east of the Mississippi. I know very well that the forces at the command of General Smith are very limited. The question is, where can this limited force best be used? If the whole country cannot be saved, what part had best be given up? The forces at Fort Gibson and Fort Smith must now depend to a great extent upon wagon trains. When the Arkansas rises, if the navigation of that river is left uninterrupted, they can get everything they want and lay in spring supplies.

I expressed to General Smith, in conversation, the belief that if the enemy could get force enough, they would move upon Northern Texas with an army sufficient to "hold, occupy, and possess." In that case they may move down the Line road, although they have to pass between two armies, and at once sap the grain and iron interests. With a less force than that they will endeavor to move on the Overland road, striking Red River at Preston or Colbert's Ferry, in Grayson County. I have heretofore called the attention of the general to the great deficiency in arms. I beg to suggest the policy of getting every Indian capable of bearing arms into the Confederate service. "Whosoever is not for us is against us." They are here, have to be provided for, and can be better managed thus than otherwise. The length of this communication makes it wearisome, but I could not say what I wished in fewer words.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General.

Inasmuch as the Cherokee, Creek, and Choctaw Nations have been induced to believe by their ruling men and the authorities at Richmond, as I am advised and do believe, that in the event they each raise and put into the Confederate service three regiments there will be three brigades of Indians organized, I respectfully suggest that if consistent with your views, and you desire all the arms-bearing Indians in the service, that you authorize me to say as much. I am satisfied it would be a fine recruiting order.

MAXEY.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. FIRST BRIGADE, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, January —, 1864.

Capt. T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General, District Indian Territory:

CAPTAIN: In reply to that portion of General Maxey's communication, dated 3d instant, relative to the organization of the Indian troops into brigades, I have to say that the subject is one of great difficulty, owing to the national pride of the different tribes in alliance with the Confederate States. If three brigades could be authorized there would not, I think, be much, if any, trouble in filling up and arranging so as to attain the objects the general has in view, viz, to bring about harmonious action and their full fighting strength into the field.

The three principal tribes or nations are the Choctaws, Cherokees, and Creeks. The Seminoles were originally a part of the Creek Nation, and speak the same language as the most of what is known as the Muscogees or Creeks. First, a brigade under Col. Stand Watie, comprising the Cherokees and whites attached to his command and such other troops as he may raise under the authority given him by the Secretary of War; second, a brigade composed of Creeks and Seminoles, under Col. D. N. McIntosh, and, third, a brigade of Choctaws and Chickasaws (who speak the same language), under Col. Tandy Walker, would be the arrangement most likely to give satisfaction to the Indians. The Osages might be placed under Colonel Watie and the Reserve Indians attached to the Choctaw Brigade at any time, if deemed advisable. The Osages are well acquainted [with] Colonel Watie, and their interest lies in the same direction as that of the Cherokees. The Reserve Indians, being located in the Choctaw country, would be properly classed with them and the Chickasaws. The Osages, Reserves, and Chickasaws, or such of them as may be needed, could be detached for frontier defense, and placed under a suitable officer, in conjunction with a small white force to be stationed at Fort Arbuckle, to act as occasion might require from that point. If, however, only two brigades are to be formed, the Cherokees and Creeks should be associated, under command of Col. Stand Watie, and the Choctaws under Col. Tandy Walker. The Chickasaws might be added to the Choctaw Brigade, leaving the Reserve Indians and Osages, in conjunction with a white force under a suitable officer, for frontier defense. It is important, I think, to place a small reliable force of white men at Arbuckle, under an officer capable of directing the troops intended exclusively for frontier defense. In this connection I would respectfully suggest Lieutenant-Colonel Wells, with a portion of his battalion (Scanland's squadron, who are frontier men), as well suited, from his long service among the Indians and knowledge of their character and mode of warfare, for the command of the frontier force. This suggestion is made upon the assumption that Colonel Bourland's services in that direction cannot be secured. With every disposition to defer to the opinions of superior officers, and habitually to yield ready obedience to orders and full support to whatever measures may be adopted by them, I desire respectfully to say that in my opinion three brigades—one for each of the principal tribes, provided they will each

put into the field three regiments—are necessary to give satisfaction and bring out the whole fighting strength of the Indian nations, and secure their zealous co-operation in our cause.

I fully appreciate the absolute necessity for well-informed brigade staff officers, and also for each regiment and battalion. If proper steps had been taken at the commencement to furnish staff officers or military instructors to the Indian regiments there would have been no difficulty in the way. But although some changes in regimental staff officers are needed, care will be necessary now in effecting reforms. I think competent military instructors, from whom the officers both of the line and regimental staff might learn their duties, would effect necessary reform quickest. In order to get reliable reports it is necessary to begin with the captains and orderly sergeants. No adjutant can make his returns properly unless the orderly sergeants make correct reports of their companies. A good adjutant, sergeant-major, and military instructor to each regiment would soon introduce system among them. I have frequently endeavored to obtain military instructors, but being no law to employ and pay them has presented an insurmountable obstacle. The President may by law assign subalterns of the army to such duty when requested by the colonels, but I presume he has not a sufficient number well qualified to spare.

I have had, since the commencement of the war, to contend with many difficulties, some of which have doubtless come to your knowledge already, and have been held responsible in a great measure for the failure on the part of the Indian troops to accomplish as much as might have been expected from nominally so large a force. It seems I have been even falsely accused of stirring up discontent among the Indians. I hope General Maxey will by personal inquiry satisfy himself of the causes of late discontent among the Indians, and the present disorganized condition of the Indian force. In regard to the location of brigade headquarters, a glance at the map of the Indian Territory will, I think, satisfy General Maxey that to manage and control the operations of the Indian forces (with which he proposes to invest me) to advantage I should be at Fort Washita, near the main roads leading through the Indian Territory from Fort Smith, Fort Gibson, and Fort Arbuckle. Two-thirds of the command, in a very disorganized condition, are on and west of the California overland mail route from Fort Smith via Sherman. The enemy being at Fort Smith, from which the principal roads radiate, has greatly the advantage of forces posted on Red River. He may select his line of operations at will and move suddenly on our weakest point.

The distance from Fort Smith to Red River by the Line road and by the Towson road is about the same, that by the overland route something greater; but owing to the fact that the latter is far the best road, he can move his trains and force quicker by that route to Red River than by either of the others. It is not probable that he will move in force before spring, and then it is obvious he will throw a column on the California overland route (if not his whole force) from Fort Smith and Fort Gibson, in order to penetrate to the grain-growing portion of Texas, and because it is not only the best road but our extreme left and weakest point. If he moves on the Line road toward Laynesport, he would go between our forces at Washington, Ark., and those in the Indian Territory. If it is proposed to advance and concentrate our force nearer Fort Smith, so as to be able

to throw it on whatever line of operations the enemy may select, troops from Boggy Depot can be readily marched to form a junction with those on the Line road at or near Dallas, Ark., or at Capt. Stephen Holston's, on the road from Riddle's to Waldron. If we could hold that position the enemy would not dare to move south or west from Fort Smith. It is directly on the Fort Smith and Towson road, at the intersection of the Scott County road from Riddle's, which is on the California overland route. To pass south from Fort Smith via Waldron he would expose his flank and rear the same if he takes the road to Boggy Depot. The Line road passes about 20 miles east of Holston's; the Boggy Depot road, about the same distance southwest (at one point, called the "Narrows," only 15 miles from Holston's). The "Winding Stairs," at the "dividing ridge," between Red River and Arkansas, is 12 miles southward of Holston's. In front are mountain passes and large streams, Fourche, Maligni [?], and Basil; east is Poteau, near the head of which stands Waldron. From Boggy Depot there is a road leading on the south side of the "divide" to the old Fort Towson and Fort Smith road, and thence to Holston's and to Dallas, Ark. From Boggy Depot to Holston's is about 100 miles. It is about the same distance from Doaksville, and about the same from McKane on the Line road; from Holston's to Fort Smith is from 45 to 50 miles.

A consideration of the topographical features of the country will, I think, lead General Maxey to conclude that the forces under his command, as soon as possible in the spring, should move up and concentrate near Holston's, leaving at the same time an adequate force on the road from Boggy Depot to Fort Gibson (say on Coal Creek), near the intersection of the road from Fort Gibson to Texas and that from Fort Smith to Fort Arbuckle, for the purpose of preventing the enemy from sending his Indian cavalry from Gibson in the direction of Perryville, and thence on to the California overland mail route at Riddle's, Mrs. Blackburn's, or Boggy Depot, to cut off our supply trains or destroy the depot on Boggy. Being himself at Doaksville and General Gano on the line, I think it best that my headquarters be west, where I can more conveniently attend to and bring up at the proper time the Indian forces, or be in readiness to repel any attempt to enter Texas by the California overland mail route. It was evidently General Steele's idea when he ordered me here that only the Choctaw troops would be placed under my command. If I am to take command of all the Indian troops my headquarters should be central as respects them, and on or near the main thoroughfare passing through the country occupied by them. If the enemy should advance during the winter on General Gano I can more readily come to his assistance with the Indians by being at Fort Washita and keeping them well in hand than if here with only a small portion of my command. If the enemy advances south during the winter, the Indian troops here and those on the California overland route could be thrown upon his flank or rear, via Waldron or Dallas, Ark., and at the same time protect the Choctaw country from any raid west of the enemy's principal line of operations. It may not be improper to add that to render the Indian troops most effective there should be a steady body of white troops, who can be constantly kept in the field and serve as a nucleus for the Indians. They, like any other undisciplined men need such a body around which they can rally. The Indians will go anywhere and as far in a fight as the white troops, but they have been, by treaty stipula-

tions, promised not only support but the protection of white troops, and they expect compliance. as far as practicable, with the contract. Let them see the Government is carrying out its promises in good faith and they will be true and faithful to their agreement. Like other raw troops, they are greatly encouraged by the presence of artillery. They have great faith in the "big guns." Of course if artillery accompanies the Indian troops, white men as artillerists and white support for the batteries are necessary. I approve, and was, I believe, the first to recommend the separation of the white and Indian troops into distinct brigades, but I never contemplated that they should serve separately on distinct and distant lines of operations. In short, the Indians should be used as light troops in conjunction with a well-disciplined and steady white force.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DOUGLAS H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

GARVIN'S FERRY, SUNFLOWER RIVER, MISS.,
January 13, 1864—4 p. m.

Major HOLT,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Cavalry in Mississippi:

MAJOR: The arms I carried from here to the Mississippi River on horseback were safely crossed over and received on the other side by Colonel Harrison's cavalry, who made their appearance after we had waited there several days. I am now moving back as rapidly as my train can travel over the bad roads. Just received telegram from Captain Moorman directing me to take position at Benton.

Respectfully, &c., your obedient servant,

L. S. ROSS,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter of January 11, I am directed by Lieutenant-General Smith to say that he considers General Mouton's division as forming a portion of your command and of course subject to your orders. The crossing of the arms in safety is, in his opinion, of the greatest importance and one to which your attention is especially called, but he has no intention of interfering with your command and leaves the movements of the division entirely to your decision. As to the proposed defenses at Trinity he desires me to say that he has never visited that point, but adopted it upon the suggestions of his chief engineer. His wish is to defend the Ouachita River, if possible, and Major Douglas has been directed to proceed to Alexandria at once and to consult with you upon the subject. It may be advisable to strengthen the works in Harrisonburg in preference to constructing new works elsewhere. The boats in your district are subject to your control. All those in the Ouachita River except two or three have been ordered down to Red River. Lieutenant-General Holmes is directed to send you such boats as you may need.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the enemy abandoned New Iberia on the night of the 8th instant, moving down the Teche in a body. They left a number of cases of small-pox at New Iberia under an assistant surgeon. I hope to receive intelligence of their movement and probable designs to-day. The dreadful state of the roads, almost impassable to couriers, has prevented the intelligence from reaching me sooner.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

JANUARY 13, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that Brigadier-General Liddell has been assigned to duty in North Louisiana. I have fully communicated to him my views of operations in that quarter. As the time is approaching for Brigadier-General Allen to assume new duties, I request that all orders issued by him regarding paroled men be furnished General Liddell, who will command these troops whenever they are placed in service. General Liddell, having Harrison's cavalry under his command, can easily take measures to force them into camp. All south of Red River are now being collected as rapidly as commanders apply to me for mounted detachments to bring them in. The plan I have adopted is to require columns of regiments to accompany the mounted force, and their personal attention with that of the company officers speedily collects the men. This has been in cases where the commands are assembling at this point and on the application of the commanding officers. I do not know where the other points of assembling are.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 13, 1864.

Capt. D. F. BOYD,
Chief Engineer, District of West Louisiana:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs me to write to you to state that he has information, on which he relies, that the enemy's light gun-boats will pay you a visit as soon as the stage of the water in the river will permit them to come up. He wishes that the guns you have received should be mounted with due expedition, and that you write to Shreveport to send down without delay the remaining 9-inch gun and the guns for the casemates. He desires you to report to him at least every two days the progress of the work and the condition of the river, and to hasten, as rapidly as possible, the construction of the magazine.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. E. BONFORD,
Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., January* 13, 1864.

I. All authority to raise new organizations from men liable to conscription in this department, not within the enemy's lines, will expire on the 15th of February, 1864. These commands must be assembled immediately, and all men absent from and claiming to belong to them after the 15th of February next will be arrested by the enrolling officers as conscripts and sent to the camp of instruction. All officers who have received such authority must forward, on or before the 15th of February next, muster-rolls of the men recruited by them, whether the organization is complete or not.

II. In accordance with orders from the War Department at Richmond, Maj. J. Horace Lacy is announced as chief inspector of field transportation in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: There exists a great necessity for carpenters on the works at Fort De Russy, and they cannot be hired except at heavy expense, and even then with difficulty. The major-general commanding therefore directs that as many carpenters as can be spared from your division be ordered to report to Captain Boyd, chief engineer, for temporary duty, to assist in pushing forward the work. I am directed by the major-general commanding to inform you the enemy entirely evacuated New Iberia on the 8th instant. He has not yet moved beyond Franklin, however.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

JANUARY 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL,
Commanding Forces North Louisiana:

GENERAL: Herewith I have the honor to inclose General Orders, No. 3, assigning you to the command of forces in North Louisiana, and in connection therewith I am directed by the major-general commanding to state to you as follows: The troops of the Second Infantry Division, commanded by Brigadier-General Mouton, are only on temporary service in North Louisiana, and do not constitute a part of the regular forces of that portion of the district, and will not therefore come under your command. Colonel Harrison's regiment of cavalry, at present engaged in special service ordered by Lieutenant-General Smith, is acting under the direction of Brigadier-General Mouton, who is charged with execution of the orders of the lieutenant-general commanding. General Taylor therefore desires that you will consult with General Mouton on your arrival at Monroe,

and have with him such understanding as will prevent the possibility of conflict in the performance of the important service in which the troops of your command are now engaged.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
No. 8. } *Houston, Tex., January* 13, 1864.

I. The following orders are published for the information of the Army of Texas and all who may be concerned :*

II. In connection with this order, commanding officers throughout this district are directed to use every endeavor to protect property from illegal and unauthorized impressment. Frequent complaints of the unwarranted and improper seizure of private property by both officers and agents in this district have been made by the major-general commanding, and it is hereby announced that when any instance of the kind is reported to these headquarters the commanding officer of the troops guilty of such depredations will be held responsible, unless the offender or offenders can be found and punished. Citizens are particularly requested to forward to these headquarters, at Houston, an attested copy of any order of impressment by which their property is taken, in order, if the impressment be illegal, that the offender may be brought to a speedy punishment. On the other hand, officers empowered to impress property will discharge their duty with firmness but courtesy, and always strictly in accordance with the impressment act.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder:

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 14, 1864.

Lieutenant-General POLK,
Commanding Department of Mississippi:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose you an unofficial copy of a letter† received this morning from Brigadier-General Mouton's inspector-general. I have no remark to make upon the statements made by this officer, and do not intend by sending you the within copy to censure any officer of your command. It is of the highest importance that there should be a thorough and hearty co-operation between the commands of your and this department, which are assigned to the duty of crossing the arms. Brigadier-General Mouton is in charge of my force for this purpose. He has been directed to put himself in communication with the commanding officer of your force having charge of the arms on your side of the river. I refer you to the files of correspondence in the office of your predecessor, General Joseph E. Johnston, for the letters which have heretofore been written on this important subject, and request your full co-operation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[E. KIRBY SMITH.]

*See General Orders, No. 1, p. 849.
†Not found.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: By direction of the lieutenant-general commanding I inclose copies of letters* from Brigadier-General Mouton and Captain Vick, relative to getting arms across the Mississippi. On December 10 Colonel Harrison was instructed to send a reliable officer to communicate with Major Price, who was in charge of a large number of arms for this department, and make arrangements with him as to the time, point, and manner of crossing them. When General Mouton was assigned to the duty of receiving and securing these arms he was informed that Colonel Harrison had all the instructions necessary to be given from these headquarters, and directed to act in conformity to them. General Mouton seems to be under the impression that, the arms in charge of Colonel Duncan having been carried back from the river, there is nothing more for him to do, whereas it appears that those which he was sent to assist in crossing have never yet come to the east bank.

The lieutenant-general commanding suggests that General Mouton be directed to put himself in communication with Major Price without delay and to make the arrangements Colonel Harrison was directed to make, provided one or the other of them has not already done so. By all means should there be a definite and clear understanding between General Mouton and Major Price. If the report referred to in the letter of Captain Vick be true, that Major Price will not bring the arms to the river, General Mouton can be relieved from his present duty. I have the honor to inclose a copy of letter of instructions* to Colonel Harrison.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria January 14, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The communications received on yesterday from General Mouton, copies of which were forwarded by him directly to department headquarters, lead to the belief that no more arms are to be expected for the present from the other side of the Mississippi. This, in connection with the rising rivers and the withdrawal of the enemy from the Teche, makes me desirous of recalling Mouton's command to a point at least as near as Trinity, where the Ouachita Valley can be better protected than at Monroe, and the command in striking distance of this point. Orders have been sent to General Mouton to move to Trinity, unless events now unforeseen render his longer presence at Monroe desirable. He will be instructed to place a boat in Little River to facilitate communication with this place. He reports that a boat has been sent to remove the guns, &c., at Harrisonburg to Monroe, as the lieutenant-general commanding desired. General Mouton can amply protect the contemplated works at Trin-

*Not found.

ity, and one or two boats retained on the Ouachita will supply from that valley both the troops and laborers. Unless otherwise directed from department headquarters Mouton will move down the east bank of the river to Columbia, thence by the west bank to Trinity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *January* 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. MOUTON,
Commanding Second Infantry Division:

GENERAL: If on receipt of this no instructions to the contrary have reached you from department headquarters, and there exists, in your judgment, no good reason for longer delay at Monroe, the major-general commanding directs that you will take up the line of march with your division to Harrisonburg, and there encamp until further orders. It is suggested that any barefooted or weary and overmarched men be left in camp at Monroe until you shall have established yourself at Harrisonburg and placed a battery in position, when they can be brought down by boat. A light boat or two will have to be retained in the Ouachita as long as your division remains there. Should any gun-boats ascend the river, the commanding general desires that you give them the best reception possible with light batteries and sharpshooters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
Houston, Tex., January 14, 1864.

Staff officers of the various departments in this district are prohibited from making contracts or purchases based on cotton, but will continue to purchase such articles as are necessary for the use of their several departments, paying for the same at a fair value in Confederate money or in certified accounts, paying due attention to and being guided by schedule prices when the articles to be obtained are on the schedule list.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder:

W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7. } HDQRS. DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
Doaksville, January 14, 1864.

I. Lieut. Samuel R. Mebane is hereby appointed enrolling officer of the district, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly. He will keep his office at these headquarters.

II. It having come to the knowledge of the commanding general that a great many white men are in the district, some of whom are not in the service and are subject to conscript, whilst others are skulking from their commands, it is hereby made the duty of all

persons subject to the order of the district commander to arrest all such characters and bring them before the enrolling officer of the nearest command.

III. Assistant enrolling officers will be appointed for every brigade and post in this district. General Cooper will assign the duties of assistant enrolling officer at his division headquarters to some member of his staff.

IV. Men enrolled may select any command (within the district) of white troops, but will not be enrolled in an Indian command unless upon application of the commanding officer of the regiment, and in the event the person enrolled has no horse he will be assigned to the command now acting as infantry or one of the batteries.

V. Monthly reports and descriptive lists will be forwarded to the chief enrolling officer, and descriptive lists of persons enrolled at once furnished to the company commander of the company to which they are assigned.

By order of Brig. Gen. S. B. Maxey:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,]
Shreveport, La., January 14, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. T. H. HOLMES:

Send Parsons' brigade here. Make such disposition as you think best of Fagan and Marmaduke. If they can be subsisted in that country it would be well to let them do so.

By command of Lieutenant-General Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 15, 1864.

Hon. R. W. JOHNSON:

MY DEAR SIR: Your long and interesting letter of November 18 was received, through Dr. Mitchell, as I was on the eve of leaving for Arkansas. Confident of soon being able to give you good news, I delayed writing till the fulfillment of my hopes could make your heart glad. Arriving at Camden I found the situation of affairs very different from that I had been led to expect. Constant and exaggerated reports of an advance had alarmed the enemy and made him watchful; he was strong and prepared. Pine Bluff had been strongly fortified. I obtained a plan of the works; they were complete and capable of resisting an assault. At Little Rock 1,000 negroes had been employed for over a month and the fortifications had already assumed a formidable character; the garrison there, at the lowest estimates, was 9,000; the outposts were drawn in and reenforcements received from Fort Smith. Without including the garrison of four regiments at Pine Bluff, General Steele could have concentrated in four days a force of over 12,000 effective men. Including a division ordered up to Monroe from lower Louisiana the whole disposable force at my command would not have exceeded

12,000, 4,000 of which were indifferently armed cavalry. With my heart in this movement, and feeling the importance of the Arkansas to us, I was reluctantly forced by facts to the conviction that an advance would then have sacrificed the little army on which rests the hopes of your State. At this advanced season, with the swollen condition of the streams, a repulse from the works at Little Rock would have proved more disastrous than the affair at Helena.

Under a vigorous enforcement of the conscript law the Arkansas regiments are rapidly filling up. Dockery has collected some 1,200 or 1,500 men, and with the arms which are crossing the river a considerable addition will be made to the command of General Holmes before spring. The terms of service of some of the best regiments in Steele's army soon expire, and from the information received there seems but little disposition to re-enlist. I shall hold the Washita, and, throwing the cavalry out beyond the Saline, control the country below Pine Bluff and draw out the supplies from the lower Arkansas and the Bartholomew. A failure at Little Rock, which both General Holmes in his desperation and Fagan in his most sanguine mood admitted would probably be the result, would not only have lost Arkansas and all our hopes for the spring, but would justly have lost me the confidence of the people and have impaired, if not entirely destroyed, my efficiency as department commander. Dr. Mitchell can tell you, as was evident to me on my recent trip through the State, that the feelings of the people and their confidence in the Government and the success of our cause has and is daily improving. Neither the defection of Grant nor the wise and conciliatory policy of Steele has gained many valuable adherents to the Federals. They have made recruits from amongst the mountain men and disaffected, but our own people are generally confirmed in their loyalty. I do not know where Gorgas gets his authority. I know that he is mistaken. I have no record in my office of any arms having been received in this department, since my arrival, from the Ordnance Department. The 1,800 which I reported having successfully crossed at Natchez (I believe I have overestimated the number) were flintlock and altered muskets reported to me to have been sent over for the people of Arkansas under the charge of a Mr. Pearce. Four thousand rifles were some two months since landed at the mouth of the Rio Grande, and arms are being received under arrangements made for their crossing at points on the Mississippi.

I shall protest against the sending of any more supernumerary brigadier-generals to this department, in search of commands, when I have already three officers of that grade shelved away somewhere in the interior of Texas, comfortably drawing their pay in retirement. Officers of lower grade I can dispose of, for I propose organizing the supernumeraries with which every district of this department is infested into companies and put muskets in their hands; this will drive every worthless fellow to seek refuge with his command east of the Mississippi. The Government must not send me any more cast-off material. I want support, and able support. Taylor is the only district commander in whom I can rely; he is a good soldier and a man of ability, and could he only forget his habits and training as a politician, would be all that could be asked. General Holmes is a true patriot, faithful, and devoted; time, his troubles, and responsibilities have preyed upon him, his memory is failing, he has no confidence in himself, and is without fixity of purpose. I love him for

his virtues, but a younger man should command the District of Arkansas, where boldness, energy, and activity, with prudence, are essential to success. Price is not equal to the command, and I would regard it unfortunate were he to succeed to it. Magruder has ability and great energy; he acts by impulse, commits follies, and has an utter disregard for law; he has no faculty for drawing around him good men, and his selection of agents is almost always unfortunate; he has no administrative abilities, though he is active and can do a large amount of work; he would be a better commander of a corps, though no reliance could be placed upon his obedience to an order unless it chimed in with his own plans and fancies. I have spoken freely, but I honestly believe some changes should take place and able supports be given me if this department is to weather the storm which is soon to break over it. I want a chief of staff of head and administrative abilities, in whom I can confide the conduct of affairs when necessity calls me away. If the President would appoint Dr. S. A. Smith, my medical director, brigadier-general and chief of my staff, I could absent myself from headquarters, confident the department would be administered by one whose experience, ability, and administrative qualifications were equal to the task. I know not whom to ask for. Should a major-general be sent me, Cleburne, Buckner, or Stevenson are good soldiers; the two latter I know have fine administrative abilities.

I am sorry that the funds intended by the Secretary of the Treasury for this department had not been rapidly pushed across the river before the water rose; the difficulty of crossing is now great, and will increase as the season advances. We are now embarrassed for the want of funds. Sixteen million dollars sent by the West Indies, under charge of Mr. Thayer, a Treasury agent, about the 1st of November, has just been seized at Monterey with the tacit consent of the Mexican authorities. I have inclosed all the papers, with my action in the case, to the President. I thank you for your advice, which I not only appreciate but will benefit by. I thank you also for your promise of a cordial support. I shall strive honestly and conscientiously to discharge my duty with only the interest of the Confederacy at heart. You, I know, will do likewise. Should you lose confidence in me and ask my removal, I shall bear you no ill-will. The commander of this department has no bed of roses, nor is it a field in which laurels are to be gained or reputation made; the means and resources of the Government will be centered with the Armies of Tennessee and Virginia. We here will be left to struggle against immense odds, as we best may, with the feeble resources at our command. I do not shrink from the task, neither do I despair, yet I feel the only recompense the commander of this department can ever reasonably expect will be the consciousness of having discharged his duty with purity and rectitude of purpose. The people of this department cannot too strongly express their obligations to Dr. Mitchell and yourself for the perseverance and energy with which you have fought for and secured its interests. The arms have not yet been crossed; 1,400 have been officially reported as crossed at Catfish Point, Ark., and I have been informed unofficially that 9,000 have been secured at or near Water Proof.

Very respectfully, truly, yours,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

PRIVATE AND CONFIDENTIAL. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., January* 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR, *Comdg. District of West Louisiana:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication from Alexandria, under date of January 12.* I am glad you are increasing the amount of supplies introduced into your district in exchange for cotton. It should be extended so as to meet the wants not only of your district, but, if practicable, the other portions of the department. The interruption of the Rio Grande trade makes the introduction of supplies through the enemy's lines the *sine qua non*. Convinced of the uncertain tenure by which our trade across the Mexican frontier was kept up, I some months since sent Mr. Stevenson and others to New Orleans and Washington for the purpose of securing, with the tacit consent of the Federal authorities, the exchange, through foreign houses, of cotton for gold, sterling, or army supplies. This has in part been accomplished, and will, I believe, be successfully perfected.

In carrying out this policy I propose, as the Government cotton fails, to absorb, by purchase or impressment, the cotton in the hands of private individuals. This course can be pursued by you in the section where the supplies are delivered to you. If you desire it, an agent of the cotton office will be sent with instructions to purchase in that vicinity the cotton needed by your quartermaster in carrying out his arrangements.

Colonel Broadwell has been instructed to furnish you with the lists of cotton that has been disposed of on or east of the Ouachita River within your district. The points of delivery of cotton which Colonel Broadwell states will be designated by the cotton bureau must refer to the points at which the cotton sold by the bureau to Messrs. Menard and Stevenson is to be delivered. In the sale by planters to the Government the points of delivery for their cotton was fixed. In the sale of this cotton by the Government the same points must be designated, and the cotton bureau alone possesses the necessary information. In determining the points at which cotton is to be delivered for supplies coming from within the enemy's lines the district commander will be consulted, and the exchange will be made under his supervision and restrictions.

Transactions for the sale of Government cotton to Messrs. Stevenson and Menard have been perfected by the cotton bureau, which are regarded as extremely advantageous. Colonel Broadwell informs me that he has made you acquainted with the details of these transactions, and I request that you will give Mr. Stevenson every facility compatible with the safety and interest of your command in exporting the cotton purchased by him from the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 15, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the enemy have arrested their movement at Franklin. Some 4,000 under General Emory hold

* Not found; but see letter of January 11 (p. 852) on same subject.

the fortifications there, encamped on both sides of the Teche. The bulk of the force under Franklin took cars at Berwick Bay; whether they will re-enforce Washburn or operate in this quarter I do not know. At all events, we should be prepared as far as possible, and I trust the remaining 9-inch gun and the carriages for the two 32 Dahlgrens will soon reach me. For the 9-inch and 32 rifle, now in position at Fort De Russy, there were sent down only 50 rounds of shot and shell; more should be sent at once. The Missouri, I suppose, will come down on the first rise. Every facility will be afforded Captain Carter to get [in] fighting order. If he will report in advance his requirements I will have everything in readiness for him. I hope for an early reply to my several communications on the subject of burning private cotton as well as to Government cotton in the Ouachita, whether the arrangements with Messrs. Menard and Stevenson do not cover all the Government owns in that region.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 15, 1864.

Capt. D. F. BOYD,
Chief Engineer:

CAPTAIN: The major-general commanding directs that if you find it impracticable to work at the raft at any time in consequence of high water or other causes that no time be lost in transferring the hands to the fort. The work there and the mounting of the guns must be pushed with the utmost energy. General Walker has been written to about placing artillery at the point near the mouth of Bayou L'Eau-noir. The Ordnance Department has no tar on hand. Your application has not reached them. You will have to have it burned. I gave verbal instructions about the blankets to Major Sanders in person, but it appears that before he got to the office they had been issued to artillery.

Very respectfully,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have just received your communication of yesterday. Major McKee will furnish any quantity of cotton needed by Major Stone and deliver it at suitable points. The amount of cotton remaining in Pointe Coupée must be small, and the hostility that would be created to us among the citizens by burning it is as well to avoid. Whenever you withdraw all your men from the other side of the Atchafalaya and have no more hope of trading the cotton might be burned. The department at Shreveport has disposed of a large amount of cotton on the Ouachita, and until I hear more definitely from headquarters I cannot tell how they have thus disposed of it. I certainly think it much more preferable to sell for

Confederate money than to burn. Cotton is worth in Liverpool $250 per bale. We should sell by the bale to avoid trouble, and only guarantee the delivery to purchaser and safe passage both ways for his transportation along the rivers. Major McKee will furnish any amount necessary to pay for supplies, and Major Stone can extend his operations as much as possible. Long forage will be sent as soon as the river becomes navigable. Mr. Parker's proposition will meet attention.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

P. S.—As soon as I hear definitely from Shreveport of the Ouachita cotton, instructions in full will be sent.

R. T.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER, *Commanding Walker's Division:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to call your attention to the following extract from a letter of Capt. D. F. Boyd, chief engineer:

> Some 15 miles below the raft, near the mouth of Bayou L'Eau-noir, is a fine position for masking light artillery immediately on the bank of the river.

The mouth of Bayou L'Eau-noir is at the lower part of Sabine Point, one-fourth of a mile across the point to the raft and 6 from the fort, and to say that he desires you to have this position reconnoitered, and if advantageous for light batteries and sharpshooters, one battery and a battalion will be stationed there to operate against any light-draught boats that may attempt to ascend the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. MOUTON, *Comdg. Second Infantry Division:*

GENERAL: The major-general commanding desires that there shall be no delay in executing the movement of your division ordered yesterday from this office, viz, to march to Harrisonburg. In executing it, however, it will be necessary to exercise precaution, as the present stage of water may admit of light boats ascending as high even as Columbia, and thus cut off your crossing to west bank of Ouachita. No more boats will be sent out of the Ouachita for Red River, as the raft will be closed by the time this reaches you. You will need one or two light-draught boats to supply your command with meat, &c. The accompanying order* is furnished for your information.

Very respectfully, general,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Enemy are about 3,000 strong at Franklin; the rest have crossed to New Orleans; destination said to be Texas and Red River.

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*Not found.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 15, 1864.

Col. W. G. VINCENT,
Commanding Outposts:

COLONEL: The major-general commanding directs me to call your attention to the instructions already issued in regard to your movements. Should the enemy abandon the Teche country you will leave the country under an active and energetic officer, together with any of the recent local organizations which may have reported to you for duty, not only as scouts to observe the movements of the enemy, but to act also in assisting Colonel Thomas and others engaged in collecting deserters and reorganizing their commands. The officer left by you will see that these new companies perform their duties. With the rest of your command you will return to the vicinity of Big Cane and report for further orders.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, January 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that reports have reached this place from Alexandria that large numbers of Yankee troops have been seen going down the Mississippi. The lieutenant-general commanding has perhaps already received the same intelligence. These troops evidently come from the Federal Army in Tennessee, and are doubtless intended for operations against Texas. It may perhaps be important to communicate the fact to the division generals east of the Mississippi, as well as the significant fact that all of the light-draught steamers and sail vessels in New Orleans have been advertised for by the quartermaster of Banks' army.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, January 15, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of instructions bearing date 4th instant. You express the opinion that—

> If there is any movement of the enemy's cavalry this winter it will be by the Line road, or the road to Fort Towson, upon the adjacent counties.

By reference to my letter to General Cooper of 3d instant,* a copy of which accompanied my communication to department headquarters of 12th instant, under cover to Colonel Anderson, you will find this paragraph:

> By this disposition I think the most likely attack would be on the right (Gano) this winter, if one is made; on the left (Watie) next spring.

*Not found.

This was written before Cabell took position on the road from Paraclifta to Washington, via Columbus, and 15 miles west of Washington. This throws Gano's camp, near Laynesport, and Cabell's about 35 to 40 miles apart, and not far from equidistant from Dallas, laid down on most maps as Panther. This point is, say, 35 miles south of Waldron. It is not very likely they will try that road, in face of these two brigades, with cavalry simply, and they have not yet force to make any other sort of a move on that road this winter. This, I mean, with a view to any of the "adjacent counties" of Texas along the river. A raid, of course, on a small scale might be made on either side of the line (Arkansas and the Nation). Now, as to the other road, or "the road to Fort Towson," which I presume means the road from Fort Smith to this place. It passes through a country void almost of supplies of all kinds. It has not been much used for twenty years. Much of this road is badly washed and rocky; unless repaired it is not practicable for artillery or wagons. As a guard to this road Lieut. Col. James Riley, First Choctaw and Chickasaw Regiment, with five companies, is posted at Lennox Mission, about 12 miles east of the old Fort Towson and Fort Smith road, and distant from this place, say, 75 or 80 miles. Lennox Mission is in the Kiamitia Valley, south of the dividing ridge between the Red and Arkansas Rivers, about 25 miles from Holston's (referred to in papers forwarded under 12th instant), and I think about a day's ride from Dallas. His command numbers, "present and absent," about 495. His last report, the weather being very inclement, shows 100 in camp. I doubt whether more can be kept in camp. Owing to the increasing scarcity of forage and subsistence he may be compelled to fall back to the "Old Council House," distant from this place on the Fort Towson and Fort Smith road about 50 miles. He is intrusted with scouting this road. It is suggested "that the bulk of my command be so disposed as will best meet such a movement in time."

A difficulty will at a glance of the map be made apparent. Several roads converge at Fort Gibson, now in the possession of the enemy, and lead thence via North Fork Town, Perryville, and Boggy Depot, to Preston, Tex. Into this road falls the overland road from Fort Smith to the same point. This route, it seems to me, should be guarded. Next, the Fort Smith and Towson road; and in regard to that I will only remark that I see no good reason why they should select this dilapidated road in preference to the Line road and overland road. Lastly, the Line road. I have made the following disposition as the best possible that presented itself to me, viz: Gano on the right, at Laynesport, charged with guarding the Line road; Walker's brigade of Indians, charged with guarding the Fort Smith and Fort Towson road, with headquarters at Doaksville; Watie's brigade of Indians, charged with guarding the "Emigrant" or Gibson and Preston road and overland road; headquarters at Carriage Point. This arrangement is under my proposal to make two brigades of Indians, and for which I am so urgent to get competent staff officers and instructors. I dislike to call your attention and to claim a close perusal of the very long communication of the 12th and accompanying papers, but I cannot otherwise make myself understood.

Now, to leave this attenuated line until the spring campaign opens, with no natural defenses, reaching from Laynesport to Fort Washita, won't do. Hence in that paper I propose to advance and, if possible,

take the initiative, the good flowing from which, if it can safely and properly be done, need not be pointed out to you, only I add that all the good effect on white troops will be increased here, where the bulk of the force is Indians, who regard their country as pretty much abandoned, who would be elated at the idea of recovering it, and who with that end would cheerfully return to the ranks. I have a very few dismounted cavalry (no infantry), Bass' regiment, about 200 effective, all of whom I have ordered to Boggy Depot. General Orders, No. 6, to which I called your attention for the proposed disposition of the troops, was unintentionally omitted and is forwarded to Colonel Anderson to-day, to be filed with the other papers. It will give you the arrangement of the Indians, as also that for frontier defense, not mentioned in this communication.

I have no official advice that Waldron has been evacuated. If so it is strange I do not hear of it from General Gano, or rather Colonel Battle, General Gano being sick. I have a spy out in that direction who I am satisfied would have notified me. I have already opened communication with General Cabell. I am rejoiced to hear of a prospect for guns. This command is miserably provided with arms, and many not at all. You think my estimate of enemy's strength exaggerated. That letter was dated December 29. I had been in command but a few days, and gave the best information I had. The point, however, that I thought you would then be most interested in was that a movement somewhere from Fort Smith was on foot, and, although they said Texas, I believed Little Rock. I call your attention to my letter addressed to Colonel Anderson January 1, as giving what I then and now regard as accurate information. You say:

> Above all, general, he (you) directs me to urge upon you the importance of getting constantly accurate and reliable information of the enemy's strength, movements, and if possible his future plans.

I believe, general, that I have never been derelict in this regard in any position in life, in the army or at the bar, and I flatter myself if I have a well-established character for anything it is for that very thing.

Before the reception of your letter last night I had been at work. No man can be too cautious in the selection of men for secret service. I have a shrewd, intelligent Indian who spends his time in the canebrake between the Arkansas and Poteau, near Fort Smith, and gets information through his women, who have the run of the town. I have a keen, shrewd white man who works at both Waldron and Fort Smith. I was trying a man, yesterday, of intelligence, who has long lived in and about Fort Smith and who has a free pass and safeguard for his property from McNeil. I believe him to be true. He informed me that a Texas Yankee who had fled his country had sent him with his miniature to his wife in Texas. Happening to know the people, I sent him there to look into the workings of a gang of traitors with whom he would be hail fellow by reason of his (McNeil's) pass, and in the mean time I had him watched. He is to bring out any letters this set may want to send, which I will be apt to see. I have the means of trying him in more ways than one. If he is true, and I have now no reason to doubt, he will be a most valuable acquisition. There is no difficulty in finding plenty of men to act as spies and spending a great deal of money and learning nothing. I shall employ no man in whom I have not implicit confidence, and

on such I will not be sparing of money. In addition to this means of information I keep scouting parties constantly to the front. There are two men I would like to get that I know would do—Major Burnet, with his sharpshooters, most of whom I personally know, and Capt. J. K. Huey, First Kentucky Cavalry, who was applying for authority to raise a squadron. I know him by experience and know he will exactly do for my purposes. These bodies, well mounted, acting under my immediate orders, could be of very great service, and much aid me in what you want—reliable information.

I received a letter from General McCulloch last night notifying me of a treasonable plot that he had certainly ferreted out and had made some arrests. I suppose he has informed you. This corresponds with what I believe to exist, though to a very limited extent, and also with what my Fort Smith man referred to told me he had learned there. That is a point in his favor, as no disclosure had reached here until last night by General McC.'s letter. I take occasion to say of General McC. that he gives me every assistance he can, and I believe him to be a very energetic officer. This is very fortunate, as supplies must all come from there. If he were greatly prejudiced against this district and Northern Texas and the people of these sections against him the result might be very different. Unless an officer is on good terms with the people and they like him they will never work together well. I have set the right men to work in Northern Texas to help us in case of necessity with all out of conscript and militia, and you will see, when the time comes, I will get them.

I need a first-rate inspector; General Steele left none. Capt. R. W. Lee (a graduate), a man of fine sense and great energy, has agreed to serve. His habits were once occasionally bad; for twelve months they have been good, and I have no doubt will continue so. I hope you will give him as much rank as you can with the understanding above. He is under obligations of a private nature to me that will keep him true to his word. (So much as refers to him I hope you will consider confidential.) He ought to have at least two good assistants. No part of your department needs efficient inspectors so much as this.

Very respectfully, your obedient friend and servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of several dispatches of the 14th instant. The orders of General Mouton have been modified. He will remain with one brigade at or near Monroe until he hears definitely from Major Price about the arms; his other brigade, with a light battery, will take post at Harrisonburg until further orders. In the event of Trinity being selected for the contemplated works, the brigade will descend to that point. Major Douglas' presence will decide between Harrisonburg and Trinity.

The statement regarding boats in the Ouachita was simply forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general. Most of the boats are old and much worn, and as we did not absolutely need them here, I gave them permission to come instead of ordering them, as I did not desire to make the Government responsible for their loss by capture or otherwise. In addition, General Holmes' position made it probable that some boats were necessary for his command, a matter better understood at department headquarters than here. The steamer Beauregard and the steam barge Star came voluntarily, and the Frolic was brought around with guard, information having reached me that the owners intended to run her out to the Mississippi. These, with the Anna Perrette and Dixie, previously here below the falls, are ample for the service, and I do not deem it advisable to take any steps which would render the Government liable for the loss of boats now in the Ouachita.

I return as directed the order of the 4th instant regarding private cotton, and will exercise the discretion intrusted to me. It only remains to clear up the question of the amount of cotton belonging to the Government now unsold in the Ouachita Valley. As I understand the matter, the whole amount of cotton purchased for Government in that region is 25,000 bales. Of these, 5,357 bales have been sold to Mr. Menard, as appears from the list furnished me and from Lieutenant-Colonel Broadwell's statement. This is not to be moved in any event and cannot be sold by the Government. Colonel Broadwell further writes me, in a communication of the 9th instant, that "of the Ouachita cotton 19,000 bales have been placed in the hands of Captain Stevenson," and that of these Captain Stevenson would obtain only some 12,000 bales, owing to the waste, bad order, &c. Captain Stevenson also explained to me that his arrangement covered some 19,000 bales.

The statement of the whole amount of cotton purchased, per Government account, in the Ouachita region was furnished by Major McKee, the purchasing agent. According to him, the amount, 25,000 bales, includes all purchases made by Mr. De Bow, as well as by his agent, Dr. Young. The addition of the two amounts covered by the arrangements with Messrs. Menard and Stevenson gives 24,357 bales, which sum subtracted from 25,000, the entire amount ever owned by Government in the Ouachita region, leaves nothing for the Government to burn or sell, if allowance is made for waste known to have occurred.

The above figures are from official sources, and supposed to be correct. There is some little doubt whether the arrangement with Captain Stevenson is final, as he stated to me, when here, that his plan required the sanction of the lieutenant-general commanding. Throwing out the Ouachita cotton, there is none owned by the Government east of the parallel of Alexandria, consequently none I would deem it proper to sell on the ground of danger, and will therefore continue the exchange or barter I am now carrying on until further advised. Should it appear, however, that there is a mistake as to the above facts, and there still remains cotton belonging to Government in the Ouachita region, I will endeavor to sell such without delay, even for Confederate currency, rather than destroy it.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Brigadier-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have just received the following information from a source deemed by me reliable: The number of troops of all arms sent to Texas amounts to 14,000. There is no indication at present of a design to send re-enforcements from New Orleans. Banks has in and around the city, including 3,000 on the Teche, 15,000 men. This estimate does not include negro troops. Hamilton, the Governor of Texas that is to be, has returned from the Texas coast and is in New Orleans. The Federals do not speak hopefully of accomplishing much more in Texas. It is well understood that the next expedition from New Orleans will move on the Red River; this as soon as there is a permanent rise in the water. A fleet of seven gun-boats was seen at the mouth of Red River for some days engaged in sounding the bars, but as yet none have entered Old River. McPherson is in New Orleans in consultation with Banks, probably to combine their operations in this quarter. The Mississippi is falling, and the Red at Fort De Russy has fallen 18 inches in the last five days, and is falling now 8 inches per day. I trust the fall may continue so as to give us time on our works.

The object of the enemy is, first, to cut off the Mexican trade and establish himself on the sea-coast of Texas. His operations there will be confined to the coast, securing good harbors, establishing depots, and organizing transportation with the ulterior purpose of taking advantage of the diversion to be created by the Red River column and Steele's Arkansas movement. Doubtless Galveston, Velasco, and Sabine Pass are objective points, if the force now in Texas can secure them. We shall all be put on our mettle during the spring. As we will be largely overmatched by each of these columns, unless we concentrate on one of them, it occurs to me that too much importance cannot be given to the subject of roads and depots. Holding the country in the spring is simply a question of rapid marching. The radii from Holmes, Magruder, and myself, converging to some common center, should be put in the best order circumstances and our means admit, and there maintained by constant supervision. Competent officers charged entirely with this duty can secure this result. The facts reported above as to the enemy's force, present position, &c., are reliable. The speculations as to designs are entitled to such consideration as the lieutenant-general commanding may be pleased to give them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 16, 1864.

Col. W. G. VINCENT,
Commanding Second Louisiana Cavalry:

COLONEL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to state to you as follows: Information has been communicated to him that quite an extensive illegal traffic in cotton is carried on between the Bayou Courtableau and the enemy's lines at Plaquemine and other points, by persons who ship from various landings

on the Courtableau. He instructs that you send a sufficient number of men under experienced officers to break up the traffic, and instruct them to burn immediately all cotton which has been stored in the Courtableau, including Washington, or hidden near the bank of that bayou. It is certain that all such cotton has recently been taken to such points for the purpose of shipment to the enemy's lines, as the enemy removed all which was there during their occupation of the country last spring. Similar instructions to these have been given to Brigadier-General Scurry, to be carried out by his scouting parties of cavalry on the east bank of the Courtableau and the Atchafalaya.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL M. LEVY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

P. S.—The major-general commanding directs that you will order the officer charged with the execution of these orders to report through you to these headquarters the names of the parties to whom the cotton which may be destroyed belonged, the quantity, and all the circumstances connected therewith, such as the time it was handed to said persons, the buyer, &c.

Respectfully,

WILL M. LEVY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

ALEXANDRIA. *January* 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to state to you as follows: Instructions have been given to Col. W. G. Vincent to send the necessary men with suitable officers to the line of the west bank of the Bayou Courtableau for the purpose of seizing and burning all cotton which may be found near the bank of the Courtableau. This cotton has been taken to these points recently, as the enemy during their occupation of that country last spring removed all the cotton in that vicinity, and is evidently intended for illegal traffic with the enemy. If such cotton as may be seized by Colonel Vincent can be used by you for the purpose of exchange which you have been heretofore authorized to make, you will instruct Ed. (colonel) Vincent to take possession of it, and instead of destroying it you will use it if available.

Colonel Vincent will be notified of the contents of this communication from these headquarters also, as well as from your division.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILL M. LEVY,
Assistant Adjutant and Inspector General.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. MOUTON,
Commanding Second Infantry Division:

GENERAL: In consequence of advices received from Lieutenant-General Smith, and his anxiety on the subject of the arms, as well as his belief that Major Price will not fail to make an effort to cross

them, the major-general commanding directs that the orders issued to you on the 14th instant, in reference to moving to Harrisonburg, be in this much modified: You will remain at Monroe with one brigade until something more definite can be ascertained in regard to these arms. Unless when this reaches you you have such information as renders the fact certain that Major Price has gone back, or if you shall hereafter gain accurate and certain information to the effect that Major Price has abandoned the crossing of the arms, you will in either case move with the other brigade, as before directed, without waiting for further orders.

It is all-important that the most positive information should be possessed on this point, and the commanding general directs that you will spare no effort to ascertain Major Price's whereabouts before leaving. In regard to the boat to be retained for service in Little River, it must not be sent into that river until work is commenced at Trinity, as no boat can safely remain below your position at Harrisonburg in the present stage of the river.

With the brigade sent down to Harrisonburg in advance, the major-general commanding directs that one battery be sent, or at least one section, as your judgment may deem best.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 16, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Your communication of January 6, in response to one from the commanding general, dated Camden, December 26, has been received. In it you say:

> I desire specific instructions from Lieutenant-General Smith upon the following points, viz: First. Whether I am to fulfil my agreement with Mr. House for the procurement of our arms from Vera Cruz, making use of the steamer Clifton and the bark Cavallo, in addition to such transportation as Mr. House may have or can otherwise procure. Second. Whether or not I am to revoke my instructions to Colonel Benavides. Third. Whether my decision that the cotton bureau shall apply to the labor bureau for the exemption of slaves is sustained by the lieutenant-general commanding or not.

In reply, the commanding general directs me to inform you that from your letter he does not fully understand the terms of the proposed contract with Mr. House; if, however, it be that Mr. House is to pay for these arms and bring them in at his own risk, furnishing the cotton or funds for their payment, and that on delivery within our lines he is to be paid 100 per cent. on the original cost of the arms in cotton, then, if you can make no better terms, you can agree to it, and Mr. House can proceed immediately to its execution, as the time necessarily occupied by him in carrying out his contract will afford the cotton office ample opportunity for accumulating cotton to meet the demands of Mr. House. In this connection he would state that while he does not know at what precise price per pound you have agreed to pay Mr. House in cotton, that cotton is worth here and will bring in the markets 20 cents per pound in specie.

In regard to the sale of the three vessels to which you allude, the sale would be an assumption of power, and you can judge for yourself of the necessity, are much more familiar with the whole matter than he is, and make the sale or not upon your own responsibility, as you may deem best for the interests of the Government.

In reference to the cotton already impressed by Colonel Benavides and by Major Dickinson in San Antonio, to which you allude, the commanding general instructs me to say that those orders have probably been executed, and there is no necessity in now revoking them. Since the organization of the cotton office it is better and will prevent confusion for all future impressments of cotton to be made through that office. He further instructs me to add that the complication of our affairs with Mexico growing out of the seizure of the Government cotton and public funds, with the tacit sanction of the Mexican authorities, will for the present prevent any compliance with your promise of sending 1,000 bales for Colonel Benavides to Monterey. The cotton office will be instructed as soon as its liabilities will admit of it to place the cotton at that point for the purpose indicated. In this connection he deems it proper to inform you that he has made arrangements by which he is confident he will soon be able to place probably $1,000,000 in sterling exchange in the hands of a trusty agent in Mexico for the purpose of paying for army stores, &c.

In reference to the third point of inquiry, the commanding general instructs me to say that the cotton office has no power to exempt slaves from impressment for the use of private individuals. Where they require for their own use any large number of slaves for service in their operations they should apply to the labor bureau. In their general authority to impress it may become necessary for them to impress negroes, in which event they will be directed to notify the labor bureau the number impressed, the names of their owners, and the counties where they reside. In carrying out the policy which the cotton office may wish to adopt, should it be deemed advisable by them to exempt the slaves of planters whilst transporting cotton under authority from that office and for which the Government is to be benefited, they will be instructed to consult with you before adopting and carrying out their policy, in order that there may be no collision or interference with the labor bureau. He further instructs me to inclose the within order relieving Colonel Ford from duty and directing him to report to you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,
Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT INDIAN TERRITORY,
Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, January 16, 1864.

Capt. R. W. LEE,

Insp. Gen. and Mustering Officer, 3d Choctaw Regt., Present:

CAPTAIN: In mustering the Third Choctaw Regiment into Confederate service I desire you to inform them that they will not be taken beyond the limits of the Indian Territory unless by their consent; that to be of any value to themselves or their own people they

must unite with the other troops of the Territory for its recovery. It is folly to organize, arm, equip, clothe, and feed at this late day troops for the defense of any particular locality (as the Choctaw Nation) and keep those troops bound down to that locality.

The best possible way of defending the Choctaw Nation is for every arms-bearing man of the nation to take the field with the other troops and aid when the time comes in expelling the enemy from the entire Territory. I hope you will explain these things, and if necessary get the influence and assistance of others.

To make distinctions by favoring one regiment in the way some propose—to turn out only on call whilst others are in the field—would dissatisfy those in the field and thus have a bad influence. I doubt not every company will cheerfully enter the Confederate service on a footing with the other troops, receiving the same clothing, pay, subsistence, &c., as the other troops. Should they refuse thus to be mustered I am unwilling to arm and pay and feed them unless so ordered by the department commander.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 17, 1864.

Major-General TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In your letter of January 11 you write:

> If the orders directing the chief quartermaster to take action intend that trade shall be established through my lines under his directions, I will at once stop my proceedings, &c.

I do not understand what orders to the chief quartermaster are referred to. When information and assurances were given me that supplies in limited quantities could be furnished by individuals through your lines near Plaquemine, Colonel O'Bannon was directed to refer the whole matter to your chief quartermaster, with directions and authority to obtain all the supplies he could in exchange for cotton. The whole matter was thus placed in charge of your chief quartermaster, without restrictions with regard to detail or mode of action. Contracts have been made by the chief quartermaster at department headquarters, with my approval. But two such contracts have been made looking to the introduction of supplies by the Red or Ouachita Rivers. This is clearly the right and duty of the chief quartermaster in looking ahead to meet the future wants and necessities of the department. The nature of these contracts and the names of the individuals will be furnished you as soon as the contracts are perfected.

The points at which supplies will be delivered on the river will be determined after consultation with yourself, and I cannot see how it is possible for any confusion to result in carrying out these arragements.

I am, general, very respectfully,

[E. KIRBY SMITH.]
Lieutenant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 17, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The communications received on yesterday from General Mouton, copies of which were forwarded by him directly to department headquarters, led to the belief that no more arms are to be expected for the present from the other side of the Mississippi. This, in connection with the rising rivers and the withdrawal of the enemy from the Teche, makes me desirous of recalling Mouton's command to a point at least as near as Trinity, where the Ouachita Valley can better be protected than at Monroe, and the command in striking distance of this point. Orders have been sent to General Mouton to move to Trinity, unless events now unforeseen render his longer presence at Monroe desirable. He will be instructed to place a boat in Little River to facilitate communications with this place.

He reports that a boat has been sent to remove the guns, &c., at Harrisonburg to Monroe, as the lieutenant-general commanding desired. General Mouton can simply protect the contemplated works at Trinity, and one or two boats retained in the Ouachita will supply from that valley both the troops and laborers, unless otherwise directed from department headquarters. Mouton will move down the east bank of the river to Columbia, thence by the west bank to Trinity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
No. 11. } *Houston, Tex., January* 17, 1864.

The Governor having decided that the State troops are bound by the late law to remain in service until the provisions of that law can be carried out, all commanding officers of the State troops are hereby ordered to retain them in the service as at present organized until the same shall be accomplished in accordance with law, and it is made the duty of all officers of the Confederate Army serving in Texas to use all the means at their disposal to maintain and execute this decision of the Governor. A small portion of the troops, acting under a misapprehension of their obligations, have endeavored to return to their homes. They have been pursued and will be brought back to duty. This decision of the Governor having been thus made known, soldiers who leave their commands will be held as deserters and treated with all the rigor of the law.

The commanding general deems this a fitting occasion to bear testimony to the excellent conduct, uncomplaining spirit, and soldierly bearing of the State troops he has the honor to command, and feels confident that he can depend upon their intelligence and patriotism to accord every obedience to the orders of the Governor and his own, now made known to them by this order, and which will be reiterated by the Governor within a few days. It is enough to announce to the soldiers of the Texas State troops that their Governor has declared them to be legally in the service until the provisions of the late act shall have been carried out; that the enemy is in their front, and that the commanding general needs not the cold but the cordial support of his comrades in his efforts to repel them.

In accordance with the suggestion of the Governor, who has asked the commanding general to designate a day intermediate between the expiration of the term of service of those first and last in service, the 20th of February is fixed upon as the day when the troops will be reorganized in accordance with the law of the State and the further provisions of that law carried out, previous to which time orders will be issued providing the terms upon which this reorganization will be conducted. This period, while it is not onerous upon the men who came in service first, is extremely liberal to those who came in last.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder:

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,]
Shreveport, La., January 17, 1864.

Lieutenant-General HOLMES, *Camden, Ark.:*

Colonel Parsons' brigade can remain if there is any prospect of success. He was ordered away on your information that nothing could be done.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 18, 1864.

Major-General TAYLOR, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding, in acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 16th, to say that a letter has been received from Brigadier-General Mouton, dated December 15, in which General Mouton states that at that time he had been notified of the successful crossing of 1,400 arms. General Mouton's communication would indicate the belief on his part that Major Price would not send any of the arms in his charge to the river. Lieutenant Urquhart, ordnance officer, passed Shreveport on the 16th on his way to Alexandria. The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say this officer stated to him that he had assisted personally in crossing 1,000 stand on the 9th and 10th, and was informed by the officer or agent in charge that 10,000 had been crossed previously. This agent told Lieutenant Urquhart that they were of those in charge of Major Price.

Very respectfully,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. MOUTON, C. S. Army:

GENERAL: The commanding general directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communications* of January 15 and 16, with inclosures. Since those dates you have probably received Major-General Taylor's communication of January 16, changing somewhat

* Not found.

his previous orders as to the movements of your division. You will instruct Brigadier-General Dockery still to remain in the neighborhood of the Mississippi, and in event of your being ordered away he will report to Brigadier-General Liddell, and will be required to remain with his command on his present duty as long as the necessity for his services exists.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. S. WEST,

Captain and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 18, 1864.

His Excellency Governor MURRAH,
Austin, Tex.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of the communication of Your Excellency of date of January 3, inclosing a printed copy of an act of the State Legislature, providing for the organization of a force for the protection of the Indian frontier of Texas, and also for the transfer of the Frontier Regiment to the service of the Confederate States. Your remarks in the same communication as to the disposition of troops that should be made to insure security and inspire confidence along that extended frontier line have been entirely considered. I have invariably left the disposition of their forces to the judgment of each district commander, and in reference to the Frontier Regiment, when transferred to the Confederate service its disposition will also be left to Major-General Magruder. Your letter has, however, been inclosed to him with the following indorsement:

Respectfully referred to General Magruder for his information. From a long experience on this Indian frontier and an acquaintance with its geography, the commanding general would suggest that the disposition of the Frontier Regiment in two batteries at Forts Clarke and Belknap would leave the intermediate line in an exposed condition if its defense is committed to that regiment. A force would be well stationed at the points suggested by Governor Murrah, at Camp Colorado and on the Llano.

In your communication you state, under the act in question, it is estimated that a force of 1,800 or 2,200 men will be called into the State service. This number you think insufficient for frontier defense. I would state, in reference to this subject, that it is a much larger force than has heretofore been employed for that purpose, and if the Frontier Regiment be added to it, as you desire, would swell the force exclusively engaged in frontier defense to nearly 3,000 men. This seems to be a much larger number than should be required for that purpose.

There is a conflict between the act inclosed and the conscript act. The parties sought to be organized under the act of the Legislature are clearly subject to enrollment under the conscript act, unless it was specially suspended in their favor. This power of suspension is vested in the President exclusively. It is to be regretted that the Legislature should have passed an act so well calculated to produce an unpleasant issue between the State and Confederate authorities. At your desire I will direct that the further enrollment of persons under the conscript act within the limits designated be postponed until you can have an opportunity of presenting the matter to the President, with a view to its suspension within the localities desig-

nated. All persons in those counties, however, who have heretofore been enrolled or mustered into the Confederate service must continue in that service, and cannot be permitted to join the organizations contemplated by the act of the Legislature. By their enrollment they became Confederate soldiers, and there is no authority for transferring them to any State organization. Should Congress hereafter increase the age of conscription above forty-five, such persons above that age as may be mustered into those organizations will not be disturbed. I have the honor to inclose to you copies of two official letters recently addressed to Major-General Magruder, the one relating to the impressment of labor on fortifications, accompanied with General Orders, No. 138, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Richmond, Va., and the other with reference to conscripts now doing duty with the State troops. With reference to the former it is inclosed for your information, as under the general orders inclosed it is made the duty of the military commander, under some circumstances, to consult with you. The latter is inclosed as explaining the reason for proceeding at once to enroll and ascertain the number, names, &c., of all those conscripts, in order to avoid difficulty hereafter.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

[E. KIRBY SMITH,]
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, January 18, 1864.

Captain RUGELEY,
Comdg. Cavalry Co., Brown's Regiment:

CAPTAIN: I have been prevented by the great mass of business I am called upon to transact from acknowledging before this the gallant services and heroism of yourself and brave comrades in your attempt to hasten to the relief of Captain Henderson's company during the recent terrible norther on Matagorda Bay. Such an act, voluntarily performed, and in the face of the elements, as for a handful of noble men to attempt to rescue from capture their comrades, ignorant of the strength of the enemy, is deserving of the highest praise and commendation, and will form a bright page in the history of this great struggle for independence. The sad fate of the brave men who perished in this noble and patriotic undertaking will be mourned by the entire country and the example your company has furnished will be one that their comrades of the Army of Texas will strive to emulate. Tender to your men my thanks and sincere appreciation of their zeal and fidelity, and accept assurances of my sympathy in the loss you have sustained.

With great respect, I have the honor to remain, very truly, your friend and servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Ewing's Plantation, January 18, 1864—8 p. m.

Capt. E. P. TURNER, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: Two men who live on the peninsula about 20 miles below the mouth of Caney report that they met a Yankee soldier near Phil-

lips', who told them that the troops were leaving Decrow's for Indianola as fast as the steamers could transport them. They report heavy firing in the direction of Indianola and a light which they believed to be the burning of Lavaca. It was on Saturday that they met the Yankee, who was buying potatoes. The information forwarded yesterday from Matagorda was to the same effect as to the firing at Indianola and the rapid passage of troops up to Indianola.

I account for these statements by the report of Colonel Duff, dated 15th, in which he informed me of having made a demonstration in front of Indianola for the purpose of ascertaining the strength of the enemy; the firing of cannon was doubtless at that time and it is reasonable that, believing that the force of Colonel Duff was an advance guard, they hurried up re-enforcements; it is also probable that the light seen toward Lavaca was the prairie burning, as I know it is the policy of Colonel Duff to burn it all between the bay and the Guadalupe River. I am satisfied that I should have heard from Duff if anything serious had occurred.

I have completed a personal examination of all the approaches to the fort at Caney, and feel confident that with one week's more work I shall be able to make a defense which will be creditable to our arms. The fort is sufficiently completed for purposes of defense and the laborers, much increased by the voluntary assistance of Colonel Hawkins and other planters, commence to-night on other portions of the defenses. I have ordered a wide ditch to be cut across the first bend of the Caney, above the mouth, which will serve as an advanced work to the defense of the bridge and an effective cover for the infantry. This is the only addition contemplated to the plan of defense contemplated by the major-general commanding. I think it highly probable that the enemy are moving to Indianola with a view to an advance by that route. I renew my suggestion that Colonel Duff be re-enforced.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, C. S. A.,
Richmond, January 19, 1864.

Hon. JAMES A. SEDDON, *Secretary of War:*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the information of your Department, copy of a dispatch of the 26th of November last, addressed to me by J. A. Quinterro, esq., confidential agent of the Confederate States at Monterey.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State.

[Inclosure.]

MONTEREY, MEXICO, *November* 26, 1863.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN, *Richmond:*

SIR: Since my dispatch, No. 53, of the 9th instant, I have received reliable information in reference to the occupation of Brownsville by U. S. troops, and the disturbances which subsequently occurred in Matamoras.

On Monday morning, November 2, at 3 o'clock, information was received by General Bee that the enemy were landing in force at Brazos. Preparations were immediately made for the evacuation of Brownsville; all means of transportation in the vicinity was impressed and loaded with army supplies, clothing, ammunition, &c. Thirty days' rations were furnished for 500 men, and sent with the retreating army. On the 3d, about 12 m., the trains left Brownsville. At 3 o'clock a dispatch was received informing General Bee that the enemy were at Camp Russell, 10 miles below Brownsville, advancing in force. Arrangements had been made for the removal of all public property to Matamoras, and the steamer was to be at the landing to receive it at 4 p. m. of the 3d, but about 3 o'clock the commissary building was discovered in flames, and the powder having been removed from the magazine to the building adjoining the commissary, so as to facilitate its movement to Matamoras, it was evident that in a few moments it would explode and jeopardize many lives. The sick and wounded were immediately sent to Matamoras, and the troops under command of General Bee, about 150 men, evacuated the post and proceeded immediately to the protection of the train laden with army supplies, which had started a few hours previous. The garrison and a large amount of clothing, camp equipage, &c., were destroyed on account of the incendiary act of some unknown person, who, without authority, fired the buildings.

The Mexican General José Maria Cobos, who had for the last ten months been in Brownsville, availing himself of the evacuation of the place, and with the ostensible purpose of extinguishing the fire which had spread over the city, organized a force of 200 men, and remained in command until the 5th, when the U. S. troops, under General N. P. Banks, occupied the place.

On the 6th instant, before daybreak, General Cobos crossed the Rio Grande and entered Matamoras at the head of his forces. He arrested Governor M. Ruiz and took possession of the city. The famous J. N. Cortina, who was in command of the Mexican troops on the Rio Grande, joined General Cobos. It seems that the latter had previously secured the services of Cortina, who was at the time in command of that garrison, and also of the different detachments on the river. Governor Ruiz remained in prison until the morning of the 7th, when Cortina released him and informed him that he had ordered General Cobos and his aide-de-camp, Romulo Vila, to be executed. This was done at 9 a. m. The reason assigned for the execution of General Cobos was that by his proclamation of the 6th instant, addressed to the soldiers and the people of Matamoras, he had attempted to subvert the constitution, refusing to recognize the Juarez government.

Governor Ruiz was soon after notified by Cortina that citizen Jesus de la Serna, who had two years before been constitutionally elected governor of Tamaulipas, was the choice of the people. Governor Ruiz was offered to be sent into the interior under an escort of 25 men, but he eluded the vigilance of the sentinels and fled to Brownsville. It is not yet known whether Señor Serna has accepted the appointment. In the mean time the bandit Cortina is at the head of affairs in Matamoras.

The General Government is so weak that it will probably come to terms with Cortina and his party. Señor Zambrano, the inspector of the custom-houses on the Rio Grande, is here at present. On the 14th instant he issued a circular declaring null and void all the acts

of the custom-house officers at Matamoras, and stating that any moneys paid to them will again be collected from the proper parties, or the goods confiscated by the officers who are to guard the roads.

I have, together with Major Russell, chief quartermaster, made arrangements with Governor Vidauri for the procurement and forwarding of supplies through Eagle Pass. Governor Vidauri is to place a strong force at Piedras Negras (opposite Eagle Pass), to protect our commerce from any guerrillas or renegades from Texas that may attack our trains. He offers ample protection on all goods *in transitu*, also relief of all revenue as soon as existing difficulties are adjusted in Tamaulipas except the 25 per cent., or one-fourth of the actual revenue, as previously agreed upon. Orders have been issued to pass cotton to any point on the Rio Grande, with duties payable at Monterey. Major Russell has had sufficient specie funds advanced by the merchants to pay freights, &c.

General Bee was, on the 14th instant, at Laredo, crossing large quantities of cotton into Mexico, and awaiting for re-enforcements from the interior. Major Russell left here for Laredo on the 23d instant. Governor Vidauri furnished him with an escort. The interior of Mexico is still in great disorder. On the 13th instant Governor Comonfort left Chamacuero for Celaya, in order to take command of the Mexican army. He had an escort of 25 men. A few hours after his departure his party was attacked by a reactionary force, who succeeded in dispersing the escort and killing General Comonfort and 5 of his suite. President Juarez has appointed General José Lopez Uraga commander-in-chief of the Mexican army.

The French forces are slowly advancing on San Luis Potosi. They were on the 18th ultimo at Arro-yoseco and San Juan del Rio. President Juarez has sent his family to Saltillo, 25 leagues from Monterey. It is his intention to come with his cabinet to this city. Governor Vidauri has informed him that the people of Nuevo Leon and Coahuila seriously object to having the seat of government here. Should President Juarez insist upon coming to Monterey it is probable that Governor Vidauri shall repel him by force of arms. General Santa Ana has offered his personal services to the regency of Mexico. We are daily expecting the occupation of Matamoras by French troops.

General Banks left Brownsville on the 18th ultimo with three regiments, to make a landing at Corpus Christi. The day before his departure he, at the head of his staff, paid a visit to Cortina. The traitors Vidal, Haynes, and Paschal are with him. There are also some U. S. negro troops in Brownsville. I herewith append Governor Vidauri's new circular* (marked A), in reference to passports and exportation of cattle from Texas.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

J. A. QUINTERRO.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 19, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I beg leave to call the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the inclosed copy of a report just received from Captain Boyd, engineer in charge of works on lower Red River; also

*Not found.

the report of General Walker, who was directed by me to give personal attention to these important works. Constant occupation here and an attack of illness have so far prevented me from visiting the work, which I intend doing to-day. In several former communications I have pointed out the difficulties resulting from a want of labor and tools. The economy of labor and time led me to approve the change in the manner of covering the casemate, which was earnestly desired by the engineers in charge. You will observe that in consequence of this change approved by me, the district commander, the 200 negroes en route are to be stopped. Utter confusion must necessarily follow this condition of affairs. When I applied for an engineer officer, I did not for a moment suppose that I surrendered my volition and all control of my district. I wished the benefit of the best engineering advice that could be obtained, reserving the right to make such modifications in proposed plans as might appear best for the service.

A statement of what has been done, or rather what has not been done, in the way of defensive works seems proper. When General Banks occupied Alexandria last spring, I caused some guns to be placed in position at Grand Ecore to prevent the ascent of the river to the enemy's gun-boats.

During the operations near Milliken's Bend and on the La Fourche, for the purpose of making diversion in favor of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, a company under Captain Hutton was left at Grand Ecore in charge of these guns. In the latter part of July, after my withdrawal from the La Fourche, I received a communication from the lieutenant-general commanding directing me to push on the works at Grand Ecore. As stated in reply, this was the first intimation I had received of works in progress at that point. Major Levy, assistant adjutant and inspector general on my staff, was sent at once to Grand Ecore, where he found Captain Gotthiel (recently relieved from duty with me on my report of his entire incompetency as an engineer), acting under orders from Major Douglas, chief engineer of the department. Major Levy's report was forwarded to department headquarters, with my indorsement, setting forth the reasons why Grand Ecore was not deemed a suitable point for defensive works, and suggesting some point below the mouth of Cane River, at Plaisance or vicinity.

The lieutenant-general commanding then ordered his chief engineer to inspect the position of Grand Ecore, which was done, and a report made against the continuation of the work. I have never understood why the engineer who projected and ordered the work at Grand Ecore should afterward report against it, unless he failed in the first instance to see the disadvantages of the position. Had the point now selected, in the vicinity of Plaisance, and eminently proper for defense, been adopted, it would be in a state of completion at this time. It is proper to add that all the axes and intrenching tools of the district were turned over by Captain Gotthiel to the chief engineer, and it has been found impossible to replace them.

The condition of the country for some time after the fall of Vicksburg and Port Hudson will be remembered. Not only were the people disheartened, but Grant's large army threatened this whole country. Expeditions occupied Monroe and Harrisonburg, and a force at Morganza seemed about to advance on the Atchafalaya. The policy of this commander was to induce the planters to remove their slaves from the threatened region, and many were taken to

Texas. Early in September the enemy assembled a heavy force at Berwick Bay, and on the 16th of that month crossed to the west side and advanced up the Teche. Under this condition of things it was an impossibility, as it would have been impolitic, to assemble a force of laborers either on the Ouachita or lower Red River.

Feeling the importance of the subject, and sharing the anxiety of the lieutenant-general commanding, as expressed in frequent communications, I kept open constant correspondence with the committee organized by act of the Legislature to call out negroes for defensive works. It was urged that 1,000 negroes should be held in readiness to respond to my call; that all arrangements should be made in advance, so that no time would be lost in assembling the negroes and placing them at work. The committee anticipated no difficulty, but represented the planters as most anxious to begin the work; so did private letters from the planters to me. Immediately, after the action of the 3d of November, which first decided the question that we could safely operate on the lower Red River, negroes were called out and every step taken to secure vigorous progress. About one-half of the force called for was obtained, and that after much delay, notwithstanding the patriotic exertions of the gentlemen composing the committee above mentioned.

The force received was very destitute of tools, which also operated to delay the work. These facts were mentioned in several communications to department headquarters. As fast as difficulties arose every effort was made here to obviate them. I think it extremely unfortunate that Major Douglas was not directed to remain here. The importance of the lower river cannot be overestimated. For the future it is to be hoped the necessities of the service will not take him away until both the Ouachita and Red are fortified.

The communication of the lieutenant-general commanding, on the 17th instant, inclosing Major Douglas' letter of the 15th, has this moment reached me. The portion of the letter which states that Major Douglas, "as chief engineer, will be held responsible for the character of the works erected" puts me in a position which will certainly prevent me from any interference with him in the future. Every possible assistance will be afforded the engineer department in constructing such works as may be undertaken.

I earnestly hope that the falling rivers may afford time to complete the work at De Russy. No effort shall be spared to meet the demands of the engineer department. Most of the difficulties mentioned above have been beyond our control, and something can perhaps be charged to my unfortunate misapprehension of my duty. Energy will repair much, and shall not be wanting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT DE RUSSY, *January* 17, 1864.

Major-General TAYLOR,
Commanding District of Louisiana:

GENERAL: Nothing of interest has transpired here since my last letter. The 9-inch and 32-pounder are both in position. The rain this evening prevented their being fired. The carriage of the 32-pounder is not good. It is the carriage of a 24-pounder, and is con-

sequently a little too small; but it shall be made to answer our purpose. A lot of powder was sent here to-day per steamer Beauregard. The magazine will be fitted up to-morrow to receive it. I rode over the entire works here and at the raft on yesterday with General Walker. We also examined the ground at mouth of Bayou L'Eau-noir. He strongly condemned the works at the fort and casemates as inadequate for the defense of the river. I suppose he will soon write you his opinion.

Major Douglas is offended because you have directed me to cover the bombproof within the fort with iron instead of earth, and says (to use his own language) "Unless my plans are carried out I shall not send more force to Fort De Russy, except by orders from Lieutenant-General Smith."

He says that the use of iron defeats his principal object in having it, viz, to defilade the north and east fronts. That has been done to some extent by raising the east and south fronts about 18 inches, and should be elevated as much more. Defilading the fort seems to be the major's only good reason for his earth covering. That point both Colonel De Russy and myself thought could be better attained than by the major's plan, which, on close scrutiny, was found to defilade the northeast fronts only in part, and in asking your permission to change it (because we feared we could not hear from Major Douglas in time) we really thought we were not only doing our duty to the service, but that our course would meet the approval of Major D. himself. In that I am mistaken, and but for your positive order to cover the bombproof with iron instead of earth, I would cheerfully carry out his plan.

I thought it my duty to call your attention to Major Douglas' disapproval of the change made in his plans, and especially to his refusal to send down the 200 negroes as he promised in his letter of January 2, because that it is a matter of vital importance to the works, in which you are more deeply interested than any one else. It is very certain that without more hands the works here and at the raft cannot be carried on, and I am beginning to be strongly of the opinion that the raft, with more negroes and teams, &c., could be made a success, and, if successful, it would be worth all the forts and columbiads in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

The piling, though nearly complete, is much crippled by want of proper rope to run the machine, and is hobbling along painfully slow. We had cut yesterday 180 yards of rifle-pits immediately at the piling, and on the morrow General Walker will have rifle and, I believe, gun (cannon) pits dug at mouth of Bayou L'Eau-noir. The river was falling slightly up to this evening, but the few hours' rain will cause a little rise.

Respectfully submitted.

D. F. BOYD,
Captain and Chief Engineer.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS WALKER'S DIVISION,
Marksville, January 17, 1864.

Maj. E. SURGET,
A. A. and I. G., Hdqrs. Dist. of W. La.:

MAJOR: On yesterday I made a personal reconnaissance of the river from Fort De Russy to the mouth of L'Eau-noir, principally in

reference to the use to be made of sharpshooters and light artillery. I found the position at the mouth of L'Eau-noir a good one and have directed Major Canon, commanding a battalion of sharpshooters now encamped near that point, to construct the necessary rifle-pits without delay. A company of this battalion is stationed 2 miles below L'Eau-noir. The work upon the fortifications at Fort De Russy is progressing. The siege guns are in position at the water battery, and the 9-inch and 32-pounder rifled guns are mounted at the upper work.

I beg leave to make the following suggestions, based upon some experience gained while in command at Evansport and Aquia Creek, on the Potomac, and Drewry's Bluff, on James River. The fire from guns of whatever caliber at vessels in motion is extremely uncertain at distances greater than 200 or 300 yards, especially with inexperienced gunners. The most effective guns should therefore, I think, be placed in the water battery. Where they now are not more than 1 shot out of 10 would be accurately aimed, even if the gunners could see the enemy's vessel, which they cannot do until the river has risen from 12 to 15 feet above its present stage, whereas, with a rise of 3 or 4 feet, the enemy's most formidable ironclads can ascend the river to Alexandria.

Until the water in the river has reached almost its maximum height the only really effective guns for the defense of the river cannot be used at all. I therefore recommend that the 9-inch and 32-pounder (rifled) be removed as soon as possible to the water battery, and the two 24-pounder siege guns be placed on the work at Fort De Russy, to defend the position against an assault by land, they being ineffective for any other purpose. In rear of the fort there is a range of hills of superior elevation, say, from 8 to 10 feet, which in the possession of the enemy renders the whole position untenable; in other words, it is its key point. These elevations should at once be crowned by earth-works for infantry and light artillery.

Should the river remain in nearly its present stage for three or four weeks I have some hope that a raft of sufficient powers of resistance will be formed to prevent the ascent of the enemy's vessels. In fact, I place more reliance upon the rafts than upon the guns of Fort De Russy, and I would suggest that Captain Boyd be furnished with 400 or 500 additional negroes and 40 or 50 more ox teams, the latter being indispensable.

It was a serious mistake, I think, in putting the raft beyond the reach of the guns of Fort De Russy, which would, to a very great extent, have protected it against the enemy's working parties for its removal. However, if the piling now placed proves sufficiently strong to sustain the weight of the accumulating timber, and the inhabitants along the banks of the river be instructed and required to use all their hands and teams in throwing trees into the river, the entire space from the piling to Fort De Russy can be filled up with a solid mass of timber impenetrable to gun-boats of any description and defying all efforts for its removal. To effect this, however, infinitely larger means must without delay be placed at the disposal of the engineer in charge of the work.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 14. HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., January* 19, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VI. Brig. Gen. A. Rust, Provisional Army, C. S., will report without delay to Major-General Magruder, commanding District of Texas, &c., for assignment to duty.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 20, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

SIR: Major Johnson, who has just returned from an inspection of Arkansas and Texas, will give you full reports of the armies and of the condition of the department. Since my last letter to the War Department the operations of the enemy on the Texas coast have assumed a more formidable and threatening aspect. Established on Matagorda Bay, he has secured a safe and convenient base for future operations. San Antonio or Houston may be his objective points; the permanent occupation of the former would effectually close the Mexican trade and cut off our supplies; the possession of the latter, with its system of railroads, would involve the abandonment of Galveston, and strike a most vital blow at the interests of the district. General Magruder, with his usual energy and activity, has made every preparation with the means at his disposal for meeting and defeating the plans of the enemy. General Green's division from Louisiana has joined him, and Parsons' brigade from Arkansas has been ordered to report to him. With the State troops which were called into service in July last General Magruder will be enabled to concentrate a force of near 15,000.

A march on San Antonio by the enemy with this force on his flank will be extremely hazardous and should result in disaster and defeat. If he operates directly on Houston he will encounter great natural obstacles, with little hope of success. General Taylor, whose means of obtaining information are good, reports under 8,000 men to have sailed for the Texas coast, and estimates the force remaining in lower Louisiana at 13,000, exclusive of negro regiments. The only true line of operations by which the enemy can penetrate the department is the valley of Red River, rich in supplies; with steam-boat navigation for six months in the year, it offers facilities for the co-operation of the army and navy, and enables them to shift their base as they advance into the interior. The enemy are fully aware of the importance of this line of operations, and I have reliable information from more than one quarter that as soon as the river rises a formidable expedition of land and naval forces will be employed in that direction. This, taken in connection with the reluctance evinced by the enemy in sending troops to Texas, and with the formidable fleet collected in the Mississippi, would point to active operations on Red River this spring. The facilities which the enemy possess in transportation and operating on interior lines give him advantages which, with his superiority of numbers, will tell in all the early operations of a campaign. In five or ten days he can shift his whole force from Louisiana to the Texas coast, requiring us to march a distance of 300 miles or more through a country destitute

of supplies and at this season offering almost insurmountable physical obstacles to the march of armies. In Arkansas we hold the line of the Washita; the cavalry are thrown out well to the front, exhausting and withdrawing the supplies from the lower Arkansas and Bartholomew. The infantry are posted so that they can concentrate rapidly with the force in Louisiana on an advance of the enemy up the Red River Valley.

The works and obstructions in Red River and the Washita are being pushed as rapidly as the limited means at our disposal will admit. We are sadly embarrassed by the want of heavy artillery.

The enemy this spring will make vigorous efforts to possess themselves of Red and Washita Rivers, and, fortifying the strategic points, Monroe and Alexandria, they will control the navigation and effectually separate the department from the Government east of the Mississippi. I trust Congress has provided for this contingency and legislated to meet our future wants; cut off from the seat of government, especially in the Treasury Department is this needed. We are now embarrassed for the want of funds, and from the movement of the enemy in Texas and the action of the Mexican authorities, even that long and uncertain channel may be closed.

I am happy to state that there is a better condition of feeling throughout the department than has existed at any time since the fall of Vicksburg. This may in part be due to the suspension of operations, but there is an evidence of loyalty and determination to resist to the bitter end, fast succeeding the apathy and despair which marked the public pulse a few months since. The enemy, especially the Federal commander in Arkansas, are pursuing a conciliatory policy toward our people, which evinces more wisdom and foresight than has hitherto characterized their course. As yet their insidious policy has been productive of no harm, but if persisted in we must expect a formidable party for reconstruction to spring up on the heels of further disaster to our cause. There has been much discontent in the Indian Department. It resulted from the loss of territory, from failure to comply with promises of arms and supplies made them, and from a want of confidence and distrust of their commander. This has been in part removed by placing General Maxey in command and by explaining that the Government has endeavored in good faith to carry out its promises, but has been prevented by circumstances beyond its control. Should the arms expected across the Mississippi arrive a proportion will be immediately dispatched to the Indian Department.

I have been much embarrassed by the inefficient and supernumerary officers sent to this department. There is no command under the Government in which able and efficient supports are so much needed as this. The District of Louisiana is ably commanded. In Arkansas the efficiency of the district commander is impaired by the loss of confidence of the army and people; time also tells upon him, lessening his activity and impairing his memory. With Your Excellency, I know there is no purer man, no truer patriot than General Holmes. From my own personal experience I know that, with perfect abnegation of self, his mind is absorbed with the cause he supports and the district intrusted to his charge, but I conscientiously believe its interests would be advanced by placing a younger and more energetic officer in command.

I have the honor to be, your most obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,

Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, January 20, 1864.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:

One difficulty and embarrassment under which I labor is the want of an assistant at department headquarters of ability, sound judgment, and of administrative capacity; especially should these qualities be combined in the chief of staff, on whose judgment during my absence must I depend in a great measure for the administration of the department. I am not as ably supported in this respect, in my present chief of staff, as the varied and immense responsibilities of my command demand. General Boggs is an officer of merit and ability, and would fill a position in the field with credit.

Singular and irregular as the demand may be, I have to request that Your Excellency will appoint Dr. S. A. Smith, of Louisiana, a brigadier-general, and assign him to duty as my chief of staff. Long and intimately associated, and living together on terms of unreserved friendship, I have had opportunities for learning and appreciating his merits and abilities. A citizen of this department, of spotless integrity, of large fortune and influence, a man of enlarged and comprehensive ideas, with capacity, head, and administrative abilities of a high order, he is qualified for the position of chief of staff or Assistant Secretary of War, should the legislation of the present Congress provide for such an appointment in this department.

I am, respectfully and sincerely, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have postponed my visit to Fort De Russy in order to await the arrival of Major Douglas. The points made in General Walker's report are of importance, especially that referring to want of bearing of the guns of the upper fort when the river is at a medium stage of water. This has excited my attention before, but, of course, I will not make any change in the plan. The chief engineer, whose arrival is hourly looked for, may not attach the same importance to the point; so of the commanding hills in the rear. The design of the works as originally constructed was simply to defend the river; as a self-sustaining work this point becomes of importance. The remaining 9-inch gun and the carriages for the two carronades are anxiously looked for, but no information regarding them has been received. I beg to inclose a copy of report* from Brigadier-General Liddell, and a sketch of his plan.† General Liddell's intimate knowledge of the country entitles his opinion to some weight. I informed him of my desire to place guns in position at the first high land west of Lake Catahoula, to prevent a landing. His previous acquaintance with the locality, confirmed by recent examination, leads him to recommend an additional work at the junction of the two arms of Little River, shown on the sketch. I will venture to add that I agree fully with General Liddell as to the relative advantages of Trinity and Harri-

* Not found.
† To appear in the Atlas.

sonburg. The whole matter will be referred to Major Douglas as soon as he arrives. Copies of correspondence with Generals Mouton and Liddell are forwarded for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding.

I hope my anxiety on the subject will be an excuse for again calling the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the necessity of directing the chief engineer to remain here until the proposed defensive works are completed; changes of circumstances, unforeseen in the beginning and beyond control, may necessitate changes in original plans, and as such modifications rest entirely with the chief engineer, he should be always near the works, for any considerable delay may prove fatal. The sudden rise or fall of rivers, unwonted falls of rain, unexpected advances of the enemy, either as to time or direction, these are but a few of the conditions against which even the genius of Vauban might not be able to provide. The excessive rains of the last few weeks and the formation of ice to an extent previously unknown in this latitude occasioned so great a delay in the earth-works at Fort De Russy that I unwisely gave my assent to the substitution of iron for earth for a bombproof, on the representations of the local engineers that much time would be saved. I regret the more my unwarrantable interference in that it has occasioned the loss to the works of 200 negroes, as shown by Major Douglas in his letter to Captain Boyd. I trust that a prompt response to all the demands of the engineer department will in future prevent the public interests from suffering and repair past errors.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 20, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: I have the honor, by directions of the major-general commanding, to state to you as follows: The major-general commanding is using every exertion to provide Brigadier-General Scurry with the cavalry force he requires. He wishes you, however, to represent to General Scurry that his resources in that arm of the service are at present quite limited, although he will spare no effort to furnish that energetic officer with what he needs. I am further directed to state that the communication containing your views upon the subject of the works at Fort De Russy has been received and has not been acknowledged earlier because the major-general commanding expected to have gone down in person to the fort on yesterday, but has been detained by pressing business. He coincides in opinion with you with respect to the character of the works, particularly with respect to their efficiency when the river is at a medium stage, and he would have directed such alterations of plan to be made as would obviate their present disadvantages. But he has been officially informed by the lieutenant-general commanding that the location and construction of all the defensive works in this district are under the exclusive charge of Major Douglas, who is responsible to the lieutenant-general commanding alone for the operations of his department. Measures have been taken for increasing the working force at Fort De Russy and the raft by calling

out the hands of the sugar planters of the parish of Rapides, exempted during the operations of the grinding season. An additional number of teams, it is also expected, will be furnished in a few days for those works. The major-general commanding still hopes to be able to leave here to-day or to-morrow to visit your headquarters.

I have the honor to be, general, with great respect, your obedient servant,

P. E. BONFORD,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Ewing's Plantation, January 20, 1864.

Col. ASHBEL SMITH, *Comdg. at mouth of Bernard:*

SIR: The major-general commanding has ordered that "under no circumstances will the enemy be permitted to gain possession of the mouth of the Bernard."

The fulfillment of this obligation is hereby intrusted to you by the brigadier-general commanding. The general directs that you will make such disposition of your forces as may render them promptly available, keeping always a force of not less than 100 men in the fort. You will cause the cavalry to patrol the beach at night above and below you, so as to prevent surprise. These patrols will be relieved every two hours, so that each relief will meet the returning guard at about half way of the distance, say, 10 miles, toward the mouth of Caney on the one side and to Velasco on the other.

Colonel Luckett will be ordered to co-operate with you in the cavalry picket from Velasco. You will establish your main camp at the most convenient proximate point where wood and water can be obtained, and establish signals at night between the camp and the fort by firing brush heaps or other simple modes until you can be furnished with rockets, requisitions for which have been made. You will report everything of interest occurring, and communicate freely as to the necessities of your command with these headquarters.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. MECHLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from morning report of the Second Brigade, Second Division, Col. A. Buchel commanding, for January 20, 1864; *headquarters Camp on Cedar Bayou.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
General staff	5	.....	5	6
1st Texas Cavalry	34	509	703	796
Brown's regiment of cavalry	29	409	503	626
Davidson's battalion *a*	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moseley's light battery	4	78	87	97
Total	72	996	1,298	1,525

a Absent.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to call your attention to the accompanying communication of Lieut. C. N. Morse, of First Louisiana Artillery, representing the difficulties in the way of recrossing the Mississippi River for the purpose of joining his command. In obedience to instructions from department headquarters, I have issued orders clearing this district of all officers belonging to commands east of the Mississippi who are not on important duty under my orders, and the question of transportation, which it is impossible to furnish in each individual instance, is one which constantly arises. I would therefore respectfully suggest that orders be issued from your headquarters requiring all such officers not assigned to duty in this department to rendezvous at some given point whence transportation can be furnished at the same time to all, or other such plan adopted as may meet the difficulty. In this connection, I beg to mention the name of Capt. A. N. Ogden, First Louisiana Artillery, under orders from headquarters Trans-Mississippi Department, to reorganize such portions of his regiment as may be on this side the Mississippi. From this officer's want of energy and bad habits I am satisfied that he will accomplish nothing toward a reorganization of his command, and his example being pernicious, I respectfully suggest that he also be ordered across the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 21, 1864.

Maj. E. SURGET,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., District of West Louisiana:

SIR: Having been relieved from duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department by Special Orders, No. 6, department headquarters, and having further received Special Orders, No. 18, from headquarters District of West Louisiana, directing me "to proceed east of the Mississippi River without delay and rejoin my command," I have the honor to report that I have since the receipt of those orders in vain endeavored to obtain some means of transportation; that I called upon the chief quartermaster of the district, who informed me that the department did not furnish transportation in similar cases; that in the absence of steam or stage communication unusual modes of conveyance must be resorted to.

Under these circumstances, and in order to enable me to comply with the above-named orders from department and district headquarters, I have the honor respectfully to request that some means of conveyance for myself and baggage may be furnished me, or that I may be authorized to draw from the quartermaster a sum sufficient to defray the probable expenses of the journey, my pay being insufficient to cover those expenses.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

CHARLES N. MORSE,
First Lieutenant First Louisiana Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dispatches from department headquarters of the 19th instant, inclosing copies of communications from Brigadier-General Allen, together with a copy of the authority granted him to pardon all deserters or other absentees who might voluntarily give themselves up to him or his officers. I regret that it was not deemed advisable to apprise me of this grant of authority to General Allen (whose theater of operations was defined by the limits of the military district under my command) at the time it was issued to him, instead of deferring the notice until the authority ceased by the retirement of General Allen from the service. I might then have avoided the spectacle of inconsistency recently presented to the army of deserters caught, tried, and shot by my orders while in the adjoining or perhaps same parish General Allen was granting amnesties and pardons. The very large number of deserters and absentees from every organization in the army may well inspire doubts whether the general amnesty lately granted by the President, as well as other lenient measures of more restricted influence, have not increased the evil they were intended to remedy. However this may be, these amnesties were officially published for the information and guidance of all concerned. I should have felt it my duty to present these views to the consideration of the lieutenant-general commanding had the authority granted to General Allen been limited in application to deserters from the several organizations intended to compose, when assembled, his brigade, or even to recusant conscripts unattached, but the authority granted extended to all deserters and absentees whatsoever.

The various camps established by General Allen within this district (established without my knowledge or that of any officer serving here, one, I believe, at my headquarters) thus became, like the cities of old, so many harbors of refuge into which deserters, if in danger of apprehension by their officers, might escape deserved punishment and even secure rewards. The grant of authority to General Allen states that deserters voluntarily surrendering themselves will be pardoned on his recommendation. Had this pardon been promised on the recommendation of the immediate commanders of such deserters, although the example of deserved punishment would have been lost, something would have been gained by increasing the legitimate influence of commanders over their men. In this case the pardon is granted at the request of an officer who has had no connection with the deserter in the past, as he is to have none in the future, and who cannot possibly know anything of the circumstances under which the crime was committed.

That the effects alleged here are not imaginary, I respectfully invite attention to the cases of Privates Williamson and Campbell, of the Crescent Regiment, Mouton's brigade. These deserters were discovered in one of the camps established by General Allen, and under the command of Colonel Russell. Their colonel, Beard, sends a party to arrest them. Colonel Russell properly, under his instructions, refuses to give them up, and at the request of General Allen Colonel Beard is required not only to receive them back without punishment, but to accord to them the privilege of selecting either of his ten companies in which they may be pleased to serve. A few

weeks since several executions for desertion occurred in Mouton's brigade, and I believe one or more in this very Crescent Regiment, and it is painful to reflect that the effect of these examples, which a stern sense of duty induced me to sanction, has more than probably been destroyed. There are a number of men now undergoing trial for desertion, and there are doubtless men belonging to the same organizations in some of General Allen's camps, and it may very well happen that some of the first will be sentenced and shot at the same moment that some of the latter are returning, not only without fear of punishment, but the certainty of unusual privileges. It is difficult to my mind to reconcile the two modes of procedure, occurring in the same army, and mayhap in the same regiment, and I most earnestly invite the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the subject, and ask for instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *January* 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: The question of subsistence and supplies for the troops under my command assumes an importance to require prompt action, and I respectfully invite the attention of the lieutenant-general commanding to the subject. The incursion of the enemy in this region of the country, occurring at the most critical period of the growing corn crop, diminished largely the yield. More corn was made than we could have expected, but the supply has been at last exhausted, and the condition of the river prevents the transportation from above. This deficiency is artificially increased by the schedule of prices fixed for this portion of the district. Corn readily sells for $3 per barrel, while the price allowed by the Government is only about half that amount. To avoid loss planters declare they have no more corn than is necessary for their own use, and the Government is now compelled to resort to impressment even for bread corn. This practice alienates the affections of the people, debauches the troops, and ultimately destroys its own capacity to produce results. The planters will hide much of their produce or remove it beyond our reach, and will assuredly in future plant no more than they themselves require.

These remarks regarding the effect of the schedule of prices fixed by orders apply to other necessary articles, notably so to leather. By the exertions of Major Brent a considerable supply of leather has been obtained and a small work-shop established. Without this there would not be a single battery in the field. The price paid for the leather as fixed by the schedule was less than half the market value, and the tanners declare that they will put no more sides in vat, as their leather is liable to seizure by the Government, and I know of no law to compel a man to tan against his will. Much relief would be afforded by abrogating at once the schedule of prices and letting the Government pay in the market the full current value of its purchases. My experience here but confirms my experience of the past.

The effort to force a depreciated currency on an unwilling people has never succeeded, and I hope the whole system will be abrogated. Although our hopes were excited by the glowing accounts of the

abundance of the Texas harvest, ten days' rations of flour is all the troops have received during about seven months. Last spring at Natchitoches I had a conversation with the present chief quartermaster of this department on this subject of supplies, suggesting that light flats might be prepared to transport supplies whenever the river was too low for steam-boat navigation. Perhaps this method has been tried. Not one ounce of salt provisions has been received this fall or winter for the troops under my command. Beef-cattle are not fit for food at this late period of the year, and their condition is unusually bad now, owing to the severity of the weather. The supply of this bad food has become very uncertain. The officer in Texas charged with the purchase of cattle for the Government utterly failed to furnish them.

Under instruction from department headquarters, I have recently sent an officer into Texas to try and procure an adequate supply. Mean time necessity has compelled me to impress all the cattle I could find on the prairies, much to the discontent of the inhabitants, who have since, as far as they were able, driven their cattle to the enemy. As intimately connected with the subject of the supply and quality of beef-cattle, I beg to inclose copy* of an extract received from Brigadier-General Mouton. I trust this officer is mistaken in supposing that there was an intention to censure his conduct, or that the doctrine has been established that nothing less than the starvation of his troops will justify a commander in the field in diverting food from the object contemplated by the chief commissary of the department. The censure of our superiors, when, as is the case in this department, they are entitled to all respect as well as prompt obedience, is exceedingly painful to officers striving to do their whole duty.

To obviate this, I most respectfully ask for full instructions regarding the rights and duties of officers of the general departmental staff and of those commanding troops in the field. A recent decision in this matter has so overturned the preconceived opinions of my life and shown me to be so much in error that I am entirely without rule to guide my own action or that of my subordinate officers. I most earnestly hope that this question of supplies will meet the early attention of the lieutenant-general commanding, for if some relief is not granted we must withdraw from this whole lower region. I also beg to inclose a copy of a report from Colonel Vincent, commanding on the Teche, which will exhibit to the lieutenant-general commanding the condition of affairs in that quarter. It may be added that the last communication from Franklin village was signed by Brigadier-General Emory, commanding U. S. forces.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
No. 21. } *Houston, January* 21, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. Green's division of cavalry will at once, on the reception of this order, proceed to Virginia Point, dismounted.

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*Not found.

IV. The regiments of Colonel Hardeman, at Sandy Point, and Colonel Baylor, near Houston, will proceed at once to Virginia Point. Colonel Baylor will move his regiment to-morrow morning by rail from Houston, leaving his horses with a suitable guard at their present camp. Colonel Hardeman will proceed by first train after the receipt of this order to Houston, and from that point to their destination.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 20. } HDQRS. EASTERN SUB-DIST. OF TEXAS, *McNeel's Plantation, January* 21, 1864.

Lieut. Col. D. D. Holland, commanding battalion Texas State Cavalry, will move his command without delay to Camp Wharton, on Jones' Creek, reporting in person to these headquarters immediately on his arrival.

* * * * * * *

IV. Col. Ashbel Smith will proceed, with all his available armed force, to some point near the mouth of the Bernard, within easy supporting distance of the troops at that point.

V. Colonel Townes will proceed without delay, with all his available armed force, to some point near the mouth of the San Bernard, within easy supporting distance of the troops at that point. He will unite his forces upon his arrival with Col. Ashbel Smith's, who are to proceed to the same point.

By command of Brigadier-General Slaughter, commanding, &c.:

L. G. ALDRICH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, January 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General BEE:

SIR: The enemy to the number of 2,000 additional troops are at the mouth of the Mississippi River for Texas; I think for Galveston. At all events, that is a more vital point than any other on the coast. Be prepared to move your forces, all except Duff's, Brown's, and Buchel's regiments and Rugeley's company, and except the State troops and Col. A. Smith's command, at the mouth of the Bernard, and the Third Infantry, Bates' regiment, and Waul's Legion at the mouth of the Brazos, to Columbia, sending all the horses to the rear, as ordered. The object of this move is to re-enforce Galveston, if necessary. I have ordered Green's division to Virginia Point. Should Likens' regiment have passed as far as Texana he will report to Colonel Duff, holding himself in readiness to fall back on the Caney; otherwise he will camp on Caney with the rest of the troops.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Comdg. District of Texas, &c.

P. S.—The above is sent for General Slaughter's information. So much as relates to his command will be carried out, with the concurrence of Brigadier-General Bee.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, January 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER:

SIR: Your letter of 17th instant has reached me. I can but repeat that I believe the mode of reorganization suggested by me and provided by the State law is the best. The militia at home will generally be at their posts in time, and when they fail to reach the point designated by the time the organization takes place, they will simply lose their right to vote. It strikes me if the force is organized as indicated by the conscripts and non-conscripts being continued in the organization, that it will be much more efficient. The plan of separation suggested by you and organization of the conscripts as a nucleus for the others I think would not be as satisfactory as the other course.

The plan of returning them home for organization will do very well if there is no further use for them in the field, but, in my view, not otherwise. Besides, it draws so broad a distinction between them and the portion subject to conscription that confusion and dissatisfaction is most likely to be the consequence.

It is not to [my] mind clear that some of your suggestions as to subjecting these troops to the command of the brigadier-general of this district can be carried out by me under the law. My great anxiety upon this subject induces me again to say that I wish the State troops to be so organized that they will be satisfied, strong, and efficient, and that I conceive the plan suggested by me best accomplishes this result. Under this plan they will soon be permanently and well organized. But if we now waver and hesitate as to a plan of organization I fear that confusion will be the result.

I have written to General Smith upon the subject, urging the same views.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. MURRAH.

P. S.—I have prepared a proclamation to continue the troops in the field under the law, but it is necessary for me to understand the plan of organization.

Respectfully,

P. MURRAH.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, January 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I yesterday received intelligence from Louisiana, stating that 20,000 additional troops were at the mouth of the Mississippi River about to sail for Texas. I received your letter of December 15, stating that the lieutenant-general intended to attack the enemy in Arkansas. I have since learned unofficially that that intention has been abandoned. I thought this an admirable plan, as it was likely to produce a strong diversion in our favor. Reports from the Rio Grande state positively that at least two regiments have landed there since Banks' arrival at Corpus Christi, making between 4,000 and 5,000 men at Brownsville; and the lowest estimate of troops at Saluria makes them about 12,000, the highest 22,000.

The information from Louisiana alluded to gives at least 20,000. Including garrisons on the coast of Texas, the whole number of Confederate troops which I can bring to bear on the enemy is 9,000 at the utmost. I cannot, I think, calculate, under present orders of the lieutenant-general commanding in regard to the State troops, upon more than 3,000 men from that quarter. They and a portion of the Confederate troops are badly armed. This will make 12,000 men in all, of which 4,000 are needed at Galveston, 1,200 at Sabine Pass, and, I think, about 1,200 at the mouth of the Brazos, Bernard, and Caney Rivers, leaving about 5,600 disposable for the field at present. The minute-men will not stay in the field. I have but one company at present out of all the companies in the State. They are not to be depended upon, because they will always be too late. Colonel Ford may raise 1,500, perhaps 2,000, with Colonel Benavides, for operations on the Rio Grande; General McCulloch perhaps 2,000 all told, for operations in the Northern Sub-District.

The lieutenant-general being thoroughly acquainted with my views for the defense of Texas, I do not think it proper to present them again, but I deem it my duty to make the above approximate statement of my forces, which I believe to be correct, and their general disposition, for his information. The lieutenant-general stated that on his return from Arkansas he would come to Houston at the earliest moment in his power. I hope he will do so, as his presence will tend to accelerate the transaction of much important business.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District of Texas, &c.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Ewing's Plantation, January 22, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: At 6 p. m. on yesterday I received information that the enemy were landing from two steamers 10 miles below the mouth of Caney. The troops were at once ordered to the beach and remained under arms all night. The enemy landed about 200 men with a small ship howitzer, and at once placed it in battery; two other steamers joined them by 5 o'clock. They then moved rapidly toward Decrow's Point, and at midnight were 25 miles from the mouth of Caney, and still marching rapidly, receiving re-enforcements from the boats from time to time. In the camp where the gun was intrenched a blanket and India-rubber cloth were found, evidencing haste or fright.

I can form but one opinion of this extraordinary movement, that they expected to draw our troops after them, which succeeding, they would land in their rear and cut them off. A strong body of cavalry, under Colonel Likens, was sent down the beach, with orders to return before daylight, which they did without overtaking the enemy. The gun-boat lay at anchor close to the fort all night, and evidenced no connection with the movement down the beach. The rifled 32-pounder gun from Velasco arrived at the fort during the night, and will be placed in position to-night.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, January 22, 1864—5 p. m.

Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE,
Commanding Army in the Field:

GENERAL: Information has just reached the commanding general of the landing of the enemy below the mouth of the Caney. He directs me to instruct you to prevent the enemy from gaining possession of the mouth of the Caney, if possible. You will order Captain Marmion to attack him from the bay. Should you be able you will drive him off, but you will bear in mind that if you advance down the peninsula to attack him he will probably send troops in your rear, east of the Caney, if possible. The major-general commanding thinks this movement of the enemy on the peninsula a feint to draw troops and attention from Galveston. The order sent you to-day directed you to keep your troops in readiness to move at a moment's warning to Columbia, except the troops on and near the coast between Caney and Velasco, inclusive, and Duff's regiment.

Twenty thousand Yankees arrived a few days since at the mouth of the Mississippi River, destined for Texas. If many transports loaded with troops have passed west, this expedition may have gone or may go there to re-enforce the enemy confronting you. Galveston will probably be attacked in great force, and the major-general commanding thinks this expedition is intended for that place. He leaves for Galveston in the morning with Green's division, dismounted, but will return in two days if it is not attacked.

The major-general commanding directs that you inform him if any transports with troops have passed west, and at what time. You will defend the mouth of Caney, Bernard, and Brazos, but must exercise your own judgment. The enemy may wish to get possession of our works at the mouth of Caney by a combined attack of land and river forces. This you will prevent, if possible, at the same time keeping an eye on the rest of the coast. In the mean time you will keep the major-general commanding informed of your movements and those of the enemy.

I am, &c.,

S. D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER:

GENERAL: In the reply to your letter of the 6th, allusion was made to your plan as presented, of using the prize vessels Harriet Lane, Clifton, bark Cavallo, and revenue cutter Dodge, for the purpose of exporting cotton and securing the arms from Vera Cruz. In my answer the ground was taken that such procedure as you proposed would be an assumption of authority, more properly taken (if assumed at all) by the commanding general on the spot, fully cognizant of all the facts, as also the necessities of the military service. My attention has been called to the fact that as the appearance of these vessels in any foreign port prior to the recognition of our nationality might involve their seizure, their sale now by the C. S. marshal, under a decree of admiralty court, would prevent the Government

from obtaining their value, and it would therefore be better, in order to prevent a sacrifice, to have them purchased by some foreigner selected by the cotton office to represent the Government, and your project to get arms might then be carried out through Lieutenant-Colonel Hutchins, who is very desirous of serving you, and, with his associates, is perfectly competent to manage this description of business.

It is believed that 1,200 or 1,500 bales of cotton, judiciously handled, would pay for the guns and give us the means to purchase other things, and thus obviate the necessity of ultimately furnishing 8,000 or 9,000 bales to Mr. House, as is intimated in your letter might be required. It must appear clear to you that if this business can be managed at all it can be better managed through enlightened shipping merchants, such as compose the cotton board, than through Mr. House. It would certainly be much less expensive, and would reduce the responsibility incident to an irregular procedure, if backed up and supported by trusted agents of the Government, who have the confidence of the authorities at Richmond. The expenses to be incurred by Messrs. House and Co. in such an enterprise, if undertaken by them, cannot be accurately estimated here, but it is not difficult to see that if they ultimately get possession of 9,000 bales of cotton, as computed by you, and have permission to export it to England, its value will be, at the current price in Liverpool, 60 cents per pound ; say, $300 per bale, $2,700,000, which would purchase in our money, at the present gauge in Houston, $67,500,000.

If not asking too much, do me the favor to discuss this matter with Mr. James Sorley, who indicates in his letter a very high appreciation of yourself personally. He may discover great inaccuracy in the foregoing reasoning, but if not tasking too much the time due your military matters, I desire that you investigate the results of this enterprise through the agency of some good business man, and, if possible, reach the merits of the case.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH.

HEADQUARTERS,
January 23, 1864—2 p. m.

Capt. E. P. TURNER:

SIR: My scouts report that the enemy have returned toward Decrow's. The report of the boy forwarded this morning is probably correct, and the object of the enemy was to get fresh meat. They obtained but a small supply. The troops are in good spirits and will hold the mouth of Caney, I believe.

Respectfully,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Bonham, January 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I inclose you copies of letters from Colonel Bourland and J. W. Hale, in order that you may form some idea of the condition of this country and give me more means to enable me

to accomplish the necessary end—good to the country. There is not one bit of reliability in the deserters that have returned to service up here as a mass; here and there a good man, generally bad, and steps must be taken to put the last one of them into his former command, the grave, or prison. To do this I must have more force, and the sooner 'tis done the better. The brush command are deserting constantly and going back to the brush or to the Federals.

The troops I have that are reliable are hard at work, and I have nearly 60 deserters, absentees, and disloyal men in the guard-house, and when I start them off I expect an attempt at rescue on the road, but shall send them under a strong escort, with orders to take them through or kill them. Two weeks ago a party went through the country impressing arms; last night the same thing was repeated, and yet I can catch none of these villains. I have never been in a country where the people were so perfectly worthless and so cowardly as here. I am now trying as a last resort to get them to organize a company in each county for police duty. If I can effect this in time to root out the men in the brush before spring I may save the country; otherwise it will go up certain if the Federals make any demonstration.

I would like to get out of this country, I assure you, but am unwilling to ask to be allowed to leave a sinking ship.

Yours, truly,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH.

[Inclosure No 1.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BORDER REGIMENT,
Gainesville, Tex., January 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. E. McCULLOCH,
Comdg. Northern Sub-District, Bonham, Tex.:

GENERAL: On last Saturday night I started Lieutenant Hamilton, of Captain Patton's company, with a detachment of men, to Denton County, for the purpose of arresting deserters and conscripts, with instructions to learn all he could of the sentiments of the people in that country, knowing that there was a bad element there. He returned this evening, having left his command at midnight last night, and riding hard all day to inform me of what he had learned. He says that on arriving at home last Sunday, where he spent the day, he started out next morning for the purpose of collecting up the scattered men of his company, preparatory for the arresting of the deserters and brush men. Collecting a sufficient force, as he supposed, he started yesterday morning to a thicket some 12 miles southeast of Denton, in Elm Creek Bottom, where he had understood they were concentrating.

On arriving in the neighborhood of the thicket he learned that they had been stealing supplies of every description from the citizens, had pressed several double-barreled shotguns, had gone into houses and demanded six-shooters, had pressed three double-barreled shotguns from the wives of soldiers, and yesterday morning a very respectable man, a good, loyal citizen, and the owner of some 30 negroes, in short, one of the best men of the county (a Mr. Craft), rode some 10 miles up the bottom to hunt for some oxen, when he met with a party of men, 31 in number, who arrested him, took his horse and saddle, set him afoot, cursed him as a "d—d old secessionist," told him that he had had his day and that now they were

going to have theirs, and that they were now 1,500 strong, and in less than two months they would have the stars and stripes floating over Texas. They told him they would let him off this time, sent him on foot under a file of men to the edge of the prairie, and said to him that if he ever told any one that they had taken his horse they would kill him and burn his house.

On being released by the bandits, after having been kept all day, he arrived at home about 10 o'clock, which place Lieutenant Hamilton reached about an hour afterward, and was told all that had transpired in relation to his arrest, &c., and also that he recognized the faces of several of his neighbors among the party. The lieutenant also says that several of his acquaintances left his neighborhood early after the commencement of this war and went to the North and joined the Army, as he had been told by one of his acquaintances, who was taken at the Arkansas Post, and, while a prisoner, saw all 7 of the number in the Federal ranks. One of this number, William Parnell, came into Denton some four months since, and has been harbored ever since by one Austin Dudley, and was not seen here until very recently, since which time he has been heading this brush party, supposed at present to be about 150 strong. Parnell has got to be bold enough to assert that he would lead this party through to the North as soon as the grass will do to travel on.

Since writing the above, a citizen of our town, a Mr. Whaley, who has been to Denton on business, has just returned and makes the same statement in relation to the robbery of Mr. Craft; he also states that a party of men from Dallas arrested and carried 3 of those men to Dallas before he left. Lieutenant Hamilton says there is a small mill in the creek bottom, at which they get their grinding done. They have it mostly done at night. They are scattered up and down the bottom about 15 miles, and that many beef heads had been recently found in the bottom where those brush men had killed them. The lieutenant also learned that 40 of Major Diamond's men came down there last Sunday and were seen going into the same thicket, and that they have had bands of 8 or 10 men passing back and forth to White Rock regular for some time. Lieutenant states that he passed near enough their camp last night to see the smoke from eight or ten of their fires. I believe the lieutenant to be entirely reliable and a true, good man. I intend to make my arrangements to hit them a blow next Monday morning at daylight, owing to the stage of the moon.

I can only call detachments from the various companies, amounting to about 150 men, with which I shall make a forced march on Sunday night and be ready to make the strike at daybreak, and I wish you to order Colonel Martin to send what force he can from McKinney to meet me at the crossing of Big Elm Creek, on the road leading from McKinney to Denton, and about 6 miles east of Denton town. I wish him to throw what force he can to that place exactly at 10 o'clock Sunday night, where he will meet with a guide, who will lead him to my force, where we can come to an understanding as to a concert of action. Please request Colonel Martin to keep this matter entirely to himself. I would prefer he would come in command of what forces he is able to spare. I shall expect an answer.

I am, your obedient servant,

JAS. BOURLAND,
Colonel, Commanding Frontier.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

DECATUR, TEX., *January* 11, 1864.

Col. JAMES BOURLAND,
Commanding Border Regiment:

DEAR SIR: Permit me to drop you a few lines in regard to the state of affairs in our country. We of the frontier portion of the country are thrown in a state of the most wild excitement. It is generally believed that we are on the very eve of an insurrection, and that the secession portion of our population are daily in great danger of being jayhawked by Fox and his outlawed gang, associated with Indians. If something cannot be speedily accomplished to our relief, all the true Southern men in this portion of the country will leave with their families for the more thickly inhabited portion of the State, which will have only the effect of weakening the frontier. Some speedy and effective movement of the troops here to our protection will be the only means of saving this portion of the frontier. I confess that I am incompetent to suggest any plan of operation, but sincerely hope that your better judgment will devise some means to save our country from ruin and check the torrent of blood that is daily threatening to deluge our once happy country. Speedy and effective operations is our only hope for our country's salvation. There have some things developed that I do not feel at liberty to write.

* * * * * * *

J. W. HALE.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR:

GENERAL: As I was about getting into my ambulance to start to Texas, your letter, together with the petition of certain persons in New Orleans, was handed me by Mr. Martin Gordon. The petition asks for permission to introduce into New Orleans cotton for the relief of the suffering families of Confederate citizens and for our soldiers there held as prisoners of war. It is impossible for me at present to give this subject the consideration its importance demands. As you are better acquainted with the circumstances than myself, and the cotton would have to be taken through your lines, I refer the whole matter to you, believing whatever action you may take, after mature deliberation, will command my approbation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

[E. KIRBY SMITH,]
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Galveston, January 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I would again respectfully call the lieutenant-general's attention to the fact that the different ordnance officers of this district have repeatedly reported their inability to carry out my instructions in relation to the fabricating of ordnance and ordnance

stores, as required, or to conduct their departments with success, in consequence of the want of funds to purchase the necessary machinery, materials, &c. Certified accounts have been given for the different purchases, and have remained so long unpaid that they are looked upon as comparatively worthless, and are consequently in many cases refused. For this reason all that is obtained has been purchased at fabulous prices and under great difficulties. I have written repeatedly upon this subject, and have urged the necessity of funds being provided. It has really been a source of much annoyance to me to have these repeated calls made for funds, to feel the great necessity of having the same provided, and with no means within my control to provide the same.

I suggested to the general the propriety of issuing an order to Mr. James Sorley, C. S. depositary, to furnish upon my order or request the requisite funds to carry on the ordnance department of this district. This letter of mine has been returned, with the indorsement of Major Rhett, chief of ordnance, Trans-Mississippi, stating that funds were expected, &c., and that a pro-rata proportion would be sent to Major Fontaine, chief of ordnance of this district. This arrangement would be perfectly satisfactory, provided there was any certainty when the funds would arrive. But what is to be done in the mean time, before this pro-rata proportion of the ordnance fund arrives? I would therefore again respectfully request that Mr. James Sorley, C. S. depositary, be ordered to turn me over such funds as may be necessary for the immediate wants of the ordnance department of this district, which can be returned to Mr. James Sorley when the ordnance funds spoken of by Major Rhett arrive, provided the pro-rata proportion intended for this district is sufficient to cover the liabilities of the ordnance department which have already accrued, having been without funds so long. And when determining what amount of funds are necessary for the ordnance department of this district, I would like for this to be taken into consideration and the estimates made accordingly.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,

Major-General, Commanding District of Texas, &c.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,

Shreveport, La., February 3, 1864.

Respectfully returned. There are no funds in the department to meet any demand.

By order of Lieutenant-General Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,

Brigadier-General, Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,

Mouth of Caney, January 24, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,

Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Colonel Likens, with 30 men, has returned from a scout below. He reports the enemy retiring toward Decrow's, their rear covered by three gun-boats; estimates their number at the lowest calculation

2,500 men, three pieces of artillery, over 100 cavalry; their object, fresh meat. They are encamped to-night 40 miles below this place. On being discovered by the gun-boats, Colonel L. turned back and was followed for some miles by one of them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

P. S.—Communication of 22d just received. No transports have passed within the last two or three days.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Mouth of Caney, January 24, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Communications of 21st and 22d received. The following regiments are affected by the order: Debray, Woods, Pyron, Likens, Gould, and Terrell. No order concerning dismounting the cavalry was received, nor any order as to the disposition of the light artillery. I shall order the batteries assigned to brigades to march, which will leave Moseley's battery with Colonel Buchel. I request that the order concerning the dismounting of the cavalry be sent to me. The gun from the car has been returned.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Mouth of Caney, January 24, 1864.

Captain HOWE,
Engineer, Hinkle's Ferry:

SIR: The most of the troops in this vicinity may receive orders at any moment to march east. Report at once the condition of the pontoon, and order all the ferry-boats to concentrate at Hinkle's and Churchill's Ferries. Hurry the completion of the bridge by every possible means; if you are short of hands call for a detail of soldiers.

Respectfully,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

Answer by bearer. If the pontoons are ready, concentrate the boats at Churchill's.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that I have just returned from the defenses below. Some changes were made by the chief engineer of the department, which, it is believed, will enhance the

strength of the works and advance the time of their completion. Major Douglas, who returned with me, leaves at once for Trinity to commence the Ouachita defenses. Brigadier-General Liddell has been directed to meet him at Trinity. As soon as the location of the works is fixed upon, General Mouton will post a brigade to cover them. Every preliminary arrangement to secure progress has been made, and it is expected that there will be no delay after the site is chosen. The rivers are still falling, and no new movement reported in the fleet lying in the Mississippi.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, *January* 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. MOUTON,
Commanding Second Division Infantry:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that Maj. H. T. Douglas, chief engineer, Department Trans-Mississippi, leaves here to-day for the purpose of locating a site for works for the defense of the Washita River country. He will probably select Harrisonburg or Trinity. The major-general commanding directs that as soon as Major Douglas has selected the point for this work, wherever it may be, and informs you of it, that without further orders from these headquarters you will dispose a part of your command to form a covering force for the working party. If at the time you are notified of the point selected Polignac's brigade is most convenient to the place, that brigade will constitute the covering force. If Mouton's brigade, however, should be nearest to the place selected for the works, it will form the covering force. If Trinity should be the point fixed for the contemplated works, the major-general commanding desires that you should have a small steam-boat on Little River, for the purpose of bringing out of these rivers forage for the troops and working party, and for the further purpose of establishing the depot of forage at some point on Little River that would be available for your command in the event of your marching this way. But General Liddell must be advised as soon as the covering force is in position, so that he can send down the negroes above Monroe destined for the works.

By command of Major-General Taylor:

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Galveston, January 25, 1864.

Lieut. S. D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

Countermand the order and turn back the artillery companies ordered to Galveston that are from the reserve. Inform General Bee that Gibson's battery has been ordered to report to him at Mrs. Ewing's plantation, or if not there, then to Colonel Buchel. Major Willke will remain at the mouth of the Bernard and bring his other section there. Jones' and Hughes' batteries, ordered to Galveston,

you will order back to report to General Bee at Mrs. Ewing's, or in his absence, to Colonel Buchel in his camp. McMahan's battery will be ordered to Cedar Lake, if not already there. As soon as either Hughes' or Jones' battery arrives at Cedar Lake, Gibson's battery will be ordered back to the east side of the Brazos, at Velasco. Thus General Bee will have Moseley's, McMahan's, and Gibson's at once, and Hughes' and Jones' batteries, making, after he shall have sent back Gibson's battery to the east side Brazos, at Velasco, four batteries with which to defend the Caney. He will place as many long-range infantry on the east side of Caney and in the works there as may be necessary to defend the works there and the line. It is not supposed that this will require a great many infantry, or cavalry acting as infantry. General Bee will hold the rest of his forces on the road leading from Buchel's camp to the beach, and far enough from the beach to be out of the range of the enemy's fire from his ships. He will employ his wagons to haul corn and provisions from the Caney, and between the Caney and Bernard, if practicable, keeping cavalry enough for his operations and sending the horses back to forage, if necessary. Should the enemy force the Caney, General Bee will attack him with the troops on the road above mentioned, as he advances on the beach east of the Caney, taking care to break down the bridge over East Bayou, which empties into the Caney. It is supposed the enemy will thus be defeated in his efforts. General Bee will order Colonel Luckett to move with his brigade to the mouth of the Bernard as soon as the attack takes place at the Caney, and if all the batteries above designated shall have joined General Bee, he will make use of them to endeavor to repulse the enemy at the Caney. Should he think, after trying, that he will fail to do so, he will detach two of the batteries to return rapidly to Churchill's Ferry to report to Colonel Luckett at the mouth of San Bernard, to assist in the defense of that point. Colonel Luckett will be ordered to hold the San Bernard until General Bee can place his artillery at or near the mounds between the Bernard and Brazos, to which point he will withdraw Luckett's forces and all others, and charge the enemy, if he march up, with his whole force, after using his artillery to the best advantage. Colonel Luckett will, of course, only be ordered to the mound after ascertaining that he cannot possibly hold the works at the San Bernard any longer.

General Bee will, after passing his army and material over Churchill's Ferry, destroy the bridge or boats by which he shall have passed the river. If possible to save the boats, he will have them towed or rowed up the river. They will be destroyed only in the event of there being danger of their falling into the hands of the enemy. General Bee will obstruct the roads on his line of retreat from Caney wherever they pass through timber, by felling trees across the road; for this purpose he will leave a strong force of negro axmen to follow his rear, escorted by a sufficient force of cavalry. Commodore Leon Smith will order Captain Marmion to follow the enemy on his march up the peninsula from Dog Island Bar up, to annoy his march and participate, as far as in his power, in the defense of the Caney. Should the enemy force the Caney, Commodore Smith will direct the flotilla to proceed to Matagorda, disembark the troops, burn the flotilla, and move the guns to Columbia or Richmond. In the latter case General Bee will give the necessary orders to Captain Rugeley's company, or to any troops at Matagorda,

to keep on the alert at Matagorda and Trespalacios and communicate with him constantly, but to retreat toward Columbia should the enemy advance up the Caney in sufficient force to make it dangerous for them to remain at Matagorda.

Colonel Duff's force will remain in observation until he ascertains that the advance of the enemy up the country will be likely to interfere with his joining the main force, when he will at once march as rapidly as possible to effect a junction with them. Colonels Anderson and Gillespie's command of State troops will take post immediately at Velasco, and send back their horses to the nearest point where they can be foraged, sending 1 man to each 5 horses, keeping mounted companies enough to perform picket duty between Velasco and San Luis Pass. Colonel Townes' command will continue mounted and will continue to perform the duty they are now engaged in. General Slaughter is specially charged with the execution of the orders with regard to the State troops, and will consult with General Bee and assist him in carrying out the arrangements above indicated between the Bernard and the San Luis Pass. General Slaughter will, of course, be under the orders of General Bee. The major-general commanding will leave Galveston to-morrow morning, via Houston, for the Caney.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

THEODORE HEERMANN,
Acting Chief Engineer, General Staff.

General Bee will not retreat from the Caney until the enemy, after a fight, shall have forced him to do so. Should the enemy have retired toward Decrow's Point, as reported in the last dispatches, General Bee will hasten the works of the Caney by all the means in his power. The order directing General Bee to send all the horses back 50 miles north of the Columbus railroad need not be executed, as he has reason to believe the enemy is advancing up the peninsula of Matagorda, as long as they can be supplied where they are.

By order of Major-General Magruder:

THEODORE HEERMANN,
Acting Chief Engineer, General Staff.

Lieutenant Yancey will issue without a moment's delay the necessary orders to insure the most prompt execution of the foregoing instructions, sending them by couriers on good horses, with orders to proceed to their several points of destination with the utmost dispatch.

By order of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

[THEODORE HEERMANN,
Acting Chief Engineer, General Staff].

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Galveston, January 25, 1864.

Maj. B. BLOOMFIELD,
Chief Quartermaster, Houston:

MAJOR: Major-General Magruder directs me to say that it is probable that the enemy is advancing up the peninsula toward Matagorda; that he must be opposed on the coast from the mouth of Caney to the Brazos. It is necessary to have corn in reach. He directs that you will order all the corn from Houston, and as it arrives

there, that may not be required for the support of the few animals at Galveston and immediate service of the post of Houston to Columbia, and thence to Perry's Landing or Brazoria, as may be deemed advisable afterward. You will send corn from the line of the Columbus railroad, Richmond, East Bernard, and Columbus itself, to Columbia, and cause the corn between the Bernard and Caney to be sent to Churchill's Ferry by flat-boats or otherwise, and the corn from Wharton and west of the Caney to be sent to Hawkins' plantation. The major-general commanding further directs that you gather all the pack-saddles that may be in the hands of quartermasters and organize a pack train forthwith, and substitute in each regiment, commencing with the mounted regiments, 8 pack-mules well equipped for the 6-mule wagon team now assigned to each two companies. You are authorized to impress, to use for temporary purposes, whatever teams may be necessary, boats, and other transportation to take the corn down to Churchill's Ferry and to Hawkins' plantation.

I have the honor to be, major, your obedient servant,

C. M. MASON,
Captain and Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Victoria, January 25, 1864.

Maj. W. T. MECHLING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. First Div., Army of Texas:

MAJOR: By the account given by the prisoners in my hands the forces of the enemy at Decrow's and Indianola consists of three divisions of the Fifteenth Army Corps, one division at Indianola and two at Decrow's; say, in all, 15,000 men. They state that they are not as yet prepared to make an advance. I am very glad to understand that Likens' regiment is ordered here, as my regiment is reduced so much by sickness that it is impossible to do efficient service. I have about 100 men sick in camp, exclusive of those in hospital. Spurious vaccine matter and measles are the cause of the large amount of sickness with me. Lieutenant Sneed's detachment is ordered with Colonel Ford.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the lieutenant-general commanding to reply to your letters of the 12th and 15th instant. In regard to the organization of the Indian troops into two or three brigades, he wishes you to exercise your own judgment. Having acted upon the best information you can obtain, in order to promote their efficiency, he doubts not he will approve your action. The disposition made by you of your command is, he thinks, judicious. He will endeavor to strengthen you by re-enforcements, if possible, but the active operations of the enemy in Texas and preparations in lower Louisiana, looking to offensive movements in the valley of the Red River, will so much occupy his disposable force that he cannot promise much.

Lieutenant-General Holmes' cavalry is now occupied on the Southern Arkansas and Bayou Bartholomew. When they can be withdrawn he will see if arrangements can be made in co-operation with yourself for the occupation of Waldron. Since you assumed command there appears to be an improvement of affairs in the Indian Territory. The true defense of that district is in the occupation of the Arkansas Valley, thereby forcing the enemy north into the region stripped of supplies. The practicability of this defense with the means at the general's disposal is considered doubtful. The lieutenant-general leaves to-day for Texas. He has instructed his chief of staff to give you as many good officers as possible for instruction of troops. Some delay may occur in securing their services, as they must be sought for. Captain Ochiltree and Captain Marston have been ordered to report to you. He cannot recommend the former to you, although he holds the commission of an assistant adjutant-general, except that he has been repeatedly mentioned in high terms for gallantry and energy on the field of battle. The latter he recommends as a soldier and a gentleman. Capt. R. W. Lee, to whom you refer, should be detached by you for the duty you desire him to perform. In impressing on you the importance of accurate and reliable information it was not intended to indicate any want of confidence in your forethought, or ability, or energy, in obtaining intelligence from the enemy's lines. The exaggerated estimate referred to was not yours, but was the report made by scouts from the vicinity of Fort Smith. Only a comparatively small number of arms have been crossed. The wants of your district in this particular will be constantly borne in remembrance. The general wishes you to keep him constantly informed of affairs in your district. He wishes you to write freely, and he expresses the belief you will always find him ready to give you every requisite support and assistance in his power.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 25. } HDQRS. EASTERN SUB. DIST. OF TEXAS,
Camp Wharton, January 26, 1864.

* * * * * * *

III. Col. Ashbel Smith will move with all the armed troops of his command to the mouth of the Caney.

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By command of Brigadier-General Slaughter:

L. G. ALDRICH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I learn from dispatches received on yesterday from department headquarters that it is proposed to retain the 9-inch gun for the defenses near Shreveport. I respectfully represent that the works at Fort De Russy are based upon the belief that two 9-inch guns would be comprised in the armament. The chief engineer so supposed, and gave the assurance that the gun in question might be

looked for immediately. This is more important from the fact that we cannot anticipate the assistance of the armament of the Missouri at present, and the breaking up of the ice in the Ohio will speedily back up the Red River sufficiently to permit the ingress of iron-clads, against which weight of metal is required.

The enemy's preparations for a movement up the Red and Ouachita are in a very advanced state, and he may be confidently expected as soon as the lower river is navigable. General Franklin's force of some 10,000 men is at Algiers, and a fleet of light stern-wheelers is being rapidly prepared. In this connection, I beg to urge the importance of strengthening my force by returning to their commands all of the men detained at Shreveport. Some of the Arkansas troops, reported to lack steadiness in the field, might replace them with benefit to the service. The necessity for providing for the defense of both the Red and Ouachita makes my force still more inadequate, for the enemy, having control of the lower rivers, can throw his whole force to any point in fewer hours than I will require days to concentrate.

The little cavalry brigade of Colonel Harrison is occupied in the very important duty of crossing arms, and the force of that arm at my disposal consists of a single regiment, the Second Louisiana, under Colonel Vincent, in front of the enemy on the Teche. I make these representations for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding not for the purpose of clamoring for assistance, which I think has not been my habit. Should the enemy make his appearance I will offer every resistance in my power to his plans.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *January* 27, 1864.

Brig. Gen. A. MOUTON,
Commanding Second Infantry Division:

GENERAL: By direction of the major-general commanding, I have the honor to state to you as follows: So soon as you are satisfied that your services will be no longer needed in the matter of crossing and receiving the arms, or if you consider that the cavalry force of General Liddell can accomplish the end desired, you will at once take up the line of march for this point with one of your brigades, leaving the others in the vicinity of the works to be thrown up on the Ouachita, as a covering force. The route to be selected, as well as the troops you will bring with you, the commanding general leaves to your own discretion, suggesting, however, that if you march by the way of Harrisonburg the little boat which you have previously been instructed to have in readiness for Little River be sent round to collect forage and establish a depot at Le Croix Ferry. A depot of 1,000 barrels corn has been established at Nugent's, as you requested. Notify these headquarters if any further assistance is needed from this end of the route; also by what road your troops will march, and the time at which they start. When the command is well under way the major-general commanding desires that you will precede them in person to this place.

I am, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., January 28, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

SIR: I most earnestly call your attention to the failure of the Secretary of the Treasury to supply this department with the necessary funds. Some months since I forwarded to you a paper setting forth my extreme apprehensions upon that subject, and pointing out the only methods which suggested themselves to my mind by which funds could be commanded in case of the severance of communication with Richmond, then almost complete, and which, so soon as the Mississippi River rises and floods the lower country, now unprotected by levees, must become entire. Since then some funds have arrived. Sixteen millions have been seized by the parties in Matamoras, with the tacit approval of the authorities there, leaving me still in a great state of embarrassment for the current expenditures; besides, the Government [is] in debt to the amount of $30,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury adheres to the opinion that the funding of Treasury notes proceeded here *pari passu* with his side of the Mississippi. As I stated in the paper referred to above, and now again repeat, this has not been the fact, for the following reasons:

First. The depositaries were not furnished with bonds, and some places did not receive their appointments until the period for issuing 8 per cents. had expired. Indeed, the arrangements were not known to have been perfected in time to allow the people opportunity to avail themselves of the privilege of obtaining 7 per cents. The consequence was that not over $7,000,000 or $8,000,000 were funded. Second. The depositaries were required by law to cancel the notes redeemed, and this was done until I, by an order, directed them to refrain from canceling. Third. A large amount of bonds were given in exchange for cotton, which enabled those who wished to invest in bonds to do so without purchasing of the Government. Fourth. The 6 per cent. bonds, with coupons payable in cotton, offered at $1,500 for $1,000, are not sought after, because such coupons are not likely to be in demand upon this side, where there is little or no effort through the ports. Fifth. As but little of the new issue has arrived here, fundable in 6 per cent. bonds within one year after their issue, we have not felt the influence of their action. Sixth. There is no disposition to fund in 4 per cent. stock. The result of the whole is that there has been only about $8,000,000 funded by the depositaries in this department. Two Treasury agents have arrived, one at Houston and one last night at this place, with instructions to stamp and reissue the notes funded by the depositaries. For the reasons enumerated above, you will perceive that their action will be very small in providing the army with necessary funds. I most earnestly entreat you to give this matter your personal attention.

The communication with Richmond will be virtually lost as soon the river rises, leaving the enemy but a few points to guard, and which, if we fail to hold Alexandria, will be entirely gone. The position of San Antonio, occupied or commanded by them, will also cut off our communication through Mexico. If both these are effected what are we to do? In debt, with no supplies from Richmond, no authority to pledge the credit of the Government, I fear the effect would be upon the popular mind to alienate it from the Government, and upon the army to create dissatisfaction, discouragement, and de-

moralization. Ought not Congress to take some steps to enable this department to become self-sustaining financially, as it has been for some time, and must be hereafter, militarily?

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EASTERN LA.,
Camp 10 miles south of Liberty, January 28, 1864.

Col. T. M. JACK:

The enemy are moving about 10,000 strong toward Ponchatoula, and landed 4,000 last night. Infantry above Bayou Sara. I am satisfied they are preparing to advance toward Woodville and Clinton from both directions. The Federal force in East Louisiana is about 10,000 infantry and 3,500 cavalry, white, and 7,000 negro troops.

ED. DILLON,
Colonel, Commanding.

RICHMOND, VA., *January 29*, 1864.

General S. COOPER, *Adjutant-General, Richmond, Va.:*

GENERAL: Early in last month I met in the Trans-Mississippi Department Maj. J. P. Johnson, assistant adjutant and inspector general, ordered to that department upon special duty. Traveling together for some time, and learning that I was about visiting Richmond with dispatches from Major Szymanski to Colonel Ould, agent of exchange, he desired me to see you personally and make to you a general statement of affairs in that department, as he was not prepared then, nor did he deem it prudent, to make a written report. At that time he had only visited the District of Arkansas and a portion of Louisiana. He had found the army in a tolerable condition, increasing favorably in numbers by the return of those who left after the retreat from Little Rock and by some recruits. There was complaint of want of clothing, but this was being remedied as fast as the means of the department would allow. Arms were scarce, and those in hand were in bad order. The discipline was not good, but improving. He had examined the quartermaster's and commissary departments, and found much to complain of, but was applying remedies so far as he was able.

The condition and temper of the people were very unsatisfactory. Great dissatisfaction prevailed in many sections, and generally among the mass our success deemed almost a matter of indifference, and in many localities the advent of the enemy would be hailed as a relief. Major Johnson is of the opinion (and I fully concur with him) that much and perhaps most of this feeling is caused by the general disregard of all law or sanctity of private rights by the officers and men of our own army. In the matter of impressment is this peculiarly the case.

In some localities all the cattle, hogs, and corn of the farmers have been taken, and after all their teams have been impressed for the use of the army or for the cotton bureau, and when once impressed, are seldom of any further use to the owner. In many instances which came under the notice of the major and myself so far has this

been carried that enough teams are not left to make another crop. Under this pressure the people have labored until they have become, if not disloyal, at least indifferent to any exertion for the future which will aid in supporting our armies or otherwise aid our cause. This indifference, added to a great emigration from the old and highly cultivated plantations to the new and uncultivated lands of Texas, and a prospective surrender of another portion of our best country, has made the question of food one that claims immediate attention. To those who have always regarded that department as overflowing with great abundance this may appear strange and doubtful, but it is nevertheless true.

With the Arkansas Valley in possession of the enemy, the Washita Valley prospectively in the same condition, the valley of Red River deserted by emigration to Texas or crippled by wholesale impressment, the lower portion of Louisiana either ruined or still covered by the Federals, nothing is left from which to raise subsistence but the comparatively barren pine lands of Arkansas and Louisiana. Then add to this the fact that our people are not hopeful, nor are they striving to aid our armies either now or in the future, but, on the contrary, from facts I have learned since I saw Major Johnson, I am satisfied that combinations are already forming in portions of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas to withhold from our armies all the aid that can possibly be withheld by declining to raise larger crops than are necessary for home consumption, and I think you will agree with me that the picture is not bright nor the future prospect brilliant.

Had I space I could give facts touching the combinations alluded to that would satisfy you of their truth. The great extent of that department and the difficulty of communication from one section to another renders such associations easy of formation and difficult of detection.

General Smith had personally organized a campaign intended, if possible, to redeem the Arkansas Valley from the Federals, but for various reasons had been compelled to abandon it previous to my leaving. The southern portion of Louisiana is comparatively free from Federal troops. General Taylor's army had been sent, some to Texas and some to Arkansas. The enemy were evidently forming a fleet at mouth of Red River to ascend that and the Washita River. We have some defenses upon the Red River, but none upon the Washita.

When I left the defenses upon the Red River were unfinished, but the water was too low to permit the enemy reaching them.

In your orders to Major Johnson you direct him to report to you by letter. Owing to the present rigid blockade of the Mississippi River by gun-boats and cavalry, the crossing is hazardous. The major considers that when he has completed his work it will be very imprudent to subject a full report to the hazard of capture while in transmission. In view of what I have written, which, of course, is only a shadow of what his report will be, I submit that it would hardly be discreet or proper to run the risk of having it perused by the enemy. The major desired me, therefore, to ask you to forward by me orders for him to report to you in person, when he can then safely make a full report in writing. Should you grant the order he and myself have made the necessary arrangements for its reaching him safely. I hope to leave for the Trans-Mississippi in a few days.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOS. E. ADAMS.

HDQRS. DIST. SOUTHWEST MISS. AND EASTERN LA.,
Camp Dick Garnett, January 29, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. D. LEE,
Jackson, Miss.:

GENERAL: Your letter of the 16th instant was received on the 26th instant, on my return from Livingston Parish, and in compliance with it, I have to state that the condition of this command is as follows, viz: Wingfield's battalion, Ninth Battalion Louisiana Cavalry, 350 total present; Powers' regiment, Ninth Louisiana Cavalry, 67 total present; Carter's battalion, Eighteenth Battalion Louisiana Cavalry, 253 total present; Greenlee's company, Fourteenth Confederate Cavalry, 42 total present; total, 712.

You will thus perceive that only one company of what is called Powers' regiment has been mustered in, the other companies not having the minimum number required by law. I can neither muster them in nor arm them, except in case of emergency. My impression is that six companies more can be mustered into Powers' regiment in the course of two weeks, as they now have from 40 to 50 men present, and are increasing gradually. An attempt to consolidate two of the smallest has already resulted in the dispersion of one of them, and as we have no hold on them till they are mustered in, I am convinced that it is better to work along patiently than to attempt to force them without the means of doing so. There are also two more companies nearly full in Carter's battalion, which will make in the aggregate thirteen companies of at least 60 men, 780 new troops.

That number of men can be raised and probably kept while the command remains here, but should it be moved or compelled to fall back, I cannot answer for them. The condition of Wingfield's battalion is really worse than that of the new organizations, inasmuch as many of the officers (all except 17) are now prisoners of war, and no field officer present. About 400 of this command, horses, &c., were captured at Port Hudson, and when paroled turned loose to go home, where the majority of the command have been ever since that event. From what I have heard and seen of this command, the officers, with one or two exceptions, are utterly worthless, and have allowed (and set the example to the men) perfect license. I feel that I cannot trust them to picket the roads or obey any orders until a thorough reorganization can take place; and to this end, I have asked General Polk (and hope you will push the matter for me) to procure the appointment of Capt. John C. McKewen as major, while I have written to Maj. George O. Watts, of General Buckner's staff, to ask for orders to report to me for the command of that battalion. Major Watts graduated at West Point and is a competent officer, and Captain McKewen is one of the most dashing and energetic men I know. I need them both badly. I have not recommended field officers for the two battalions now forming under Carter and Powers, as I cannot think of any officer, at present, particularly qualified. As everything depends in this district upon having true and uncompromising officers, I hope you will assist me to find such. I will say to you as to General Polk, that I can do little without a force to picket the roads, drive in Yankee raiding parties, and arrest the vast number of paroled prisoners, stragglers, and deserters that prowl in the vicinity of the Yankee lines, as well as through the whole country. Should the enemy occupy East Lou-

isiana before the troops here are organized, many men as well as much valuable property will be lost. I send herewith estimates for quartermaster's stores, funds, &c., which I hope will be furnished without delay, as there is nothing here. My requisition for a battery was approved by General Polk, but the company to which I expected to give it at first will not, I think, be raised, and I do not know of any No. 1 company to apply for. If you know of any really trusty battery, I would like to have it, for it could do much valuable service, but I would rather have none than a worthless one, though the moral effect of a battery here would be considerable. Davidson's battery might do if commanded by Lieutenant Thompson, and it seems to me that a board might get rid of Davidson.

I consider that I can with a proper force do much good here, perhaps in time restore the morale of the country, which is the first thing to be looked after, the organization of troops being dependent upon it. To this end I have ordered that no persons or property shall go or come through the lines, and that persons attempting to violate the order shall forfeit their property, transportation, &c., and what few good officers I have have already done much toward the enforcement of the order. The only difficulty I have had in enforcing it has been one interference on the part of the State authorities in issuing a writ of sequestration for certain property coming from the enemy's lines in exchange for cotton. I telegraphed you on the subject, and if I do not receive positive orders from you to respect the writ, I shall not do it. It is plainly an improper assumption of right on the part of the State authorities, inasmuch as all property coming from, as well as cotton, &c., going to, the enemy's lines is seized under order of Secretary of War (frequently repeated to my knowledge) and of the acts of Congress, and is a matter pertaining, if to any court, to the Confederate courts.

If I am to be checked thus in my efforts to stop this illicit traffic and intercourse with the enemy (which has so corrupted the people in this country that scarcely a man or woman within 10 miles of the enemy has not gone to Baton Rouge to trade and take the oath), my efforts will be futile. To show you that this trade can be stopped, and with how little risk it was attended, before my arrival here cotton has gone down in Clinton and Jackson from 40 cents per pound to 20 cents per pound. A rigid refusal to restore property seized, either to weeping girls, suffering widows (whose husbands have been killed in Confederate service), or to those whose only desire is to supply the poor soldiers, will, I think, put an end finally to this contaminating trade, for which so many excuses are offered. The difficulties are great and the field wide, but I do not despair of success. I want two more bonded quartermasters and commissaries each, and I want funds furnished to one of them in each department to pay the outstanding and irregular claims against their respective departments. Much complaint exists on this subject, and I know that large amounts are justly due. The payment of these claims would do much toward the restoration of confidence on the part of the people, among whom the idea seems to prevail generally that the Government has given up the country, and that they must look out for themselves. I will undertake to see that the claims are audited properly, if you will send me honest and industrious officers.

I have found it impossible so far to get General Polk's paymaster to send me funds for the payment of Wingfield's battalion (which has not been paid for a year), though I have written and telegraphed to

him that I have no quartermaster that I can send to get the funds, which he says are ready, and though estimates were sent before my quartermaster came down. I was exceedingly anxious about this money, as I expected that a payment would be the means of collecting the men of that command and give me an opportunity to clear the rolls by dropping those not present or absent with proper leave. It appears to me that it is not necessary to know the exact amount required in a case of emergency like this, as the officer who comes can very easily take back any surplus of funds.

One of the difficulties in the way of the reorganization of that command is the fact that the enemy has issued a circular denying that the Port Hudson paroled prisoners are exchanged. I send you a copy of the Yankee circular, and I intend to communicate with General Cooke on the subject. Of course this is merely an excuse on the part of the men, who must all have seen or heard the order of exchange. The resources of this county in the way of subsistence for cavalry are considerable. I think 4,000 cavalry could be kept here till May or June, but I fear that the Yankees will not permit us to do so. My impression is—indeed, I am quite sure—they will advance on Clinton and Woodville from the river and lake shore. The Federal force in East Louisiana is about 14,000 white and 7,000 black troops, and there is nothing to keep them from occupying Clinton and Jackson, and using the railroad to Port Hudson. This, I think, they will attempt to do, in order to get the vote of the State for reconstruction, as indicated in the proclamation of Lincoln. I shall endeavor to burn all cotton that is likely to fall into their hands, but cannot, of course, burn it all. I shall submit, accompanying this, a paper for your consideration and approbation on the subject of cotton, on which I hope you will agree with me.

This communication has assumed a more lengthy form than I expected, and has embraced perhaps a greater number of subjects than properly belongs to one letter, but I could not well have explained the condition of my command and said less. I am glad that this district has been placed under your command, as it requires that prompt and close attention that could hardly be given it by the commander of such an extensive command as that of General Polk's; and I am glad, too, that in sending me here a command of geographical limits was given me, as the people seem evidently more disposed to respect such a command than one merely composed of troops, in which latter case they seem to have an idea that you have no right to command or interfere with citizens.

Hoping to see or hear from you soon, I am, very truly and respectfully, yours,

EDWARD DILLON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HOUSTON, TEX., *January* 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. E. MCCULLOCH,
Comdg. Northern Sub-District, Bonham:

MY DEAR GENERAL: I have received your letter of January 23, with inclosures, in which you ask again for more means to accomplish the necessary end—the good of the country. If our means were adequate to the accomplishment of our end in war, it would be

a very easy profession. Of course you know I have not the means to send you, for I have so informed you frequently. The state of affairs in some portions of your sub-district is deeply to be regretted, but must be looked boldly in the face. I find only 150 men together of these deserters and jayhawkers mentioned in the letters inclosed by you, and I believe you have some 400 returned deserters. None of these men are to be trusted. There are doubtless 500 more in the woods and brush, and those at large will certainly increase unless they are put down at once. These men should be shot without hesitation or mercy, and should be hunted down with the forces you have, operating all the time, day and night, until the work is done. Great activity will, I think, do it. I shall ask General Smith, who is here, to send Colonel Burleson's battalion to you. I do not know if it can be done. Stick to the ship and do your best, for God's sake; destroy those men whilst you have the means. Martin's regiment and Bourland's battalion ought to be enough. I do not see why they cannot do it, as it appears they are near each other.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

CAMP DAVENPORT,
Jackson County, January 29, 1864.

Maj. W. T. MECHLING,
A. A. G., Hdqrs. First Div., Arizona, N. Mexico, and Texas:

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that I have moved my command (not on picket) to the Arenoso Creek, near the point at which the Texana and Victoria road crosses this stream. I was compelled to leave Victoria to get forage, and I am now 8 or 10 miles nearer Lavaca. There is no change in matters at Indianola. The enemy is gradually increasing its cavalry force. Rifle-pits have been dug, and from present indications I infer that probably the main depot for supplies will be at Indianola until at least they obtain a position at some better point on the mainland. I disagree in opinion with the citizens of Lavaca and others that expect an immediate advance from that quarter. I have now in camp 2 youths, arrested by my pickets a few miles out of Powdertown. These boys state that the enemy possessed at Indianola not more than six to ten wagons, public, and a few impressed from the Germans; that the most of the Germans have voluntarily taken the oath of allegiance to the Northern States, and that no attempt as yet has been made to compel the citizens generally to swear allegiance; that Captains Shepherd and Rice are on parole not to leave the place, and required to report on each morning at the provost-marshal's office.

My force is very weak, and men and horses suffering from the effects of the salt water they are compelled to use whilst on picket duty. I have just been informed that the majority of Gregg's company of infantry, State Troops, at Victoria, have deserted. I will send to their homes and endeavor to arrest them.

The orders to enroll the State Troops have been received and will be promptly carried into effect.

I inclose resignations of Second Lieutenant Porter and Assistant Surgeon Brand, of my regiment.

Respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUFF,
Colonel, Comdg. Second Brigade, First Division.

CAMP DAVENPORT, *January* 29, 1864.

Maj. W. T. MECHLING,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Hdqrs. First Div., Army of Texas:

MAJOR: Since writing my communication to you of this date, I have received information which places the cavalry force of the enemy at Indianola stronger than I anticipated, and it is the opinion of Captain Tevis, who reconnoitered them, that the enemy now has regular cavalry at that place. My cavalry force does not number, all told, more than 265 effective men, and many of the horses of even this number are entirely broken down from constant picket service. If any change has taken place which would warrant the sending of Likens' regiment west, I beg respectfully to ask that it be sent. I am compelled to relieve Captain Kelley's company of State Troops from picket duty, as their horses are not able to carry their riders any longer. It is absolutely necessary to relieve the picket every eight or ten days to preserve the health of man and beast, as all the water near the coast is now so brackish and full of dead stock as to be absolutely loathsome. It is necessary to have a force of at least 150 men on picket to make the service effective, and really ought to have 250. A sense of duty compels me to make this statement.

I am, major, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Ewing's Plantation, January 29, 1864.

Col. X. B. DEBRAY,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: I am directed by the general commanding to inform you that Major-General Magruder orders the impressment of all negro men, women, and children in the county to make and repair the roads, and in compliance therewith he directs that you call on Messrs. Shephard, George Jones, Mrs. Bowie, Mrs. Gibson, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. Kinney to furnish a sufficient force, to be placed under Mr. Parker as overseer, to cut out the road from Buckner Prairie to Hawkins' saw-mill, cutting the roads, free of stumps, 40 feet wide, and bridging Live Oak Creek. The owners will furnish provisions to commence at once. Should the road toward Columbia from your camp require work, the same parties, and others adjacent, will be ordered to make the work.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. MECHLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar orders to Colonels Hawkins and Woods.)

HOUSTON, *January* 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE,
Commanding Army in the Field:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from Brigadier-General Slaughter, referred by you to these headquarters, in regard to the number of troops at the mouth of the

Brazos. The following indorsement, made by Major-General Magruder on this communication, I am directed to forward to you:

General Slaughter says "300 men landed on the east side of the Brazos would encounter but little difficulty in getting possession of works," which he admits are defended by about 200 well-drilled troops and 296 State Troops. If that be the case in all or many instances, the war would close by the inability of Southern troops to contend on equal terms with their enemies. The commanding general is well aware of the stations of the troops, and has much more confidence in their prowess than General Slaughter, it seems.

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

FORT WASHITA, CHOCTAW NATION,
January 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Ex Officio Superintendent Indian Affairs,
Comdg. Dist. Indian Territory, Fort Towson, C. N.:

GENERAL: In the Grand Council of the United Nations, which meets February 1, a plan will be proposed to effect a peace between our Indians and all those of the prairies extending as far north as it is possible to communicate with them between this and spring, the time for holding the Grand Peace Council of the Prairies. This council has two objects in view; one is to establish peace and friendship between all the Indian tribes, to unite all and win them on our side; the other is, after the peace is effected, to make a raid into Kansas, and, if practicable, attack Humboldt, producing a diversion from our front. This matter is confined to the Indian tribes, yet intended to benefit the Confederate States as well as themselves. One difficulty presents itself in carrying out their plans—subsistence for the council; beef to feed the Indians on while in council. If our Indians make a peace with them, they are to cease making war upon Texas or any other part of the Confederate States. The frontier of the Indian country and the frontier of Texas (under present circumstances) might be better protected by policy than by arms. If you approve of their course, and could, as superintendent Indian affairs and commander of this district, cause them to be furnished with beef, and the Chickasaw and Seminole battalions sent to their council, the difficulty would be overcome, and those battalions, with such other forces as may choose to join them at the council, could enter Kansas from a southwest direction (a point they would not be looking for an enemy), surprise, and create a diversion which would evidently be in our favor. Please give this your early attention, and your reply, with any suggestions you may make, I will be pleased to present to the members of the council.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient,
I. G. VORE.

It is needless to say the expedition should be kept still.

[Indorsement.]

Answered, that General Maxey was favorable to the meeting in council of the Indians, and would furnish some beeves. Letter unofficial, with the remark to answer more fully on return of the general commanding.

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: From last reports it appears probable that the enemy will soon withdraw from the lower Teche and concentrate his forces near New Orleans. A considerable number of his troops have recently been sent from Algiers to Baton Rouge, fearing perhaps an attack in the rear, as General Adams has recently moved to Clinton with his cavalry. Major Douglas has returned from Trinity, having selected that point for the Ouachita defenses.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Judge Richardson's letter on the subject of impressments. My attention was called to this subject by Mr. Fluitt, who recently visited me. He resides on the east bank of the Ouachita, opposite Columbia. I beg to inclose a copy of orders issued in the cases, the same having been sent to General Mouton. The lieutenant-general commanding has frequently expressed his opinion that all the transportation east of the Ouachita and Atchafalaya Rivers should be taken by the army. There can be no doubt that he is right, for it will fall into the hands of the enemy sooner or later and be used against us. I have not carried out his views hitherto, from weak considerations for the feelings of the people, who cannot be expected to admit the necessity, and who never will admit it until the enemy is at their doors. My correspondence with department headquarters will show that I am not unfeeling, and rather disposed to too much leniency. All the magnificent transportation in this region fell into General Banks' hands last spring, because I allowed my judgment to be affected by appeals from the owners, and believed their assurances that before the enemy reached them their mules and wagons would be moved out of the way.

It is now some eighteen months since I was assigned by the President to the command of this district, and I can safely assert that in that time I have never refused to listen to any complaint made to me. No person has ever applied to me for redress but has received a patient hearing and such relief as was possible or appropriate. I respectfully ask that when parties complain of my actions or of the actions of my officers, they should be directed to send their complaints to me. When these complaints are received at department headquarters, even for the purpose of reference to me, the implication is that my conduct requires investigation, and I stand in the light of an oppressor of private rights.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. J. POLIGNAC,
Commanding Polignac's Brigade, Harrisonburg:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to call your attention to the inclosed quartermaster's receipt. I am further

directed to say that the orders given you to impress horses and mules for artillery purposes were designed to apply only to those in danger of falling into the hands of the enemy, and that the case of Mr. Fluitt does not fall within the purviews of those orders. The major-general therefore directs that Mr. Fluitt's property be returned to him.

He further directs that when the necessities of your command compel you to resort to impressment, the impressment will in all cases be made by an officer selected by and acting under orders from yourself, and will in no case be permitted by the regimental quartermasters, except when their regiments are isolated and the necessity admits of no delay; and further, that when urgent necessity compels the impressment of stock for purposes of artillery or transportation, brood mares will be exempt, as our reliance for a future supply must be based upon them.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

C. LE D. ELGEE,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, January 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 21st instant, relative to routes of concentration, &c. The points of concentration are Alexandria, Natchitoches, and Shreveport. From Texas the routes are from Niblett's, via Big Woods and Hineston, to Alexandria; from Jasper, via Burr's Ferry, Huddleston, and Hineston, to the same point (from Burr's Ferry there is also a road via the Toreau settlement to Natchitoches); from San Augustine, via Gaines' Ferry or Sabine Town and Many, to Natchitoches, and from Logansport, via Mansfield, to either Natchitoches or Shreveport. From Arkansas the routes are via Homer, Minden, and Campti to Natchitoches, marching from Minden to Shreveport, or via Homer, Sparta, and Winfield to Alexandria.

The depots should consist of forage, breadstuffs, and salt, merely sufficient to supply the troops in march; meat will of course be driven on the hoof. None of these routes would require any defense other than small squads to protect the depots, as our columns while concentrating would cover them from the enemy. All the officers suited to superintend this kind of work are actively engaged for the moment on the various defenses of the lower rivers. I am endeavoring to find some likely to be useful, and if successful will send them up at once.

If the enemy move actively in the spring from Arkansas, will not the movement be on Fulton from Little Rock and the Indian country? This would at once endanger our principal supply region and throw back our forces on the lower Red River. I beg leave to call your attention to the importance of sending Mr. Hymen beyond our lines. In my judgment he is a most dangerous man to the cause, and should be sent to some point where he cannot communicate, for

some time at least, with the Federal authorities in New Orleans. He is the first citizen I have interfered with, and have postponed action a long time, from unwillingness to adopt any harsh steps.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HOUSTON, *January* 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have recently received information that there are six iron-clad double-turret gun-boats building in Saint Louis, for the purpose of operating on the coast of Texas. You may have possibly received some information in regard to them, and if such should be the case, I desire that you will communicate it to me at once.

I have the honor to request also to be informed of the number of iron-clad boats the enemy had or have now on the Mississippi River, and where they are or were at last accounts, and whether any of them would be able to come out of the Mississippi to the coast of Texas. General Smith is now here, and I desire that you will give me what information you possess on this subject as soon as possible.

Very respectfully, &c.,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

Abstract from return of the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder commanding, for the month of January, 1864; *headquarters Houston, Tex.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.			Heavy.	Field.
District staff	15	.....	15	17	....	.....
Western Sub-District, Brig. Gen. Hamilton P. Bee and staff	10	.....	10	18	....	.....
Eastern Sub-District, Brig. Gen. James E. Slaughter and staff.	10	.....	10	10	....	.....
Northern Sub-District, Brig. Gen. Henry E. McCulloch and staff.	4	.....	4	4	....	.....
Camp near—						
San Bernard	92	1,267	1,729	2,197	....	.....
Mouth of Caney	105	1,504	1,903	2,258	....	4
Cedar Lake	103	1,386	1,825	2,301	....	16
Perry's Landing	29	283	361	645	....	....
Velasco	62	834	1,024	1,244	7	8
Galveston Island	88	1,634	2,122	2,639	35	4
Virginia Point	167	1,941	2,445	5,181	....	4
Victoria	25	355	484	652	....	4
Sabine Pass	52	861	1,172	1,628	....	6
San Antonio	7	106	135	202	....	....
Staff officers not included in general staff	72	.....	72	74	....	.....
Grand total	841	10,171	13,311	19,068	42	46

Organization of troops in the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, commanded by Maj. Gen. John B. Magruder, for January, 1864.

WESTERN SUB-DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. HAMILTON P. BEE.

EASTERN SUB-DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. SLAUGHTER.

NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT.

Brig. Gen. HENRY E. MCCULLOCH.

Camp near San Bernard.

2d Texas Cavalry, Col. Charles L. Pyron.
36th Texas Cavalry, Col. P. C. Woods.
35th Texas, Cavalry, Col. J. B. Likens.

Camp near Cedar Lake.

2d Texas Infantry, Col. Ashbel Smith.
1st Texas Cavalry, Col. A. Buchel.
Brown's regiment, Col. R. R. Brown.
Texas Battery, Capt. Robert J. Hughes.
Texas Battery, Capt. O. G. Jones.
Texas Battery, Capt. William G. Moseley.

Galveston Island.

Col. A. T. RAINEY.

8th Texas Infantry, Col. A. M. Hobby.
20th Texas Infantry, Col. H. M. Elmore.
1st Texas Heavy Artillery, Col. Joseph J. Cook.
Texas Battery, Capt. A. E. Dege.
Rocket (Texas) Battery, Capt. John S. Greer.
Engineer Troops, Capt. M. G. Howe.
Engineer Troops, Captain N. H. Smith.

Sabine Pass.

8th Texas Infantry, Companies C and K.
21st Battalion (Texas) Infantry, Col. W. H. Griffin.
Spaight's battalion, Lieut. Col. A. W. Spaight.
Texas Battalion Cavalry, Lieut. Col. Andrew Daly.
Texas Battery, Capt. William H. Nichols.

Northwestern Frontier.

Border Battalion Cavalry, Lieut. Col. James Bourland.

Camp near mouth of Caney.

Debray's Texas Cavalry, Col. X. B. Debray.
Gould's Texas Cavalry, Col. N. C. Gould.
Terrell's Texas Cavalry, Col. A. W. Terrell.
Texas Battery, Capt. M. V. McMahan.

Camp near Perry's Landing.

Waul's Texas Legion, Lieut. Col. B. Timmons.

Velasco.

3d Texas Infantry, Col. P. N. Luckett.
13th Texas Infantry, Col. Joseph Bates.
Texas Battery, Capt. William E. Gibson.
Texas Battery, Capt. H. Willke.

Virginia Point.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS GREEN.

4th Texas Cavalry, Col. G. J. Hampton.
5th Texas Cavalry, Col. Henry C. McNeill.
7th Texas Cavalry, Col. Arthur P. Bagby.
Waller's Texas Battalion, Lieut. Col. Edward Waller, jr.
Valverde (Texas) Battery, Capt. T. D. Nettles.

Virginia Point.

Brig. Gen. JAMES P. MAJOR.

2d Texas Partisan Rangers, Col. Isham Chisum.
3d Regiment Arizona Brigade, Capt. Reuben W. McKee.
Baylor's regiment cavalry, Col. George W. Baylor.
Lane's regiment cavalry, Col. W. P. Lane.
Texas Battery, Capt. Edmund Creuzbaur.

Victoria.

33d Texas Cavalry, Col. James Duff.
Battalion Texas Cadets, Lieut. Col. Philip Fulcrod.
Texas Battery, Capt. George R. Dashiell.

San Antonio.

Maj. A. G. DICKINSON.

Baird's regiment cavalry, Col. Spruce M. Baird.
Unattached Texas cavalry company, Capt. Alfred B. Menard.
Unattached Texas cavalry company, Capt. C. B. Sutton.
Texas Battery, Capt. H. H. Christmas.

Abstract from return of Price's division, District of Arkansas, Brig. Gen. T. F. Drayton, C. S. Army, commanding, for the month of January, 1864. (Camp Sumter, Ark.)

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of field artillery.
	Officers.	Men.			
Headquarters	7	.....	7	13	....
Churchill's brigade	76	639	876	1,573	4
Drayton's brigade	59	725	956	1,427	4
Parsons' brigade	98	1,443	1,778	2,788	4
Tappan's brigade	87	1,157	1,447	2,374	4
Collins' cavalry company	2	40	44	110	....
Engineer troops (detached)	.....	.....	.....	.....	....
Grand total	329	4,004	5,108	8,285	16

*Composition of Price's division, District of Arkansas, Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton, C. S. Army, commanding, January 31, 1864.**

Churchill's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS J. CHURCHILL.

26th Arkansas, Col. F. P. Yell.
32d Arkansas, Col. Lucien C. Gause.
36th Arkansas, Col. James M. Davie.
39th Arkansas, Col. J. W. Rogan.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. John G. Marshall.

Drayton's Brigade.

Col. JOHN B. CLARK, Jr.

8th Missouri, Col. Charles S. Mitchell.
9th Missouri, Col. John B. Clark, jr.
Missouri Battery, Capt. Samuel T. Ruffner.

Parsons' Brigade.

Col. SIMON P. BURNS.†

10th Missouri, Col. William M. Moore.
11th Missouri, Col. Simon P. Burns.
12th Missouri, Col. Willis M. Ponder.
16th Missouri, Col. L. M. Lewis.
9th Missouri Battalion Sharpshooters, Maj. L. A. Pindall.
Missouri Battery, Capt. A. A. Lesueur.

Tappan's Brigade.

Brig. Gen. JAMES C. TAPPAN.

19th Arkansas, 24th Arkansas, } Col. C. L. Dawson.
27th Arkansas, Col. Beal Gaither.
33d Arkansas, Col. H. L. Grinsted.
38th Arkansas, Col. R. G. Shaver.
Arkansas Battery, Capt. Chambers B. Etter.

Unattached.

2d Missouri Cavalry (one company), Capt. Robert Collins.
Engineer Troops, Lieut. J. H. Haney.

FEBRUARY 1, 1864.

H. W. ALLEN,
Governor of Louisiana:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th instant [ultimo], and state in reply that the subject alluded to has already engaged my attention, and the evils corrected on the

* Brigadier-General Drayton assumed command January 11.
† Brig. Gen. Mosby M. Parsons present, sick.

complaints of the citizens interested. During eighteen months' service in the State I can safely assert that no complaint has ever failed to meet prompt consideration and such redress as was proper. I need scarcely point out to you the necessities of the army for transportation, especially in view of the supply for the brigade lately under your command. With regard to the country east of the Atchafalaya it is very clear that we cannot protect it when the rivers are high, for a few gun-boats can completely isolate it by the Atchafalaya.

The enemy has a formidable expedition ready for an attempt on the Red River, and only awaits a rise in the rivers. The first act will certainly be to strip the country in his power of all its transportation. The planters will not only lose their property, but it will be used against the remainder of our people. The order to secure this transportation has been improperly executed, and will be stopped at once. There are some other matters to which I wish to invite your attention and secure your assistance. I have obtained a revocation of the order to burn the cotton of citizens in exposed districts, as it deprives our people of the means of subsistence at the very moment we are leaving them to the mercy of the enemy, but the schedule of prices remains in force. I inclose a copy* of a late communication on the subject. My views are certainly correct, and justice to our people demands the repeal of this system.

Another great and just ground of complaint is the failure of the Government to furnish money. I have frequently borrowed large sums of money on my own credit to remedy this evil. Certified accounts bear heavily on our people, forcing them to wait payment in a currency which is daily depreciating. My administration is a constant struggle against these difficulties, and I am constantly called on to decide between a practical disbandment of the army or the oppression of the citizen. I abhor the whole system of impressment, and have predicted from the first that it will ultimately render our army worthless and alienate our people. Called on to meet largely superior forces of the enemy with troops mostly raw and undisciplined, while struggling with the difficulties mentioned, my bed has assuredly not been one of roses. Hard as it has been, however, I have occupied it without a murmur, and if I have long felt a desire for relief it has proceeded from no wish to escape labor, but from the conviction that a successor could be found better able to promote the interest of Louisiana and the success of her cause.

With high respect, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. J. POLIGNAC,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: I have the honor, by direction of the major-general commanding, to reply to your communication of 28th January ultimo to Maj. E. Surget, assistant adjutant-general, and to say that he cordially approves of the raid you propose on Vidalia. Ad-

*Not found.

vise General Mouton of your intentions to make the raid and that it meets the approval of the major-general commanding. The major-general commanding directs that while the force that makes the raid is in the vicinity of the Mississippi River you take advantage of it to secure all the good horses and mules you can get from persons who are known to be disloyal and working with the enemy, and that you will secure horses and mules even from loyal persons who are within the enemy's lines, or constantly exposed to raids from the enemy.

In taking horses and mules from loyal persons, however, within the enemy's lines or within reach of them, in no instance must such loyal persons be left without or deprived of mules and horses absolutely necessary to enable them to make crops of corn. Don't impress any stock west of Cross Bayou; let your impressment be confined to the neighborhood of Lake Concordia and the Mississippi River. If you come across any plantations worked by the enemy or on shares with them, or any plantations leased from the enemy, take the able-bodied negro men from such and bring them up for government purposes. Intrust the matter of impressing stock to officers of discretion, so that while the purposes of the Government are subserved, loyal citizens will not be deprived of the horses and mules necessary for making corn. General Liddell has been directed to have the courier-line from Monroe to Alexandria changed to pass through Harrisonburg.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, February 1, 1864.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department Trans-Mississippi:

COLONEL: I have respectfully to request that I may be relieved from duty in the Department of Trans-Mississippi and ordered to report to the War Department for assignment to duty, and that in addition to my aides-de-camp, I may be authorized to take with me Capt. J. W. Hinsdale, assistant adjutant-general. He can be readily spared, as there are four assistant adjutant-generals in my office besides him.

I am, colonel, very respectfully,

T. H. HOLMES,
Lieutenant-General.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 1, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, approved, with the request that Major-General Buckner, Major-General Cleburne, or Major-General Stevenson may be assigned to the command of the District of Arkansas. General Holmes has honestly, zealously, and with unselfish patriotism administered to the wants of his district. His want of success has been in a great measure due to circumstances beyond his control. An active, energetic successor, who can win the confidence of the people and excite the enthusiasm of his troops, is wanted.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, February 1, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Major-General Magruder's Hdqrs.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to forward, for the information of the major-general commanding, copy of communication from Colonel Benavides.* I have the honor to report that Colonel Baird has been instructed to move in the direction of Fort Merrill, via Helena. Captain Cater will be sent directly to Oakville. All the troops are being prepared to move to the front. Colonel Benavides and Captain Ware have orders to make reconnaissances as near the lines of the enemy as prudence will permit. The news of the probable advance of the Yankees will be forwarded to Fort Inge and Eagle Pass. Captain Giddings will be ordered to re-enforce Colonel Benavides from that point should it be necessary. I am not satisfied that the supposition of Colonel Benavides is correct. The lapse of time is against it, but there is enough to require vigilance and circumspection.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,
JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

CONFIDENTIAL.] BONHAM, *February* 1, 1864.

General MAXEY:

DEAR GENERAL: Some days ago I received your highly esteemed favor and read it with great attention. The outline you give of your views touching the defense of Northern Texas gives me fresh assurance that we shall not be overrun without a struggle, which really for a time seemed to be the case. The condition of things over here you understand as well as I could inform you, and the less that is put upon paper, except in cases of necessity, the better. I may say, however, that the clue given by "J. D." (I believe those are the letters you give in your last to General McCulloch) will probably enable the general to thread the labyrinth and bring many hidden things to light; the balance of opinion is certainly greatly in our favor, and if we can get hold of the right ones I believe we shall be able effectually to stop that leak.

You will perceive I write under some constraint; the truth is, I apprehended that communications by courier run some risk, in the unsettled state of affairs, of falling into hands for which they were not intended.

General McCulloch is growing restless and dissatisfied, and is anxious to go to the field. It would be difficult to fill his place should he go away, and my notion is that he is making the effort. Northern Texas and the Indian Department have been neglected so long that they have become the most difficult and the most responsible commands in the Trans-Mississippi Department. I tremble for you. A great name is in store for you or you fall into the rank of failures; the latter may be your fate, and might be the fate of any man, even after an entire and perfect devotion of all one's time and talent, for want of the proper means. In military matters these things are never considered. Success is the only criterion—a good rule, upon the whole, though in many in-

*Not found.

stances it works great injustice. Good and deserving men fall, and accidental heroes rise in the scale, kicking their less fortunate brothers from the platform. But a truce to such philosophizing. I am not given to this view, and have been betrayed into it. I don't know how to get back to matters of fact.

I regret I did not know you were at home last week. I never knew it until this morning, when your father (who is here on a mission of mercy to a hard case in the guard-house) told me. I have a fancy that the enterprize proposed by Jackson has pith in it, and I wanted you to see and talk to the man himself. How to surmount many difficulties I can perceive in the way I do not pretend to see; maybe I might if in your place. As it is, make no suggestions. I send, however, inclosed inside this a paper * written by him at my request. It will give you some little insight into the character of the man and what he proposes. We are without news (I take no heed of rumors). Write when you can. What said the Indians? What can and what will they do? *Adios.*

Truly, yours,

SAMUEL A. ROBERTS.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *February* 2, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward herewith a report* of Maj. W. M. Levy, and earnestly recommend the same for immediate action. The outrages of the enemy during his late movements in the Attakapas region has induced the creole inhabitants for the first time in the war to manifest a desire to enter the service. I think there is no doubt that if immediate measures are adopted to take advantage of this feeling a good regiment of cavalry can be placed in the field in three weeks. We could then enforce the conscript act thoroughly in all this region of country, where it has been practically a dead letter from the universal hostility of the people.

The entire population of this Attakapas country is of French origin, and but few speak our language. This has increased the difficulty of operating on their feelings of patriotism. In addition, there are large numbers of arms in this region left by deserters from both armies. The men desiring to form these companies have most of these arms among them, and all have horses. The field officers suggested by Major Levy belong to the creole race, and have all served since the commencement of the war. As these companies are awaiting a decision, I respectfully ask for an early reply. There is no doubt, in my judgment, that this plan is the only one likely to utilize these men.

Your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HDQRS. CAV. DEPT. SOUTHERN MISS. AND EASTERN LA.,
Jackson, Miss., February 2, 1864.

Col. EDWARD DILLON, *Commanding in Eastern Louisiana:*

COLONEL: Your communication of the 29th ultimo is received and gives me a correct idea of your command. You have many diffi-

* Not found.

culties to contend against, and it will require patience and attention to correct them. I regret I have not funds and stores to furnish you what you require. The quartermaster's department has had no money for months, and all my officers are compelled to give certified accounts. You shall have money as soon as we are provided. I will see that Wingfield's battalion is paid; if necessary will send my paymaster to do it. You must endeavor to have rigid camp orders to collect and hold this battalion.

As regards Powers' regiment and Carter's battalion, you will have to be a little patient. I would allow the captains three weeks to complete their organizations, and if they did not do it in that time I would then consolidate or conscript the men. Inform them of this and it may bring them in. I intend sending some troops to your locality who don't live there, and will be able to enforce this order. I purpose that General Ferguson's brigade be sent to your district, at least until your command can be organized and moved from their homes. At present he will not be able to come, as the enemy are threatening a formidable move from Vicksburg in this direction, and he is required here. If you inform me what officers you need I will try and supply you; will approve of your application for the two officers you mention. The quartermaster and commissary, I think, I will be able to send you. As regards the battery, you shall have one so soon as you have men to take care of it. I do not think it prudent to supply you now.

The existing orders are to use every effort to prevent the illicit traffic which is so demoralizing our people on the frontiers. The order is to confiscate all teams and property engaged in the trade. You can burn the cotton and use the wagons, &c., goods coming from the enemy to be confiscated. I do not desire you to resist forcibly the writs served on you, but see that the property is protected by bonds and kept out of the hands of the parties trading. Where the case is perfectly clear, in the absence of the proper commission, it is best to auction them off at once, making the paymaster responsible for the goods, and keeping a record of the sale, &c. As regards cotton, the paper you referred to was not received. Cotton liable to fall into the hands of the enemy must be destroyed, and particularly Government cotton. Where you find a few bales in the hands of the poor it has not been my custom to destroy, and to destroy only where the amount would be an inducement to the enemy.

Write freely as to your wants and views, and you shall have all the assistance in my power to give. I suppose Major Elliott, my inspector, has visited you before this. I send the circular* concerning the paroled prisoners issued by General Polk.

I am, colonel, yours, respectfully,

S. D. LEE,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Ewing's Plantation, February 2, 1864.

Col. P. C. WOODS,
Commanding Brigade:

SIR: Your communication dated 9 p. m. reached me at 6 a. m. You will inquire into and report the cause of this delay. The desertion of 157 men with arms in their hands and at the same time

*Not found.

from your command reflects most seriously on your conduct as commanding the brigade, and will subject you and every officer in any way responsible for this violation of discipline to the most strict accountability. You will report at once what steps were taken by you to prevent it, the names and residences of the deserters, the company to which they belong, and what steps were taken by their company and regimental officers to prevent it.

You will detail reliable officers from such companies as may not have lost men by this desertion, and send them to each locality where the deserters live, taking with them a proper guard, not to exceed 10 men each, with orders to arrest these men and return them to camp; or if in your judgment it would be better you will organize, under the command of a field officer not responsible for this act, an expedition to proceed to the locality to which these men belong and there institute such measures as will best insure their arrest. They will be authorized to call on the minute and local companies of the respective counties, the military commanders of troops stationed in the vicinity, and the citizens generally to aid in this work.

It is impossible for me to give explicit instructions when I am ignorant of the residence of the deserters, but notwithstanding the great injury to the service which will ensue from the absence of soldiers in this emergency, it is of more importance that these men shall be brought back than any other consideration. You will regulate the strength of the detail by the probable assistance that it will receive from the organizations alluded to; for instance, if the most of the men live in Guadalupe County, you will know the available force of the minute and other organizations which may be depended upon, and so arrange the detail that the least possible injury may result to the service, and yet accomplish the work. Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smith is expected here on the 5th instant, and your command must be in its camp on Cedar Bayou by that time.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *February* 3, 1864.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I beg leave to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant. Your modifications of the orders said to have been issued will, I trust, prevent any hardship. I mentioned on yesterday that I supposed negroes could be had with the consent of their owners. The Government will pay the monthly hire, and assume all the responsibility which the laws of the State entail on hirers of slaves. If we cannot obtain the consent of owners, better do without the negroes. Otherwise, as you observe, there will be a general stampede, and we will be held to be the cause of it. Along the banks of the Mississippi negroes are worthless as property, and I suppose their nominal owners would be glad to place them in Government service, if the necessary means to remove the negroes could be secured.

No permission to trade can be given; it is against an act of Congress to send cotton and some other specified articles to the enemy.

My desire to alleviate the distress of the people induced me to wink at the trade of a few bales for family supplies. Abuses of this forced me to execute the law rigorously, and on the Teche quite a quantity has been lately seized by Colonel Vincent. I deeply sympathize with Colonel Bosworth's case, but he will see on reflection the impropriety of his request. The enemy have the same force as last reported at Franklin. A brigade of troops recently left New Orleans for the lake shore, and the supposition is that a combined movement on Mobile is about to take place. Farragut, who is in New Orleans, seems to be preparing for a move with his fleet.

I send you a copy of a letter* just received from General Magruder, and ask that you will furnish whatever information you may have on the subject mentioned. Troops are certainly being moved from the interior of Mississippi to Mobile, which looks as if General Polk feared an attack there. One of Mouton's brigades is at Trinity and the other en route for this place. I regret that it has not been possible to send more cavalry to General Scurry. Perhaps some may be embodied east of the Atchafalaya. If so, you can authorize its increase. Good to the service is likely to result. We cannot enforce the conscript law in that region, and I do not doubt that the department commander will receive organizations, likely to be useful, raised in the region near the enemy and partially in his control. I will be down on the next trip of the Frolic.

Your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S DIVISION,
Camp Sumter, February 3, 1864.

Lieut. Col. J. F. BELTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: The pontoon-boats placed at my disposal at Fulton by Captain Mackey are twenty-one in number, but are not calked or pitched, and no lumber to make decks. Measures have been taken to put them in a condition for use with the least possible delay. At present our only communication with the opposite side of Red River at Dooley's Ferry is a single flat-boat, altogether insufficient for transporting our forage. I have another flat-boat under way, which I trust will be in use by the end of the week.

The command is generally scarce of forage, and will be until our boating facilities at the river are increased, and as Captain Johnson, post quartermaster at Fulton, has two flats, one with wheels working on a crank and the other for ferry purposes, at that point, I request that the former may be temporarily assigned to this division to assist in bringing provisions and forage down the river to Dooley's Ferry. Some additional transportation of this kind is most essential at this moment especially.

I am informed that there are several small steamers at Shreveport. One or two of these, if placed under my orders, could be most economically used in freighting commissary and quartermaster's supplies from above and below to Dooley's Ferry. The saving of hauling over most execrable roads would be immense. I therefore most

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Not found.*

respectfully submit the above suggestions to the lieutenant-general commanding and ask his favorable consideration of my several requests.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HAVANA, *February* 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding, Texas:

GENERAL: The steamer Alice leaves here on the 5th instant for a port in your command, with army supplies, consisting in part of Enfield rifles, muskets, and powder. The long Enfield rifle is the best weapon of the kind I have yet seen. The muskets are strong and serviceable, though not in as good order as I should wish, yet the best muskets to be obtained in Havana. The steamer takes 540 of the former and 840 of the latter, with some short Enfields, making together about 2,000 guns. A schooner has just sailed for the Brazos, having on board, amongst other things, 600 Belgian muskets. Another schooner will leave in a few days and will take about 1,000 rifles.

The cargo of the Caroline Goodyear is now here for sale, and I shall exert myself, in the absence of Government funds to purchase for your department, to induce speculators to forward these arms to Texas, and hope to succeed. Mr. Heyliger, the agent at Nassau, writes me he has on hand and will ship to me at an early day, to be forwarded to you, 500 Enfields, with fixed ammunition, and has by authority of Government written to Bermuda for 5,000 others. As soon as these arms are received I will dispatch some vessel with them, and hope to be enabled to send a steamer. I inclose you a copy of that part of my note to Mr. Heyliger of the 30th ultimo* which refers to this subject. Had I the arms here now or funds to purchase could send you a splendid shipment. Mr. Stanard is now at Nassau; is expected here in a few days. Captain Da Ponte is still here. Your order relieving him and calling him to your headquarters was delivered by me in person to the captain the day of Mr. Stanard's arrival here from Matamoras.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CH. J. HELM.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Bonham, Tex., February 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Yours of the 29th ultimo is at hand. I do not expect you to send me troops from your command on the coast, which is now almost in sight of the enemy, but hope to get something through you from General Smith. You must remember how large my district is and that there are deserters in nearly every county in it, and they are not a few and have abundance of sympa-

* Not found.

thizers who give them information and feed them on the sly or let them steal from them without trying to keep them from it. My brush crowd is reduced to 209, last accounts, and are still deserting and a good many going to the Federals. General Smith desires me to send them to their commands, which cannot be done without taking them under guard, and I have not the men to spare to do that.

Scarcely a man in this section of country is willing to go back to his old command. There are some 25 or 30 who have voluntarily come out of the brush crowd and want to go to you on the coast, and there are about 50 men who reported under the amnesty orders and have done good service here that have asked me to let them go with them, none of whom can be got to their commands without force, which I have not got to spare at this time, and I think my best plan will be to order them to you and let you arrest and send them to their commands. I sent 64 prisoners off to Tyler yesterday morning, and will send 13 or more to Maxey in two or three days, and have just heard of 62 deserters in one gang from Maxey's command, after whom I have sent a company of cavalry and sent expresses ahead of them, so that I hope to catch them. The deserters, as far as I know, are not embodied; are in parties of from 4 to 30, and move every two or three days.

The party I sent to attack in Denton County got word of our movement and scattered, so that we only got 14 when we should have gotten over 100. Quantrill will not obey orders, and so much mischief is charged to his command here that I have determined to disarm, arrest, and send his entire command to you or General Smith. This is the only chance to get them out of this section of country, which they have nearly ruined, and I have never yet got them to do any service. Whenever orders have gone to them they have some excuse, but are certain not to go. In one instance the enrolling officer of Grayson County sent them to impress some whisky at a distillery, under my orders, based upon yours, and they got into a row, killed one man, and plundered the still-house and dwelling, and the next night went back and burned the still-house, but nothing can be proven on them, because the people are afraid to swear against them. They regard the life of a man less than you would that of a sheep-killing dog. My plan now is to arrest Quantrill's men, send you about 100 returned deserters for you to dispose of, and then arrest all the balance of my brush crowd, send them to Shreveport, and do all I can to arrest all deserters, those who harbor them, and those who openly avow disloyal sentiments. If the true men of this country would swear what they know I could send several hundred men to the penitentiary for treason, &c., but they are afraid and will not make affidavit in any instance, but I think when I get Quantrill and the brush men out of the way they will have more confidence.

Quantrill and his men are determined never to go into the army or fight in any general battle, first, because many of them are deserters from our Confederate ranks, and next, because they are afraid of being captured, and then because it won't pay men who fight for plunder. They will only fight when they have all the advantage and when they can run whenever they find things too hot for them. I regard them as but one shade better than highwaymen, and the community believe that they have committed all the robberies that have been committed about here for some time,

and every man that has any money about his house is scared to death, nearly, and several moneyed men have taken their money and gone where they feel more secure. I am not disposed to complain at my lot, but certainly no other man is surrounded with more difficulties with as little means to meet and overcome them. I have no officers of the line in the district scarcely who know anything about military affairs, and the enrolling officers, conscript and State, as well as the most of the people, exhibit, as a general thing, more ignorance or knavery than any other people in the world, I think. I have begged and still beg for a good inspector-general, and so far you have sent me Lieutenant-Colonel Riordan, who may be good man enough, but certainly fit for very little, if anything, as an officer. When Major Illingsworth gets back talk to him about this country and see if he thinks I overrate the difficulties here. I need a good inspector-general and two or three good drill officers and a good court-martial to condemn and shoot several of these villians who desert two, three, or four times.

Well, it is now late at night and I must rest. I will not give up the ship nor "shorten sail to get off a lee shore," and neither personal ease nor personal danger shall keep me from doing my duty as far as I have the capacity and means, but feeling I have but little of either compared to the great demand for both, I can but feel uneasy for my country. For myself I have no care. If I can only see my country free and peace restored I am content.

May God help us to do our duty and serve our country.

Most respectfully and truly,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Brig. Gen., Commanding Northern Sub-District.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 29. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, February* 4, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XXXII. Maj. Gen. John A. Wharton is transferred to the Trans-Mississippi Department, and will report to Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding that department, for assignment.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 4, 1864.

Maj. W. H. THOMAS,
Chief of Subsistence, Trans-Mississippi Department:

MAJOR: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that depots be established at the following-named points, and that you place 50,000 rations at each: Calhoun, Ark., Minden, La., Sparta, La., Mansfield, La., Many, La., Huddleston, La., Jasper, Tex., San Augustine, Tex.

I am, major, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 4, 1864.

Maj. R. E. WYCHE,
Comdg. Battalion Louisiana State Troops:

MAJOR: Forward to Brigadier-General Polignac, at Harrisonburg, the accompanying document at once. The major-general commanding directs that you will then move with your command in the direction of Holloway's Prairie for the purpose of scouring the parish of Rapides, north of Red River, in quest of jayhawkers and deserters. Two officers were attacked by a party of these men last evening about 6 miles from this point on the road to David's Ferry, and one of them was very severely wounded. Such outrages must be punished with a strong hand, and you are therefore directed to scour this portion of the country thoroughly, and every man found with arms in his hands, against whom reasonable suspicion exists of a determination to resist the laws, will be shot by you on the spot. Such men must not be arrested. You will further arrest and send to this post every man capable of bearing arms, of whatever age, who cannot give substantial proof of his loyalty to the Government.

In performing this duty you may find a few loyal men, residents of the locality, willing to act as guides. Complaints have been received from various citizens of the neighborhood, who have expressed their willingness to point out the rendezvous and hiding places of these outlaws, but you must use the services of such parties with discretion and secrecy in order that they may not suffer hereafter. It is not intended that you should confine yourself strictly to Rapides Parish, but wherever you can hear of these villains go after them, provided it is within a reasonable distance of the central point of your operations, which perhaps should be Holloway's Prairie.

The major-general commanding expects from you the utmost exertion in the prosecution of this duty and directs that every man be cleared out of the country, deserters, jayhawkers, and conscripts who cannot give a perfectly satisfactory account of themselves, before you leave it. Take possession of their horses, keep them in the swamps, and starve them out if there is no other means of reaching them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

FEBRUARY 4, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. J. POLIGNAC,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: In consequence of recent outrages committed by jayhawkers in this vicinity it has been necessary to remove Major Wyche's command of mounted men temporarily from the neighborhood of Trinity and Black River, where they have been scouting and picketing, and assign them, as the only available mounted force, to the duty of clearing the country of these outlaws. The major-general commanding directs that you be informed of this fact, in order that you may extend your scouts in that direction.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General,

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Bonham, Tex., February 5, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH:

MY DEAR GENERAL: Circumstances go far to satisfy me and the thinking, seeing men of this section that disloyalty is widespread, that my brush men are deep in it, and the troops not entirely free from it, and I repeat again that some good troops must be sent here or this section of country goes up. I shall order the brush men down into Bowie County, so as to have them near General Maxey's troops and get them that much farther from this section, and have the new men between them and the Yankees. A Dr. Penwell left here two days ago for Fort Smith with a party of men to join the Federals, and there is a constant stream of them going with the view of coming back in the spring, and nothing will save this country but some strokes of bold, rigorous policy. Establish a court here, try and execute some of these fellows for desertion, and send some of these disloyal men who harbor deserters and spout treason to some safe place in heavy irons, to wear them during the war.

General Maxey's command are deserting by the score, and they will fall in with the brush men and resist or go to the Federals, and every man that goes to them benefits us, it is true, because these men do us more harm here than there, but it would be much better if we could catch and kill them after they start, or identify and punish them before they go. Quantrill has not moved a peg, and I have ordered him and his command arrested; got General Maxey to let Col. Stand Watie help Colonel Bourland do it; do not know how they will succeed, nor do I know what effect it will have on the country abroad. Here it will do good for the present, but cannot tell whether it will do good in the future if the war lasts long, because they will desert, steal horses, and come back for revenge if they are put in the army, but something must be done with them. They will not obey orders and I don't know what else to do. What shall I do with them after arresting them? My brush men must be treated the same way, and so will the company of returned deserters that I have here. They will do very nice here, but will not go to their commands. All want to go to the coast, where I shall send them, in order to place them where they can be safely arrested and sent to their commands, unless otherwise directed by you. To order them to their commands without arresting them is to turn them loose in the brush, and I have not the force to spare now to do it; and besides, they have done such good service here that they ought not to be arrested at this point, as it would be hard to explain the necessity for it. I have over 30 prisoners in the guard-house to be sent off, and have nearly all my cavalry out after deserters, so that I can scarcely furnish a guard to send with them, and the brush men are so thick through the country that I am compelled to send a strong guard every time. I would be gratified to hear from you very early.

Most respectfully and truly,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH.

CHOCTAW ACADEMY, *February 5*, 1864.

General MAXEY, *Commanding Indian Territory:*

GENERAL: Col. Stand Watie requests me to say to you that he wishes to take a scout, say, of 1,000 men, in Southwest Kansas as soon

as the grass would permit. His object is to create a diverson with the enemy at Fort Smith and Fort Gibson. This has been a favorite expedition with Colonel Watie for some time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. P. ADAIR,
Colonel Second Cherokee Regiment.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 36. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C., *Houston, February 5*, 1864.

* * * * * * *

VIII. Brig. Gen. T. N. Waul, on the receipt of this order, will immediately proceed with such troops as he has, whether armed or unarmed, to Brazoria, and assume command of the troops assigned to him by General Orders, No. 217, now under command of Col. A. Smith, reporting to Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee, or the commanding officer of the army in the field.

Should any of the troops with Brigadier-General Waul be mounted they will continue so temporarily.

* * * * * * *

[By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, February 5, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
A. A. G., C. S. Army, Hdqrs. Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that no further intelligence has been received concerning the reported forward movement of the enemy. Colonel Baird and Rev. Mr. Chamberlain arrived from San Patricio yesterday, having left there on the 31st January. They had heard nothing of the Yankees in that vicinity. A courier from Colonel Benavides brings dates up to the 29th January, but no definite news. The courier, however, says Mexicans report the enemy moving up the country by way of Sal-del-Rey, in the direction of Laredo, and that they were at Santa Anita. It seems they have been gathering horses. I directed Colonel Baird to proceed with his command to the neighborhood of Fort Merrill, and for the present to assume command at that point; told him I would give him detailed instructions. He opposed no objections; he left for his camp without seeing me, but directed me a note declining to receive orders from me until the pending question of rank should be settled. I replied, copies of which are herewith inclosed. I have no unkind remarks to make on the subject. I would have preferred for Colonel Baird to have raised the question at once, and not to have held it in abeyance until he had received arms, clothing, ammunition, money, &c., from my quartermaster.

Instructions have been forwarded to the proper officers to insure seizure and impressment of cattle and hogs, a copy of which is herewith inclosed.* The howitzers at Austin will be here shortly. Lieutenant Blow will also exchange Spanish muskets for Enfield rifles. Scouts are thrown out in front, and I hope to be able to ascertain the approach of the enemy in time to prepare to meet him.

*Not found.

Supplies of every kind have been forwarded to Captain Ware. I can't do without him. During next week I purpose making my headquarters on the Nueces. Major Dickinson will remain to complete the organization of the men, and to send them forward or lead them to any point required. Captain Fly has succeeded in raising several companies; he is sanguine of his ability to bring a regiment into the field. With a start of some seven companies, and the assistance influential men are giving him, I have no doubt of his ultimate success.

I regret not having been able to take the field ere this. I have had serious obstacles to surmount. Exhausted resources, a population almost drained of men subject to military duty, opposition from rivalry, and the nameless disagreeable retardations incident to an undertaking of this character, are all too well known to the major-general commanding not to be understood and appreciated. With the help of God, the kind offices of the major-general commanding, and persevering industry, I hope to render efficient service.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, February 5, 1864.

Col. S. M. BAIRD,
Comdg. Fourth Regiment, Arizona Brigade, in Camp:

COLONEL: You decline receiving orders from me until the question of rank is decided between us. You disclaim anything personal. I accept the disclaimer, and in the same spirit demand of you not to interfere with or give orders to any of my command, and not to use supplies purchased, stored, or secured for its use by contract. In doing this you will simply accord what is just. If your regiment is not under my command you can certainly not ask me to supply it with articles procured for the use of my troops. The question of rank has once been decided by the major-general commanding the district, but as I am not in possession of a copy of his decision you can, of course, arbitrate it as long as you think proper, or until special instructions are received from district headquarters.

I have the honor to be, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

MERIDIAN, *February 7*, 1864.

Lieutenant-General SMITH:

GENERAL: I find that for the want of a regularly devised system great delays and disappointments must attend all efforts to send arms from this to the other side of the river. I have so much upon my hands that it is impossible to give to this work the importance it demands, and therefore have a plan to submit for your consideration, by which I think greater certainty can be secured. I suggest, therefore, that you send over to this side of the river an officer of some grade, of discretion and efficiency, to take charge of the whole matter, and that he be accompanied by 5 or 6 officers of subordinate positions, but of like character, and that you also send over 100 cavalrymen, who shall act as an escort. I will aid in providing you a

train of wagons, which shall be so constructed that the beds shall be boats. These can be used in ferrying the arms across the Mississippi. I will see that these wagons are made for you and provided with teams; the drivers you must send me, as I have no men to spare. I will also furnish your escort with horses and their equipments. I would furnish the men if I had them. An arrangement of this kind places your success in the securing your arms upon the best footing, as it makes your affairs independent of those aids which the events passing around us will not always allow me to render. I will also, at such times as the state of affairs around me will allow, give assistance to your escort should a stronger force at any time be required. I am very desirous of co-operating with you at all times in any plans for the common defense and shall be glad to know at any time how that can be effected.

I remain, general, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *February 7*, 1864.

Major-General WALKER, *Commanding Division:*

GENERAL: I have just learned from General Holmes that some forty or fifty transports recently passed Gaines' Landing laden with troops. Vicksburg and Red River were supposed to be their destination. Per contra, it is certain that Banks has moved a considerable force to Pascagoula, 40 miles from Mobile, and Farragut is actively preparing eight light iron-clads for service. Transports are also being collected in the lakes east of New Orleans. I have seen Grant's letter to Stanton recommending a movement on Atlanta with their whole force, and proposing to give up all minor objects. Certainly Grant will not consent to send troops west of the Mississippi until his projected campaign for Georgia and Alabama is over.

On the other hand, Banks will probably desire to operate west, in order to avoid being within the sphere of Grant's influence. Unless he abandons the Texas expedition, Banks alone can effect little in this quarter. He cannot possibly have over 12,000 effective men, from which we must subtract the lake expeditions to Pascagoula, &c. There is also some force assembling at Ship Island. I trust your scouts will be enabled to report any movement of troops on the river. It is safe to assume that the enemy's plans look to this quarter, and be as well prepared as our means allow to meet them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, February 7, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., C. S. Army, Maj. Gen. Magruder's Hdqrs.:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that there is nothing new from the front. Major Rogers is in command on the Nueces. He says:

> You cannot imagine how desolate, barren, and desert-like this country is; not a spear of grass, nor a green shrub, with nothing but moving clouds of sand to be seen on these once green prairies.

Captain Ware had been to the sand desert. He captured a caballado from a party of 9 thieving Mexicans. Major Rogers recommends the propriety of sending the animals to the San Antonio River for grass.

On the 4th instant Captain Ware reported no enemy this side of Brownsville, and that he could hear of none this side of Brownsville. Lieutenant Tinney, of Maltby's battery, and several men deserted to the Yankees. The entire destitution of grass and the scarcity of water on the line of the lower Nueces may necessitate the adoption of the line of Fort Ewell, Los Angeles, and San Antonio Viejo. In that event I should make a depot at Los Angeles, where there is an abundant supply of water, grass, and wood. Upon this line my flanks would be more secure and my force easily concentrated and made available to meet and drive back a column of the enemy advancing from the the direction of El Paso.

Colonel Benavides reports the Nueces River actually dry for miles. He favors the opinion that the Yankees are advancing from El Paso. The reasons for this belief are given in his report, herewith inclosed. The Yankees are inactive upon the lower Rio Grande, and if we can make a sudden dash upon them success is almost certain. Colonel Benavides is satisfied that the march would render all our horses unserviceable and incapacitate us for active operations for some weeks to come. I shall forward a plan concerning the occupation of the Devil's River Pass per next mail.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

SAN ANTONIO, *February* 7, 1864.

Col. JOHN S. FORD,
Commanding Ex. Forces, San Antonio, Tex.:

COLONEL: Having arrived at your headquarters on business connected with my command, I deem it not out of place to put you in possession of some facts which have come to my knowledge. A man by the name of Bill Cannon arrived at Nuevo Laredo as bearer of dispatches from the Yankees. He there procured a Mexican to carry the dispatches to Fort Lancaster, paying him for his trouble $200. I immediately sent a courier to the Mexican commander at Piedras Negras, asking to have this man arrested as a horse thief. My request was granted, and in endeavoring to arrest him he was shot and badly wounded. The dispatches were not received, but I am confident I can get them, and will forward them immediately.

I have friends in Matamoras and along the Rio Grande who keep me posted in regard to the movements of the Yankees, their purchases of horses, &c.; consequently I am perfectly secure from surprise; besides, I keep my scouts and spies constantly near Brownsville. I have reliable information that the expedition heretofore supposed to be destined for San Antonio or Laredo are now camped at Rancho Comosellame, 60 miles from Brownsville. I have sent 25 men, under Lieut. Martin Gonzales, to that point, who will bring information of their strength, &c. They were compelled to move out of Brownsville on account of forage for their horses. Corn plenty in Brownsville, but no grass nearer than Rancho Comosellame. Being a personal friend of the Mexican military com-

mander at Piedras Negras, I have made an arrangement with him to intercept letters and Yankee dispatches. The country below here is very dry. The Nueces is dry in many places.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SANTOS BENAVIDES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 8, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: The transports mentioned by General Holmes have landed their men at Vicksburg. General Sherman is there in command. The number of troops brought down, some 12,000. General Gresham, recently commanding at Natchez, has gone to Vicksburg with two regiments, leaving a colonel at Natchez with a few white troops and a small brigade of negroes. Vicksburg is thus the base of Sherman's movement. Had he been en route for a point lower down the Mississippi Gresham would hardly have gone up to Vicksburg. Banks has recently moved considerable re-enforcements from New Orleans to Baton Rouge. Recent information from New Orleans states that Farragut's expedition of light iron-clads is intended for Texas instead of Mobile.

Mobile papers of the 25th ultimo say that the enemy has not occupied Pascagoula and that the belief is Mobile will not be attacked at present. I have advised General Magruder of the report about Farragut. Captain Boyd, engineer, was waylaid by jayhawkers between this place and Fort De Russy on Wednesday last, and has not since been heard from. A citizen has just informed me that he was carried to Natchez and sold to the Federals. I do not know how much reliance to place on the statement.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *February* 8, 1864.

Major-General WALKER,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: Sherman has reached Vicksburg with some 12,000 men. Gresham, lately commanding at Natchez, has gone up to Vicksburg with two regiments, leaving but two regiments of whites and the negroes to garrison Natchez. Vicksburg is, then, a base for active operations. Had the designs been to move below Vicksburg, it is not probable that Gresham would have been ordered up the river to that point. Neither is it probable that Grant would operate west of the Mississippi with two corps. My opinion is that Sherman will move east from Vicksburg and attempt to reach the Mobile and Ohio Railroad and the Tombigbee River. This would have an important influence on the Georgia campaign. Connected with this movement Banks may threaten Mobile, but I do not believe he will subordinate his plans to Grant's if he can avoid it.

I have Texas news to the 3d instant. No movement of the enemy reported. General Smith is there, and would let me know if he

supposed the enemy to be withdrawing. Advices just received from New Orleans state there is good reason to believe Farragut's preparations are for the Texas coast instead of Mobile. It is much feared that Captain Boyd has been murdered or carried off. Parties have been sent out to scour the country and arrest all males able to bear arms. General Polignac will operate near and from Trinity. You might organize a light expedition to search the country between the Sabine Pass to the Black River. This is a great rendezvous of conscripts. Mr. Vorhes [*sic*] near the [*sic*] can give much information about the country. Stripped as I have been of cavalry, it will be some days yet before any of that arm will be disposable. I trust you will be able to forage east of the Atchafalaya to some extent. The river here is falling, and we will soon lose what navigation we have. The enemy could not endanger a well-protected foraging party unless gun-boats could pass into the Atchafalaya.

Information has reached me of the desire of many of the negro troops to desert. They are restrained by a belief that we will shoot or hang all who may fall into our hands. The cavalry in the rear of Port Hudson lately shot a number who had deserted from that place. This of course stopped further desertions. Our policy is to treat these negroes kindly, and rather encourage them to come to us than frighten them by harshness. The importance of this matter should be impressed on officers commanding outposts.

From information just received, Captain Boyd has been carried to Natchez, and it is probable two or more officers besides have been taken there. These jayhawkers have several crossing places on the Black River, and keep up constant communication with Natchez. By secretly watching these crossings many might be captured. No officer should be permitted to travel north of the river from here to Marksville until we root out out this band. At present they number only 15, but the whole population between this and Trinity sympathize with them.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *February* 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. J. POLIGNAC, *Commanding Brigade:*

GENERAL: Herewith inclosed is a copy of a communication addressed to you from these headquarters on 4th instant.* In addition to the directions therein contained, you will cause the whole country from Trinity to the mouth of Black River to be searched, and break up all rendezvous of jayhawkers. Arrest every man subject to conscription, including those recently rendered so in consequence of the passage of the law abolishing substitutes. Scrutinize closely every man found about your lines. There are a great many men between the Washita, Black, and Red Rivers out of the army who should be in it, and the jayhawkers east of Red River have become very bold, having recently perpetrated outrages on the road to David's Ferry, not far from Alexandria.

By command of Major-General Taylor:

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See p. 944.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. C. J. POLIGNAC,
Commanding Brigade:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding the district to say to you that he has positive information that Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, has reached Vicksburg with his corps d'armée, and that Brigadier-General Gresham has left Natchez with two regiments of white troops for the same point. The probable design is a demonstration against Jackson, Miss. The above depletion of the garrison at Natchez leaves only two regiments of white troops and some negro organizations at that point. The major-general commanding has information that the negro soldiers are discontented and prone to desertion, but are deterred from the latter course by fear of the consequences of falling into our hands. In view of this fact, sound policy dictates that any such troops falling into our hands, either by desertion or capture, even with arms in their hands, should be treated with all the leniency proper under the circumstances. You will impress this upon your subordinate officers, and especially upon those in command of outposts. The negroes themselves will be sent to these headquarters, where their services are required as laborers, and hire for their services will be paid to the owners in all cases when they can be discovered.

The major-general commanding further directs that you use all vigilance in arresting all persons passing in or out of our lines without proper passes. Passes from headquarters Department Trans-Mississippi at Shreveport will not be respected unless viséd at these headquarters, and persons traveling with such passes will be sent here through General Walker. The same rule will be observed in regard to persons coming out of the enemy's lines, unless you have good reason to exercise your discretion in the matter. You will also be extremely careful that no cotton is taken through your lines to the enemy except by express permission from district headquarters.

The major-general commanding suggests that the small number of the garrison at Natchez would justify you in throwing a body of light troops across the river in the direction of Vidalia; that some might possibly be surprised and some captures made; but apart from the moral effect of such a demonstration the accomplishment of the following renders it desirable: It is desirable that all the able-bodied negro men and mules, horses, and transportation beyond the Ouachita and in the country bordering on the Tensas River, Concordia Lake, Bayou Concordia, and other settlements exposed to the continual ravages of the enemy or within his lines, be secured for our own use. The negro men will be sent here, as in the case of negro troops, as will also the horses and mules. You will exercise great caution in preventing pillaging by your men or wanton destruction.

In cases where plantations in the situation mentioned above are found by our own people you will be careful to leave sufficient labor and teams on the plantations to raise supplies of grain, but in no case will a sufficiency be left for the culture of cotton. You will use precaution in attempting any operation of the kind indicated not to involve your troops in a campaign which would delay their withdrawal at any time it might become necessary.

The country between lower Little River and Red River is infested

with recusant conscripts and jayhawkers, who have recently become very daring, and have direct communication with the U. S. forces in Natchez.

It is evident that the line of communication must cross Black River at Trinity or some point below. The major-general commanding directs that you use your endeavors to intercept this communication. If jayhawkers are taken in arms they will be summarily executed; if not, they will be sent in irons to these headquarters. It is suggested that any measures you may take to intercept this communication be conducted with that secrecy which is essential to success.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. LE D. ELGEE,
Aide-de-Camp.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *February* 8, 1864.

Maj. R. E. WYCHE,
Commanding Battalion:

MAJOR: For the purpose [of] reiterating instructions conveyed to you in a communication from these headquarters on 4th instant, a copy of said communication is herewith inclosed to you.* In addition to the directions contained therein, the major-general commanding directs that you will guard all the roads leading to Black River from this direction and the direction of Fort De Russy, but do it quietly, so as, if possible, to avoid having it appear that you are guarding the roads. Near Big Creek or on Big Creek, in the neighborhood of old man Ishy's, a little north of the road leading to Sulphur Springs, there are 4 deserters and conscripts. Endeavor to get hold of them; their names are Jackson Lewis, John Ishy, Philip Ishy, and one other name unknown. They are frequently about old man Ishy's house in the daytime; the old man himself may be subject to conscription. If you succeed in getting some of the men referred to then investigate him.

By command of Major-General Taylor:

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL,
Comdg. Sub-Dist. Northern Louisiana, Monroe:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding the district directs me to write you as follows:

First. Col. Allen Thomas has been ordered to report to you in person, but before he left this portion of the State he was instructed to promulgate a general order to the troops of Allen's brigade, now in camps of rendezvous, permitting those who had reported voluntarily at such camps to return home on furloughs. The furloughs are to be inspected semi-monthly by some officer of the brigade designated for the purpose, and stationed in the same or adjoining parish of the

* See p. 944.

men furloughed. As some confusion has arisen from a multiplicity of orders in regard to the reassembling of this brigade, the major-general commanding has endeavored to make himself familiar with its condition and difficulties to be overcome in its reorganization, and he thinks a general order of the above purport will be attended with most beneficial results.

It was with this view and to avoid unnecessary delay, especially in relation to that portion of the brigade reassembled in portions of the State not within your jurisdiction, that Colonel Thomas was instructed to issue such an order before conferring with you. The men who have reported voluntarily have been idling away their time at the various camps established, and are without arms. They were therefore discontented and a useless expense to the Government. Moreover, at this particular season of the year their presence is most desirable at their homes, where they can render assistance needful to their families and give some attention to the planting of their corn crops for the ensuing year. It is believed that such action as that above indicated will, in addition to other desirable results, so influence public opinion as to array it in favor of rather than against the Government in its efforts to reorganize the paroled regiments. By the system of semi-monthly inspection of furloughs the men can be held in hand, as it were, ready to be ordered to the field as soon as they shall be declared exchanged.

Nothing surely can do more to induce desertion or make troops discontented than to keep them idle in camps when no good purpose is apparently subserved thereby, and it is extremely desirable to cultivate the morals of the men by removing all causes conducive to disaffection. The men who have not reported voluntarily shall be arrested wherever found and kept in camp under guard, and thus a judicious distinction be maintained between the two classes; and in this connection the major-general commanding recommends that only one camp be established, to which all who are absent without leave should be sent.

The major-general commanding desires that you will furnish him complete lists of the paroled prisoners of the brigade referred to, and indicate to him which organizations you would desire exchanged first. Meanwhile, as he has a surplus of 1,100 or 1,200 prisoners, he will push on the exchanges as rapidly as possible.

Second. It is designed to retain General Polignac's brigade in your sub-district to the last practicable moment, to cover the works which Major Douglas, chief engineer of the department, may decide to throw up for the defense of the rivers in that portion of the State, but while General Polignac will report directly and be subordinate to his division commander near this place, he will report to you all movements of the enemy which may affect the dispositions of your troops. Your conduct in sending the negroes and tools to Harrisonburg by the Conley is approved. It was supposed Major Douglas would have been on the Washita before this.

The Conley and Ruby will be indispensable to Brigadier-General Polignac for the supply of his command, but they will be used also to facilitate the engineer department in its labors, always subordinate, however, to the necessities of the troops. As your water transportation is limited, the major-general commanding directs that you apply to Lieutenant-General Holmes, commanding District of Arkansas, to send you one or two small boats down the river, stating to him your necessities. The Barkson might perhaps be spared you. Should

any boats come within your jurisdiction with exemptions from Government service, you will not respect such exemptions in cases of necessity.

Third. As soon as your cavalry has recruited after its fatiguing campaign on the Mississippi River above, you will direct its operations toward that river in your front. You will endeavor to get possession of all able-bodied negroes, horses, mules, and transportation in those districts or settlements along the Bayou Macon, Tensas River, Mississippi, and intermediate lakes and bayous which are of ready and easy access to the enemy. The negroes will be sent to these headquarters, and their owners will be paid the time established by the captain or quartermaster for the district, when they can be returned.

All surplus mules and horses will at once be sent here. You will take particular care to break up the enemy's colonization system of renting of abandoned plantations to agents of the U. S. Treasury Department. In such cases all the negroes and teams will be taken, and such other measures taken as will effectually prevent the culture of cotton. In cases where plantations are under cultivation by their owners or for their benefit, you will leave as much labor and teams as may be necessary to cultivate supplies of grain, but will in all cases take such steps as will prevent the culture of cotton for the enemy's market. There will undoubtedly come under your observation cases where simulated transfers have been made to Federal citizens or agents, and you will regard such cases as bona-fide transfer. The end of chief importance, however, is to break up the enemy's Government plantations (as they are called), and secure the negroes and teams for our own use.

Fourth. The major-general commanding further directs that you pay especial regard to the subject of passports, permitting no person to pass in or out of your lines without a passport from or viséd at these headquarters. Passports from department headquarters must in all cases be viséd at these headquarters, and persons coming into your lines with passes from or under pretense of going to Shreveport will be sent under guard to this place, as will all other persons who may be arrested by your command without passports or with other than those emanating from or viséd at these headquarters. Passports have been given to Messrs. Stevenson and Menard to ship cotton by boat under certain conditions to the enemy's lines. Your attention is called to your previous instructions in regard to these cases. No other passports have been given, and none will be respected by you derived from other authority than these headquarters. The same rule which applies to passports for individuals will be applied to passports or permits to ship cotton.

Fifth. The Government divested itself of all proprietary right in cotton lying in the Macon and Tensas Rivers, not being able to remove it, and Lieutenant-Colonel Broadwell, chief of cotton bureau, is desirous of procuring more cotton for the Government in the same localities. He has been informed of the major-general's opinions in reference to this, and the major-general commanding directs that no impressment of private cotton for the use of the Government will be permitted within your jurisdiction, nor will you permit any other course to be pursued tending to force alienation of private cotton for Government use. He desires that you furnish him an estimate of the amount of cotton in private hands east of the Ouachita River, and report to him, as far as you are able, its condition, whether in

the hands of original producers, speculators, or foreigners, and that you will give him your opinion as to the proper mode of acting in reference to private cotton, whether it should be burned or not, or whether it can be made available for Government purposes.

Sixth. Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army, has arrived at Vicksburg with his corps d'armée, and Brigadier-General Gresham, from Natchez, has joined him at that place with two white regiments, leaving only two white regiments and some negro organizations at Natchez. The troops concentrated at Vicksburg are probably destined for a demonstration against Jackson, Miss., but you will use every effort to gain more certain information as to its designs. Meanwhile, it is probable that, in the depleted state of the garrison at Natchez, Brigadier-General Polignac will make a demonstation with some light troops in the direction of Vidalia. His instructions are similar to those embodied in paragraph 3 of this letter.

Seventh. Information has reached here that the negro troops of the enemy are disaffected and are deterred from desertion by the fear of falling into our hands. In view of this fact, a wise policy dictates that such as fall into our hands either as deserters or prisoners, even with arms in their hands, be treated with all proper leniency. You will enjoin this upon your subordinate officers, especially upon those commanding outposts. All negroes coming into your possession will be sent to these headquarters as directed in paragraph 3.

Eighth. In consequence of the exorbitant demands of steam-boats for services rendered the Government, and the absence of any fixed schedule of prices, all such accounts will be forwarded by your quartermaster for adjustment and settlement to Capt. James McCloskey at these headquarters. If your quartermaster will make a report concerning the subject of water transportation, and it is deemed desirable, Captain McCloskey will be sent over to purchase a boat for the exclusive use of the Government.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHAS. LE D. ELGEE,
Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA.
Alexandria, February 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Comdg. District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 31st ultimo, and have delayed my answer until I could gather certain and reliable information on the matters of which you make inquiry. I have heard nothing relative to the construction of any iron-clad steamers at Saint Louis. In the lower Mississippi the only iron-clads are the Choctaw, Osage, and perhaps three others. They confine themselves principally to guarding the mouth of Red River and its vicinity, occasionally moving between Natchez and Baton Rouge. From the construction of these vessels I am satisfied they were never intended for service out of the Mississippi River and cannot be made available on the coast of Texas.

I received last night a communication from New Orleans, from a party whose previous information given to me of movements which were contemplated by the enemy having been verified by fact, en-

titles this to belief, that Admiral Farragut is fitting out an expedition to be conducted against the coast of Texas; that Matagorda Bay will be the rendezvous, and that in his fleet he has several light-draught iron-clads, which have been constructed specially for this expedition. I also learn that Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman has recently arrived at Vicksburg with 12,000 men, and that General Gresham, commanding at Natchez, has taken to him from the latter place two regiments of white troops. Hence I believe that a movement from Vicksburg, perhaps toward Jackson, is contemplated, and the withdrawal of the troops from Natchez satisfies me that Sherman's corps is not intended to operate, at least for the present, west of the Mississippi.

I remain, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

[FEBRUARY 9, 1864.—For address of Jefferson Davis to the soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States, see Vol. XXXII, Part II, p. 711.]

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S DIVISION, *Camp Sumter, February* 9, 1864.

I. Plundering and marauding, at all times disgraceful to soldiers, when committed on the persons or property of those whom it is the duty of the army to protect, have been so frequent of late that the brigadier-general commanding feels compelled from a high sense of duty to resort to the most stringent measures to prevent the recurrence of them.

II. To this end cavalry patrols will be posted around the division, with directions to take up every soldier absent from his command without a written pass stating the extent of his leave and the place or house he is going to, and no such pass will be considered valid until approved at these headquarters.

III. Besides the ratio and conditions exacted by Circulars 4 and 5 from division headquarters, 1864, all applicants for leaves of absence or furloughs will be excluded from such indulgences if within three months previous to said application they have been convicted of any offense before a court-martial.

IV. Safeguards will be given for the protection of persons and property whenever needed, with the assurance that every violation of them will be strictly enforced in accordance with the Fifty-fifth Article of War.

By order of Brigadier-General Drayton, commanding:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT.
Bonham, Tex., February 9, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE,
Commanding Division on Coast:

GENERAL: Captain Quantrill has been ordered to the coast and will send report to General Magruder. His company could not

have been moved to that point if I had not promised to use my influence to keep them in the independent partisan service to which he is entitled by his commission from the President. I have written to General Magruder and asked him to continue them in that service on the coast, and have advised Quantrill to ask for service west of Corpus Christi, where I think he will do us great good.

There is no doubt about their being true Southern men, and, no odds what happens, will fight only on our side. They have been bad behaved in some instances, but have not been guilty of a fourth of what has been charged against them. They are in a country filled with the very worst character of men, numbers of whom are hid in the brush and come out at night and rob and steal; and there are plenty of enemies to the country who would have been glad to get up a conflict by telling bad tales upon them besides those that were true, and I really think the people are to a great extent unnecessarily uneasy about them. If these men are not kept on partisan service they will disband and scatter through the country, where, if bad men, they will do us great harm; if kept together under Quantrill they can be controlled, and if they do not act properly, then disarm and put the last man of them to work on fortifications. I would not hesitate to send them where I advise General Magruder to send them, and believe it is the very best thing that can be done with them, and now write to ask you to use your influence with General Magruder to that end, and to take hold of them yourself and use them for our country's best interest. They are superbly armed and well mounted, and there is no reason that they should not do good service. They have not been paid for months; this should be done immediately, and let them see that they are to be treated properly and required to behave so themselves.

Yours, truly,

H. E. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Northern Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., February 9, 1864.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: Inclosed you will find copies of letters from General Cooper and Moty Kanard, late principal chief Creek Nation. He was principal chief at the time of the treaty, and by a secret clause is colonel of cavalry for life. If any presents for the wild tribes could be had it would certainly be policy to send them. I would be glad to hear from you on this subject. You will observe a good state of feeling in the council. In this country, which is an aristocracy, everything is controlled by the leading men. Gano's brigade is gradually dwindling down by desertions, and as I see no prospect of white troops being sent here, the Indians should be made as effective as possible. The troubles in Northern Texas annoy me greatly. I have just had two of the scoundrels brought in, making their way to the Federal lines with forged papers purporting to be signed by General McCulloch, and placed in irons. The enemy seems to be pushing down toward Dallas. There is no reason that I can see why Cabell's brigade, assisted by what little there is in Gano's brigade, should not take the whole concern in up to and including Waldron.

In reference to the Indian forces referred to by General Cooper, it is undoubtedly the true policy to get them all into the service, and by a great deal of labor they can be made pretty effective, but they have had to move so often that they look upon a fight as necessarily followed by a retreat. If they had a first-rate steady brigade of infantry to rally upon and depend upon they would do well. One first-rate brigade of infantry would not only do the legitimate duty of a brigade, but would be of immense service as a rallying body for the less tutored Indian forces. This, however, I suppose is impracticable. From different sources I learn the enemy is pushing down toward Dallas. The necessary steps have been taken to ascertain strength, &c. The Line road is not in my district, and I would not be responsible if the enemy enter Texas on it, yet I know the disastrous effect of such a movement, and have placed Gano's brigade even beyond my limits in Arkansas, the only available white force I have, to meet it and if possible repel it. I am scarcely able to sit up long enough to finish this letter.

Respectfully, &c.,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

ELM GREEN, *February* —, 1864.

Brigadier-General MAXEY:

GENERAL: I think matters are progressing well at Armstrong Academy and will all come out right. In order to bring out the Third Choctaw Regiment speedily and on the proper basis, I have put the members of the grand council to work on the principal chief of the Choctaws. That council will, I think, insist under the Indian compact that all Choctaw troops shall be put at once in the field as regular Confederate troops for the redemption and defense of the whole Indian Territory. There has been no pretense of a violation of the separate compact among the Six Nations, and will be none if the Choctaws stand up to it by raising all the men possible for the field, with no conditions, except that in the treaties with the Confederate States they are not to be marched beyond the Indian Territory without their own consent. Captain Wade is in favor of going into the Confederate service for operations in the Indian Territory and in Arkansas and Missouri, if necessary; so is Captain Thompson, another officer, formerly lieutenant in the First Choctaw and Chickasaw Regiment. I think the weight of the grand council will do the work.

Even admitting the failure of the Confederate States to comply with treaty stipulations and their inability at present to fulfill them, the compact, offensive and defensive, among the Indian nations stands intact and obligatory. This compact will be sustained, and they will be glad to have the C. S. Government to foot the bills, and this can only be done by putting all their warriors into the Confederate service. You will readily perceive that by bringing the grand council to bear upon the principal chief of the Choctaws the grumblers and croakers will be hushed and the soft-shells crushed out. I will be back on Monday or Tuesday or send a confidential friend to keep this battery in full play upon them. Your speech had an excellent effect upon them. All are gratified and encouraged, especially those who have been forced from their homes, and hope to drive out the invaders and return to their country.

Respectfully and truly,

D. H. COOPER.

P. S.—If arms can be furnished, I think the allied nations can put 8,000 men in the field. This in former wars would have been considered a considerable army, and even in this one, more gigantic in its proportions than any modern war, is an important addition to the forces of the Confederate States.

Give us arms and munitions and some steady troops as a nucleus and you will have an efficient corps, abundantly able to hold the Indian Territory.

C.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

ARMSTRONG ACADEMY, C. N.,
February 6, 1864.

General MAXEY:

SIR: Having an opportunity, I address you as follows: If it will not put you to too much inconvenience I would like that you would oblige me with a copy of the noble address that you made to us on the 5th instant at this place. I would like to have it written out and have it read and interpreted fully to this convention, so that they may all understand it fully. You recommended that you wished we should take up all straggling white men that might be found in the nations, but you did not say what we must do with them. We should like to know what we shall do with them provided we take any up. You also wished that we should try and make peace and friends with the wild tribes of the West, which we are going to make an effort to make provisions so that we can try and effect something in that way.

We will have to send some 3 or 4 delegates from each one of the different confederated tribes, and would like that we could have the privilege of sending an escort of soldiers, as much as one company from each of our respective tribes, to secure safety should anything go wrong. Please let us know if we can be allowed the escort. We will also have to send to these tribes presents, such as trinkets, tobacco, &c. Will you be good enough to assist us in securing the same? Please let me know immediately, so we can know how to act in this matter. Direct to me at this place or at Carriage Point, C. N.

Your friend and brother,

MOTY KANARD,
Late Chief Creek Nation.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

CAMP GARLAND, *February* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY:

GENERAL: Please excuse my presumption for thus addressing you. I have been camped for some time, and the object of this letter is to get permission to spend a few months in active service. My request is that you permit me to select from my regiment 60 men. I will take the majority from my own company and proceed in the latter days of March to the main road leading from New Mexico and Arizona to Missouri. I am so well acquainted with the customs of New Mexico and Arizona that I can safely say that there are trains of immense numbers now lying at Fort Leavenworth and Saint Joe, loaded with valuable merchandise, and will, as soon as the grass gets

up, start across the plains. Those trains are run principally by citizens and are without much escort. Now I propose to take the chances, attack those trains, run them within our lines, if possible; if not, burn them and bring in the stock.

I have good experience as a ranger, and am well posted with the geography of the country. I wish my object kept secret until the proper time, and should you favor my project, inform me soon, so that I may make necessary arrangements. There will be pack-saddles and mules required. I have a guide who knows the country; besides, my own knowledge is good.

Please give this your attention and let me hear from you soon, and oblige, your humble servant,

JNO. R. PULLIAM,
Captain Company B, Hardeman's Regiment.

P. S.—Where the road crosses the Arkansas River will be a good place to operate.

PULLIAM.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 34. } *Shreveport, La., February* 11, 1864.

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VII. Brig. Gen. William Steele, Provisional Army, C. S., will report to Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, commanding District of Texas, &c., for assignment to duty.

VIII. Brig. Gen. J. M. Hawes, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty in the District of West Louisiana, and will report to Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, commanding District of Texas, &c., for assignment to duty.

IX. Brig. Gen. T. N. Waul, Provisional Army, C. S., is relieved from duty in the District of Texas, &c., and will report to Maj. Gen. R. Taylor, commanding District of West Louisiana, for assignment to duty.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, February 12, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
A. A. G., C. S. Army, Maj. Gen. Magruder's Hdqrs.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 8th instant a vedette of Captain Giddings, on post about a mile below Eagle Pass, was fired upon by a party of 10 or 15 armed men, supposed to be renegades from the Mexican side. He had ascertained these scoundrels contemplated stealing the horses of the garrison and attacking the place. He promptly adopted measures to repel their attack. He has arrested persons while attempting to cross to Mexico, and taken charge of their wagons and animals. I take pleasure in speaking in high terms of the activity, energy, and prudence he has evinced in the discharge of his duties. A great many persons are reported en

route for Mexico, with all the property they can carry. The disloyal and the timid are leaving us. I hope we shall be able to check this tide of emigration before it becomes formidable.

The small-pox is prevailing at Eagle Pass. There are but 20 men of Captain Weyman's company reported for duty. There is considerable difficulty in procuring corn; it is reported that the amount to be had on the Guadalupe is very small. Some farmers there have refused to sell for Confederate money. I instructed that it should be impressed in all such cases. Mexicans and others are buying corn to export to Mexico. Every conceivable shift is resorted to to prevent seizure. I hope we shall be able to impress it all. Lieutenant Burnes, who is acting under the orders of Captain Merritt, assistant quartermaster, has a good understanding with Colonel Lea. Wagons have been sent to transport corn to Helena. I am not apprised of the number of bushels in store there. Captain Shive has not reported progress; he is on the Nueces. Capt. Creed Taylor has reported a company, and has been ordered to Helena. Captain Fly is expected daily. Lieutenant Blow is at Austin; he will bring the pieces. Steps have been taken to execute the instructions of the major-general commanding.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

OPELOUSAS, *February* 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR, and
Governor H. W. ALLEN:

The affidavits forwarded to you herewith will explain the object of this note. The number of malefactors is daily increasing. Without the aid of the military forces of the Confederate States or of the militia the citizens of this parish are unable to protect themselves from the lawless men who in such large numbers have united from different portions of this State and from Texas. Their number is believed to amount to several hundred. Many people, through fear of their resentment, dare not take part against them. Many give them support. It is expected that you will act immediately in this matter.

Very respectfully,

HENRY L. GARLAND.
C. H. MOUTON.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 16, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded, with the remark that my cavalry force is entirely inadequate to the suppression of these outrages, and I therefore earnestly urge the favorable action of the lieutenant-general commanding on an application recently made to organize a regiment under the command of Maj. L. Bush, which will be immediately assigned to the duty of clearing the country of these outlaws.

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, *Parish of Saint Landry:*

Before me, the undersigned, justice of the peace in and for the parish of Saint Landry, personally came and appeared Felix Déjlan, who, being duly sworn according to law, do depose and say that on the night of the 12th of February, 1864, that 15 or 16 armed men came to his house, about 5 miles west of the town of Opelousas, and robbed him of 3 horses, 1 saddle, 2 double-barrel guns, and a quantity of clothing; the deponent cannot identify the robbers, but believes them to be jayhawkers.

F. DÉJLAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of February, A. D. 1864.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Justice of the Peace.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

STATE OF LOUISIANA, *Parish of Saint Landry:*

Be it known that this day, the 13th of February, 1864, before me, the undersigned, justice of the peace in and for the above-named parish and State, personally came and appeared Treville P. Guidny, of the said parish and State, who, being duly sworn according to law, declared that, being at his mother's house in this parish of Saint Landry, about 8 miles west of the town of Opelousas, on Friday, the 12th, a squad of armed men numbering 7, of whom 5, to wit, Don Louis Godeau, Agile Myers, Edouard Simon, Maxilimien Guillory, and ——— Ardoin, were known to affiant, came there. That they were under command of a man unknown to affiant, and whose name was denied to affiant, although he demanded it several times. That said armed men forcibly entered the premises and dwelling house of affiant's mother for the purpose, as they declared, of procuring arms. That said armed men declared their intention in so arming themselves was to attack the company of Captain Hargroeder, in Opelousas. That they forcibly took away a wagon loaded with corn from said affiant's mother's place, the said wagon being the property of Dr. John A. Taylor. That they carried away from same place 2 horses, 1 saddle and bridle, the property of Joseph B. Young and of Houston Young.

That, as affiant learns from his wife, who was at the house of her father, Madison Young, about 1 mile distant from affiant's mother's, on the same day and at about the same hour, a squad of about 15 armed men proceeded to said Madison Young's house, forcibly entered the same, robbed Houston Young of all his clothes and of $200, robbed Madison Young of a large lot of tobacco. That affiant's wife did not know any of said squad. That, as affiant learns from Christopher Steele, who resides about 1 mile from affiant's mother's, a squad of 10 armed men went to his house and, presenting their guns to his breast, ordered him to give up his arms to them, which said Steele accordingly did.

T. P. GUIDNY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th of February, A. D. 1864.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Justice of the Peace.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Saint Landry:

Be it known that this day, the 13th of February, 1864, before me, the undersigned, justice of the peace in and for the above-named parish and State, personally came and appeared Terence Jeansanne, a resident of the said parish, who, being duly sworn, declared upon his oath that under orders from T. Lytt Lyon, captain and acting assistant commissary of subsistence, issued from the office of depot commissary at Cheneyville, La., he proceeded with a squad of men to gather beeves for the army in the parish of Vermillion. That after gathering about 500 head of beeves they were surrounded by a squad of armed men, who, under pretense that they were organized for the purpose of protecting their property from illegal impressment and from robbery, ordered affiant to turn loose the beeves which he had gathered, robbed him of a bowie knife, the only arm which he had about him, robbed two of his men of their revolvers (the only arms in affiant's squad), robbed another of the men of his saddle and blanket, robbed another of his mule, threatened to hang affiant, and took two away as prisoners. That said armed men told affiant their intention was to starve out the Confederate forces and thus bring the war to a close.

TERENCE JEANSANNE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th February, A. D. 1864.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Justice of the Peace.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Saint Landry:

Be it known that on 13th day of February, 1864, before me, the undersigned, justice of the peace in and for the parish of Saint Landry, personally came and appeared Joseph B. Young, of said parish and State, who, being duly sworn according to law, upon his honor declared that on the 12th of this month 4 armed men came to his house, situated about 10 miles west of Opelousas, who represented themselves as being Confederate soldiers, cocked their guns on him and took a horse from the yard belonging to said affiant. About three hours after the first squad left, they returned with about 12 more men, all armed, among whom were 4 or 5 free men of color, forcibly entered the house, and took affiant's gun and blankets, and from the yard another horse with a bridle and saddle. While there they cocked a gun at his wife and threatened to shoot her. One of the men was hunting about the house for affiant, and told his wife that he wanted to kill every damned Confederate he could find. After the above circumstances affiant was on his way to Opelousas and stopped at Madam Placide Guidny's, and while there another squad of armed men came and took from him another horse, saddle, and bridle. Affiant is [convinced] that the men were not Confederate soldiers, but jayhawkers or robbers.

JOS. B. YOUNG.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th day of February, A. D. 1864.

JOHN MACDONALD,
Justice of the Peace.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Saint Landry:

Personally appeared before the undersigned authority Francois Savoy, of said parish and State, who, being duly sworn according to law, says and deposes that he was out in Prairie Hayes, in said parish, on Government business, for the purpose of obtaining beeves for the Government, he, the deponent, being a detailed soldier for that purpose. That while in said prairie a band of armed men rode up hastily to deponent and halted him and asked him if he belonged to any company, and that if he did not belong to the jayhawkers they must take him to their camp, assigning as a reason for doing so that they did not want the authorities to know what they were about. That he replied that he was not a soldier, and belonged to no company. They then told him that they would let him go if he promised not to inform on them. That he made the promise. They then told him should they ever find him on the prairies and hear that he had informed on them they would kill him. He was moreover asked by them whether he had any arms; he proved to them that he had none. They then proceeded to take away his spurs. They afterward asked him if he knew where they could get good horses, as they intended to take all they could find. They further told him that they were acting under orders of one certain Ozémé Carrière; that in letting him go they would have to keep it a secret from Carrière to keep [him] from punishing them, as they had strict orders from the said Carrière to arrest every man they found on the prairies. They further told him they would take away his horse, but they considered him worthless. He further deposes that these men were well armed and mounted; that among them there were some free negroes.

F. SAVOY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th February, 1864.

E. D. ESTILETTE,
Justice of the Peace.

P. S.—Also appeared G. W. Hudspeth and Omer Poiret, of said parish, who upon their oath say that they are well acquainted with Mr. Francois Savoy, who subscribed the foregoing affidavit, and they know him to be a reliable gentleman.

GEO. W. HUDSPETH.
OMER POIRET.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 13th February, 1864.

E. D. ESTILETTE,
Justice of the Peace.

HEADQUARTERS ENROLLING OFFICER,
Parish of Saint Landry, Opelousas, February 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Comdg. District West of Louisiana:

GENERAL: Yesterday, it seems, the jayhawkers, having collected their forces, swept over the country known as Plaquemine Ridge, robbing the inhabitants in many instances of everything of value they possessed, but taking particularly all the fine horses and good

arms they could find. Although there are many of these robbers in the parish, this is the first time they have ever gone about publicly in daylight robbing the citizens. These lawless bands are daily increasing in numbers; not only are they collecting the discontented whites and free negroes, but the slaves, already demoralized by the Yankees, are going to them every day, and my word for it, unless some protection is afforded by the military authorities, all the good, loyal, and honest men in the western part of the parish will have to flee from their homes and abandon the country. It is no longer the case of a few isolated desperadoes; the entire community in the western part of the parish is implicated in these organizations.

I speak not from hearsay, but from my own knowledge, when I say that Carrière is daily becoming more and more popular with the masses, and that every day serves to increase his gang. These men are making the ignorant and deluded suppose that they are their champions, that their object in pursuing the course they follow is to bring the war to a close, and tell them if they could only make everybody join them the war could soon be brought to a close. These jayhawkers, as they are termed, have stolen horses and pressed and stolen guns until they are well mounted and armed, and are now far too numerous for the limited force we have here to venture among them.

Until some vigorous measures are taken the conscription in this parish may be said to be suspended, as every man who does not desire to report has only to go within the lines of the jayhawkers to be perfectly safe from the officers of the law. The few men who report declare they will never leave home until some steps are taken to afford some security for the lives of the defenseless ones they leave behind them. In conclusion, I would say that in my opinion some firm and vigorous steps should be taken at once to rid the country of these murderers, thieves, and traitors.

I am, general, yours, truly,

H. C. MONELL,
Capt. and Enrolling Officer, Parish of Saint Landry.

HEADQUARTERS PAROLED PRISONERS,
Opelousas, La., February 13, 1864.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR,
Alexandria, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to state to you that a critical state of things now exists in this parish. Carrière, with his band of jayhawkers, within the last few days, has been very actively engaged in robbing the citizens of all the fine horses, guns, and everything in the shape of ammunition, thus showing a disposition to carry on their thieving business publicly, which the very small force here allows them to do with impunity. I would very respectfully request that you send a cavalry force sufficient to drive them entirely out of the country, not less than 200 men, well armed, and with at least 40 rounds of ammunition. Unless these men are captured or driven away, the good citizens of this parish will be compelled to remove; besides this, those prisoners of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, of which there are large numbers in the parish, have, in many instances, gone inside the jayhawkers' lines and cannot be got out of

them. Should this thing be allowed to go on any length of time, you can depend upon it a most fearful state of things will exist.

Hoping to hear that you will send a force to our assistance, I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

M. L. LYONS,
Captain, Commanding Paroled Prisoners.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT OF TEXAS,
Bonham, Tex., February 14, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have just learned that Dr. Penwell, who left here for the Federals with a party, has been arrested and is now at Laynesport. If it can be done under any semblance of law, he should be tried by court-martial over there and brought here and executed for the benefit of this community. The Choctaws pounced upon his party near Dallas, Ark., killed several, and took 8 prisoners. This is a very fortunate circumstance, and if the prisoners could be executed it would prove very beneficial to the country. There is but little doubt about my brush men being connected with these movements, or that a large number at least of them know all about them and sympathize with them.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Northern Sub-District.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 15, 1864.

Major-General TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I am instructed to inform you that intelligence deemed reliable has been received at these headquarters that a band, or perhaps several bands, of men calling themselves "Quantrill's men" are committing serious depredations on citizens living on the Bayou Bartholomew and other points east of the Ouachita River. It is reported one of these bands hung a few days ago a Dr. Merriwether, who is reported to be a loyal citizen. The agent of the commissary department in that region reports these bands are seriously embarrassing his operations in the collection of hogs, and that he is apprehensive of a more decided interference on their part.

Your attention is called to these reports for investigation and redress of the evils, if they are found to exist.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *February* 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS:

The enemy is from 15,000 to 20,000 strong at least, and fortified on the coast of Texas, and, from the best information from all quarters, I am assured that he is being largely re-enforced, and will attempt

the conquest of Texas this spring or summer. Under the circumstances I have the honor to request that Maj. Gen. John A. Wharton be ordered to the District of Texas, &c., to report to me for duty, without delay. I have received petitions for his presence from all quarters, and no event will inspire greater confidence in the success of our struggle in the minds of the troops and people of Texas than would the arrival of General Wharton. I cannot too strongly urge this request upon the favorable consideration of the lieutenant-general commanding, and of the President. I respectfully request that this communication be sent by a special messenger to Richmond.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
No. 46. } *Houston, February* 15, 1864.

* * * * * * *

X. Brig. Gen. Thomas Green is hereby relieved from the command of Galveston, and will proceed to the Caney and assume command of Brigadier-General Bee's forces.

Brigadier-General Bee, on being relieved, will proceed to Houston, Tex., under orders previously issued from these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, February 15, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
A. A. G., C. S. Army, Maj. Gen. Magruder's Hdqrs.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that from reliable information there appears to be danger of an attack by renegades upon the post of Eagle Pass. Captain Giddings reports, on the 11th instant, that he has a spy on the other bank, and that he is satisfied they are organizing a force of renegades and men from Brownsville. He says:

> To-day one party of 27, and another of 17, rode into the plaza, inquired for the American consul, and said they were Yankee soldiers. All were armed with new six-shooters, belts, guns, &c. * * *

They say they are 300 strong, and that on Saturday night they will "clean us up and take all the cotton." Captain G. thinks they do not number more than 200, and is of opinion that he is prepared to repel their attack. Colonel Benavides was at Eagle Pass and has directed 60 men to re-enforce the garrison. He will remain there for a short while.

Captain Edgar informs me that he has heard nothing from Major Alexander concerning the movements of the Yankees. Upon his return we shall ascertain whether they are advancing. I wrote to Major Riordan, who has charge of some men in Uvalde County. He promised me to watch the El Paso road closely; he sends 3 men every three days to the Rio Grande, thence to the road, &c. Unless the commissioners are enabled to adjust matters promptly it will be difficult to subsist troops and forage animals at Eagle Pass. The Mexican authorities have announced the policy of non-intercourse.

I shall endeavor to forward supplies from this point, but I do not think a sufficiency can be sent. Lieutenant Burnes reports that he has collected but 4,300 bushels corn. I fear the whole quantity we shall find available will be less than 10,000 bushels. Major Dickinson's eye incapacitates him from doing business.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Bonham, Tex., February 15, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: General Cooper wrote me on the 13th, 200 or 250 of the enemy were within 45 miles of Boggy Depot. This morning he writes me that they are within a very short distance of that place, and that he will not have sufficient force probably to hold it, and that Fort Washita is in great danger, and to send him such force as I can spare as early as possible. The State troops just this morning scattered for thirty days, except a company of cavalry which organized out of the conscripts, which I will have mustered into service to-morrow and hold for the present. I have directed Quantrill to march from Preston to Fort Washita at once, and Colonel Bourland to throw his disposable force to Preston and thence on to Cornage Point as early as possible, while I assemble all the companies of Colonel Martin's regiment that I can collect at this place in order to advance from here in case General Cooper has to fall back toward Red River. I can but regard it as a cavalry raid, which, I think, can be checked before it reaches Red River; but I would not be surprised if they take Boggy Depot and Fort Washita, with all the stores of both places. I will do the best I can with the means I have, but with very few men and very few caps and fewer guns than men, I cannot do much.

Dr. Penwell and his party have been attacked, several killed, and he with several others taken prisoners, and I learn are on their way here. I have urged General Maxey to try them by military court and shoot the last one of them, and if he does not and sends them to me, I respectfully request the major-general commanding to order a court here for same purpose. This may be and is a case for the civil law, but the great interest of the country demands summary action, and I am clearly of the opinion that a military court would be the best in this case.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General, Commanding Northern Sub-District.

[Indorsement.]

MEMORANDUM FOR CAPTAIN TURNER, ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL.

Order a court-martial. Those subject to military service can be tried, and those who are not can be, as spies attempting to carry across our lines information to the enemy. Major Fontaine will at once send to General McCulloch the 300 arms he wishes, *i. e.*, 100 Enfield and 200 rifles.

BOGGY DEPOT, CHOCTAW NATION,
February 15, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. E. MCCULLOCH,
Commanding Northern Sub-District:

GENERAL: It is reported that the enemy camped in 30 miles of this place last night and are advancing in this direction. There is a large amount of ammunition and commissary stores at Fort Washita, and I would respectfully request that you send all the troops that you can spare directly to that place for its protection. I have concentrated all the forces I have at this place and at Washita, but owing to the scattered condition of the command it will be impossible to assemble a sufficient force to drive the enemy back. If Colonel Bourland's command could be ordered immediately to that post they would be of great service in its defense.

Very respectfully,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 39. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Richmond, Va., February 16, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XII. 1. Some officer selected for the purpose by General Joseph E. Johnston will proceed to the Trans-Mississippi Department and collect and bring to their proper commands, now in the Army of Tennessee, all the officers and men now there belonging to the Sixth, Seventh, and Tenth Texas Infantry and the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth Texas Dismounted Cavalry.

2. All officers belonging to the above-named regiments now in the Trans-Mississippi Department inferior in rank to the officers selected by General Joseph E. Johnston will, after being served with a copy of these orders, report immediately to him and give him all the aid in their power in the execution of these orders.

All superior in rank to the officer as selected will report without delay to General Joseph E. Johnston. Those failing to do so within sixty days after due notice will be dropped from the rolls of the C. S. Army.

3. Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smith, commanding, &c., will issue such orders as may be necessary to secure the prompt collection of the fractions of said regiments now in his department, and will facilitate in every practicable way an immediate and complete execution of these orders.*

4. Quartermasters and commissaries of subsistence will issue such requisitions on their respective departments as the officer selected by General Joseph E. Johnston may make for the transportation and subsistence of said men.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*See Smith to Cooper, April 14, Part III.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 16, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my return to this point from Fort De Russy and the Atchafalaya. The works at the fort are well advanced, and will be quite effective so soon as we obtain the 9-inch guns and carriages from Shreveport. I trust these are on the way, as any delay will be unfortunate in the present condition of the rivers. The Mississippi is quite high and rising rapidly, and the Red River has risen some 3 feet at De Russy from backwater. Below De Russy the obstruction of sunken timber has been completed, blocking the river completely; above the sunken timber, piles strongly braced have been driven across the river, and four regiments of Walker's division are now engaged in filling in floating timber above the piles. For several miles below the raft and between the raft and De Russy rifle-pits and positions for light guns have been constructed, so that very serious resistance can be made before the raft is reached. Major-General Walker, whose division is stationed near, has been very energetic in pushing on the work and rendered very valuable assistance.

I have just made a minute inspection of Hawes' and Randal's brigades of this division, and have never seen any troops in finer condition. No troops ever exhibited greater improvement in all the qualities of soldiers, and their present condition reflects great credit on the division and brigade commanders. I respectfully ask that Special Orders, No. 34, be revoked. General Hawes' brigade is in splendid order and a change would be very unfortunate. I beg leave to renew my request for the formation of a cavalry regiment. The companies alluded to in a previous communication are still awaiting definite instructions. Should the lieutenant-general commanding approve my plan, we can have an effective regiment in the field within a week. An answer to the application is respectfully asked.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: After fully testing the practicability of getting supplies from the enemy for the use of our army, and exchanging cotton therefor, I am satisfied that the policy of the enemy is so decidedly opposed to such arrangements that nothing can be procured from them with the consent of their authorities. Medicines, which, being light articles, are easily transported and smuggled through their lines, are coming in in considerable quantities, and I think the wants of this district, and perhaps of the Trans-Mississippi Department, can be supplied as to needful medicines, but quartermaster and commissary stores will not be allowed to be brought to us, and, except in small quantities, which may occasionally be smuggled to us, cannot be had. I have been in communication with persons in New Orleans

holding high positions under the Lincoln Government, and who possess much influence, but they have signally failed in procuring the assent of the military authorities to any arrangements whereby supplies would be furnished to our army for cotton.

In no instance, therefore, should any cotton be allowed to pass from our lines to the enemy's unless goods or an equivalent have been previously received by us, and if any permission to export cotton on any other terms has been given, I would respectfully and earnestly recommend its revocation, and I would also suggest that no future purchases of cotton should be made by our authorities with a view to shipment to the enemy's lines. I feel satisfied that the Federal authorities will not deviate from their established policy to carry out the arrangement made with Captain Stevenson. My views upon the subject of the destruction of private cotton have undergone a decided change, and I am of the opinion that cotton belonging to private individuals should be destroyed whenever likely to fall into the hands of the enemy. So long as the Federals can receive cotton from our lines or have any prospect of procuring it by occupation of any portion of our territory, they will observe their existing policy and regulations prohibiting the shipment of supplies to us. I have given orders directing the destruction of private cotton whenever it is in danger of falling into the enemy's hands.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: The major-general commanding directs that you will immediately dispatch the company of mounted men you have against the jayhawkers east of Red River. Instruct the officers in charge of the company to proceed to the swamp and endeavor to capture or force the jayhawkers up the swamp in the direction of Catahoula Lake. Major Wyche, with his battalion, and Capt. G. W. Smith, commanding a company of mounted men, are operating up in that direction. The company you send out should commence work at the lower end of the swamp, I suppose somewhere in the neighborhood of Lake Larto. The officers in command of the company, the major-general commanding directs, shall be instructed to hunt the jayhawkers down with the utmost severity, and shoot any found with arms in their hands making resistance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *February* 16, 1864.

Maj. R. E. WYCHE,
Commanding Battalion:

MAJOR: The major-general commanding directs that you will move your command down at once to Jacob Paul's, on the opposite side of the swamp to where Captain Smith, with his command, is operating, and act in conjunction with him against the jayhawkers.

General Walker will endeavor to drive the jayhawkers from the lower part of the swamps up toward you and Captain Smith, and the major-general commanding expects that you will soon clear them out of that part of the country. The major-general commanding directs that the orders to you with regard to these jayhawkers be reiterated, viz, to hunt them down with the utmost severity and shoot every one of them found with arms in their hands making resistance. You will send the inclosed communication to Captain Smith without delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure.]

ALEXANDRIA, LA., *February* 16, 1864.

Capt. G. W. SMITH,
Commanding Company:

CAPTAIN: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say to you that Major Wyche has been directed to move his command down to Jacob Paul's, on the opposite side of the swamp to where you are operating, and act in conjunction with you against the jayhawkers. General Walker will endeavor to drive the jayhawkers from the lower part of the swamp up toward you, and the major-general commanding relies on your clearing the country of them soon. The major-general commanding directs that while you are engaged on this special duty against jayhawkers that you will report direct to these headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, February 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: When I was satisfied in June last that Vicksburg would fall, I called upon the Governor of the State of Texas for 10,000 State troops, first, because the conscript law had been so unsuccessfully enforced as to make me hopeless of getting out the conscripts; second, because we were deficient in arms, and by agreeing to receive such of the State troops as cavalry who armed and equipped themselves I would develop all the private arms in the State; third, because, under the militia law, I could obtain as soldiers all between the ages of eighteen and fifty years exempt under the conscription act; fourth, because I know it would take from four to six months to organize these State troops, and it was certain to my mind that an invasion would take place within that period.

The then Governor, F. R. Lubbock, expressly disclaimed on the part of the State any pretensions to the conscript element in the State troops, and thus that element could be easily transferred to the old organizations should the Legislature, which would convene in November, fail to legislate the troops into the Confederate service for the war.

These troops were received by companies, according to the Confederate organization, and elected their field officers after entering into the Confederate service, and my object was to consolidate, when once in for the war, these regiments with the old skeleton regiments, retaining the best officers from both. The Legislature, however, notwithstanding my urgent representations, failed to legislate the State troops in for the war, but passed an act keeping them in service for six months longer, giving furloughs to all over forty-five years of age, and ordering an entire reorganization of the State forces, with a new election of officers. The Legislature did not attempt to exercise any control over the conscript element, and the Governor in his first correspondence with me in reference to the law also seemed to waive any such pretensions. He issued a proclamation, however, to that portion of the citizens still liable to militia duty, among whom there were many conscripts, not to join any organization, old or new, except that of the State troops, and the conscripts already in service among the State troops considered this proclamation as applicable to them also, and great numbers of them returned home.

Under these circumstances, I invited the Governor and Lieutenant-General Smith to meet me at Houston, and in a conference which then ensued the Governor claimed the right of the State to the conscripts, which was denied by both Lieutenant-General Smith and myself. I knew, however, after the proclamation of the Governor alluded to, these conscripts could not be practically made available by the lieutenant-general commanding and myself. Lieutenant-General Smith substituted to the Governor the following proposition as a compromise, which was accepted by him: That the conscripts, at their option, form new organizations of companies in the C. S. service, or join existing organizations in the C. S. service. All who do not join either will be organized into the State troops. All of conscript age who go into the State troops will, at the expiration of the six months' term of service, be enrolled in the C. S. service.

It was subsequently clearly understood that they would be transferred to the old organizations at the end of six months, and as the State law prescribed furloughs for the State troops, excluding the conscript element, it was deemed best to grant furloughs of from thirty to forty days to the conscripts then in the State troops, they having left home to serve for six months, and not having made arrangements for absence during the war; besides, as before stated, many had already gone home, and the rest could not be controlled, as the principle seemed to be established by the Governor's proclamation above mentioned that their services were due to the State in preference to the Confederate States. The principle upon which the Governor rested this claim he announced to be that when the Confederate States and the State had concurrent jurisdiction, the party which occupied the ground first was entitled to the exclusive exercise of such jurisdiction. This claim was strenuously resisted by Lieutenant-General Smith and myself, and I remarked that the President would never consent to waive his jurisdiction over the conscripts, as the maintenance of his armies depended upon his preserving that principle inviolate.

The Governor claimed that the President would decide in his favor. The result is the entire disorganization for the present of the State troops, and the loss for the present of all the conscripts, except the few who have chosen to enter old organizations and those who

have thought proper to form new ones, the latter being estimated at about three regiments. The object of this communication is to afford all the information necessary upon this subject to the President and the Secretary of War, as we are of the opinion that an attempt will be made to induce the President to forego his claims upon these conscripts, which we think would be disastrous to the public service. I beg, therefore, that you will lay this communication before Lieutenant-General Smith, with the request that he will forward it by special messenger to the authorities at Richmond, with such indorsement as he may deem proper to make.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding District of Texas, &c.

P. S.—At the time the Governor insisted on the principle alluded to the enemy opposed to us was known to be greatly superior in numbers, and this superiority was increased twofold by his action.

J. B. M.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
No. 47. } *Houston, February* 16, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XII. Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee having been directed in Orders, No. 46, paragraph X, to report to these headquarters with a view of acting as a member of an important court of inquiry, and his services being no longer necessary on that court, he will remain in command of his forces in the field, and Brig. Gen. Thomas Green will report to him for duty.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 5. } *Shreveport, La., February* 18, 1864.

No impressment of property within the Trans-Mississippi Department will be made without written authority from the department commander, the district commanders within their respective districts, or the commanding officer of an army in the field. In all cases of impressment, the authority must be shown by the parties impressing.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: In reply to letter 1998 [February 15], from department headquarters, I have the honor to report that the outrages committed by men of Quantrill's command in my district have al-

ready been brought to my notice and steps taken to stop them. One officer and 7 men are now in arrest at Monroe, and Brigadier-General Liddell is ordered as soon as he has secured all who can be captured to send them to department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 18, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. G. WALKER,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I am directed by the major-general commanding to say that in the absence of cavalry he desires, if possible, you will employ infantry against the jayhawkers. It will require but a few days, and whatever is done ought to be done at once. Cavalry with trail dogs are operating at the upper end of the swamp in which they are concealed, and co-operation by a force on the Red and Black River fronts would completely cut them off.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 19, 1864.

Maj. R. E. WYCHE,
Comdg. First Batt. Vol. Cav., Louisiana State Troops:

MAJOR: Information has been received at these headquarters that on Tuesday last, 16th instant, 20 jayhawkers crossed Black River, with the intention probably of resuming their depredations in the country between Black and Red Rivers.

It has been ascertained that Captain Boyd was carried across the river at Mrs. Beard's by jayhawkers, and 5 of them who were concerned in taking Captain Boyd to Natchez are among the 20 who crossed the river on 16th instant; their names are Rives, Paul, Durham, White, and Johnson. These men when they crossed Black River on Tuesday last took the route by the upper end of Lake Larto and Holloway's Prairie. The major-general commanding directs that you will strain every nerve to get hold of these men. You were instructed some days ago from these headquarters with regard to Michael Paul and to capture him, if possible.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar letter sent to Capt. G. W. Smith.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 19, 1864.

L. REIVES, Esq., *Bayou Boeuf:*

SIR: There are a number of jayhawkers in the vicinity of Catahoula Lake and Little River, very troublesome to loyal citizens and defying civil and military authorities. They are difficult to capture

only from the fact that when pursued by cavalry they take the swamp. The officers assigned to the duty of ridding the country of these jayhawkers are under the impression that negro dogs would be a valuable acquisition to them, and Major-General Taylor, understanding that you have a pack, respectfully asks that you will loan them to Maj. R. E. Wyche, commanding First Battalion Louisiana Volunteer Cavalry. If you will loan them, please deliver them to the bearer of this, Private Allen Brown, and if you could come with the dogs, or send some one that they would follow, it would be best. By complying with this request you will confer a favor on the major-general commanding and be doing your country a service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

(Similar letter sent to Stephen Rutherford, esq., Bayou Boeuf.)

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 21, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: Since my last report there has been no change in the movements or position of the enemy. Brigadier-General Polignac, whose brigade is covering the defensive works at Trinity and Harrisonburg, recently moved with a part of his command upon Vidalia. He drove in the enemy, captured and brought off some mules and cattle, and broke up the Yankee lessees who had rented plantations along the river and on Lake Concordia. This last was the principal object of his move. General Liddell's instructions look also to this object, as it is of great moment to prevent the colonization of our lands by these foreign abolitionists. Colonel Vincent, commanding on the Teche, reports the enemy still at Franklin with two brigades. A large part of this force is mounted, and from time to time drives our pickets back to near Iberia. Colonel Vincent's force is entirely inadequate to the service it is called on to perform. With his regiment he is watching the enemy in front, guarding the lower Atchafalaya and Courtableau to prevent trade in cotton, and has sent a squadron to operate east of the Atchafalaya. The jayhawkers west of Opelousas are becoming very bold, and unless speedily put down will ravage that whole country. I can do nothing until I have more cavalry at my disposition. A squadron of cavalry is much required on the Mermentou and Calcasieu Rivers to prevent illicit traffic.

Captain Boyd, engineer, whose disappearance was reported, was taken to Natchez and sold to the Federals. Strange to say he was not robbed, though he had some $5,000 of Government money on his person. He sends me word he is trying to be sent to New Orleans, as he can there under existing arrangements be exchanged. The Federals recently made a raid with some 200 cavalry into the Grossetete country for the purpose of obtaining horses and mules. I had just removed the surplus animals from that country in anticipation of this event, so that the enemy accomplished nothing. During the removal of these animals by my orders the owners complained most bitterly and used every argument and made every appeal to induce

me to desist. Fortunately I refused to listen to them, and much valuable property was saved from the enemy's grasp. My previous conduct in such matters has been very reprehensible. Transportation of incalculable value has fallen into possession of the enemy because I have had the weakness to listen to individual complaints. Not one owner in ten thousand will admit the necessity of surrendering his property until the enemy is at his door, when it is too late.

The views expressed by the lieutenant-general commanding as to the policy of removing property likely to fall into the enemy's hands were correct, and I shall follow them in future. The rage for cotton speculation has reached all classes of the people. Foreigners of every hue and of all religions are swarming over the land, and Confederate currency near the lines has ceased to have even a nominal value. I have ordered all persons coming within our lines arrested and sent here under guard, with their letters, papers, and all money other than gold or Confederate currency. Unless the most stringent measures are adopted we shall soon have Federal currency—national or bank—the common currency of the country to the entire exclusion of Confederate paper.

Notwithstanding my warm sympathies with the sufferings of our people, I am now convinced of the necessity for destroying every pound of cotton likely to reach the enemy. The possession of any large amount of cotton will in the end destroy the patriotism of the best citizen as surely as water will in time wear away stone, unless the certainty exists that he cannot realize the value of the cotton under Federal rule. I have been extremely cautious about speaking of the policy to be adopted in case the enemy invades the country, yet I understand the impression prevails that no cotton will be burned. Stringent orders have been given to burn all cotton, baled or in seed, within the enemy's reach, and I shall continue these orders until otherwise directed from department headquarters. Major Douglas reports that two guns are in position at Harrisonburg, and that he will retain them in that position until the works at Trinity are ready to receive them. Every possible facility has been furnished Major Douglas to push on the Ouachita defenses.

Your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 21, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose for your information copy of a communication from Major-General Walker, giving information of a reported engagement between the forces of Generals Polk and Sherman near Jackson, Miss. The lieutenant-general commanding directs me, in acknowledging the receipt of your communication asking that General Walker's division be sent to you, to say that it is evident from the information forwarded by General Walker, as well as the fact of the enemy having lately moved from Vicksburg, that Mobile is the main point to which their efforts are directed. The mounting of their infantry in lower Louisiana may look to operations on a small scale in Texas this spring in conjunction with their

fleet, should the expedition on Mobile fail. *He suggests that you keep your command as well mobilized as possible, especially the cavalry division under General Green, which should be at all times ready to move, so that it can be thrown with the utmost dispatch to any point where the enemy's advance may make their services necessary.* The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that the system of depots ordered to be established, and with reference to which General Boggs will write to you fully, is made to facilitate a prompt movement of troops from Louisiana to Texas or from Texas to Louisiana.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, February 21, 1864.

Capt. THEODORE HEERMANN,
Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Magruder:

SIR: In pursuance of your directions, I have the honor to report that authority to raise and organize a force reached me December 27, 1863; that I immediately addressed communications to different influential citizens authorizing them to form companies. Under these orders, and under my control, eleven companies have been organized and reported, numbering in the aggregate 463 men. Seven companies are being raised under the supervision of Captain Fly, three of which are reported to have 60 men each, but I estimate the aggregate of the seven companies at 280 men. He is endeavoring to bring ten companies into the field and will succeed. Will elections be ordered for field officers, or will the major-general commanding appoint? If the latter method is adopted, I should be pleased should the major-general commanding allow me the privilege of recommending some names.

I shall more than redeem my promise that I would raise and organize 1,000 men. I assigned Capt. C. H. Merritt to duty as chief quartermaster of the command. He has displayed considerable activity and great capacity for business. I refer to his report,† here within-closed, for details. Captain Shive was assigned to duty in the field as acting commissary of subsistence and acting quartermaster. He has been on the Nueces preparing to slaughter and dry 60,000 pounds of beef. He has impressed transportation and shown himself an able officer. Sacks have been forwarded and we are having 2,000 bushels of corn ground near Helena. Captain Littleton has been very effective in procuring teams, collecting supplies, &c. He has acted under orders from Captains Merritt and Shive. Captain Alsbury has been on duty here. He has forwarded rations of subsistence to Eagle Pass, Lagarto, &c. Mr. E. B. Edmunds, agent of Major Maclin, chief purchasing commissary, will furnish all the subsistence stores he can. Colonel White has appointed a special agent to purchase beef for the command. We have on hand some 10,000 pounds of hard bread. Colonel Benavides is collecting stores at Laredo. Cap-

*An extract embracing portions between asterisks inclosed in Smith to Davis, June 11. See Part I, p. 478.

†Not found.

tain Graham, collector of taxes in kind, has agreed to furnish some bacon. I am of opinion that these arrangements will suffice to furnish supplies of subsistence and transportation.

Rations of forage cannot be had, unless some other means of supply offer themselves than I now know of. The late rains beyond the Nueces will cause the grass to spring up and will enable us to operate upon a very small ration of corn. Captain Samuel, ordnance officer, has been efficient and industrious. His report is herewith inclosed.* I shall place Captain Cotton's company of Lieutenant-Colonel Showalter's regiment on artillery duty. Captain Christmas and his officers are all absent on duty. Lieutenants Blow and Gardiner are at Austin to procure and transport artillery ammunition, &c. The others are recruiting. I regret that no effort has been sufficient to procure men for the battery. I knew if they were detailed contrary to inclination they would desert. There is a prospect that the battery will soon be ready for the field.

I have endeavored to infuse spirit and energy into all the departments, to arouse the people and induce them to volunteer. My efforts have not been altogether fruitless. A sense of security and confidence has been restored, a determination to resist has been encouraged, and will produce results. Eagle Pass has been saved from falling into the hands of the renegades by the timely appearance of Captain Giddings' command and his appropriate dispositions. The line designated in a previous report will be occupied. The occupation of Devil's River is essentially necessary. It would protect Eagle Pass and San Antonio from a column moving from El Paso and secure my rear.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say the ordnance department here is out of powder for small-arms, and he wishes you to send to Maj. T. G. Rhett, chief of ordnance and artillery at this place, all the powder for small-arms you can possibly spare. He desires it sent with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 22, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. T. H. HOLMES,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your telegram of the 20th instant, and private letter of same date. In reply, he instructs me to say he

* Not found.

does not think the defeat of Sherman at all changes the status of affairs in your district, unless a part of the enemy's force is withdrawn from the Arkansas Valley. He desires you to give him what information you may lately have received as to the enemy's strength and movements in your front, especially whether General Steele has been drawn upon or any arrangements looking to such a step made.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS CABELL'S BRIGADE,
February 22, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. S. MARMADUKE,
Commanding Division:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that I have received information from Colonel De Morse, as well as others, that the Federals have crossed the Poteau Mountains, and are encamped, between 500 and 800 strong, about 10 miles east of Dallas, in Polk County. Their object is evidently to reach Red River by small scouts and to drive off Gano's brigade of Maxey's command, and thence into Texas. Besides, their main object is to establish a post as near to us as possible in order to get deserters from our army, to administer the oath to all they can, and to get possession of as many counties as they can previous to the 28th of March. Gano's command does not amount to more than 300; Gano says 500 at the outside. Colonel De Morse [desired] me to co-operate with him and move on them at once. I replied that I did not feel authorized to make an expedition without orders from yourself or General Holmes. That I had applied to be allowed to make an expedition to Northwestern Arkansas, and that I had received no answer. Also that if the Federals advanced on him or in this direction that I would move rapidly to meet them.

I am firmly convinced that now is the time for our army to move from right to left. They have fewer troops than they will have in thirty days, and if we don't move they will move on us. I feel confident that these troops cannot remain long where they are, as the country will not subsist them very long; consequently, they will be compelled either to advance or fall back. I therefore respectfully ask that I may be allowed to make an expedition whenever I think that it can be done successfully against the enemy, either where they are or at Waldron. Should the enemy advance I will meet them at once. My command is sadly deficient in cartridge-boxes. I applied through the ordnance office for cartridge-boxes, and the reply was "that they would not be issued until spring." I cannot see why they could not be as serviceable now as they would in any part of the spring. I respectfully ask that they may be sent to me at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. CABELL,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—Nothing heard from my scout of 125 men who went in the direction of Dallas. Please show this letter to General Holmes.

W. L. C.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 23, 1864.

Major-General TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: In reply to your letter dated February 2, inclosing the report of Major Levy, assistant inspector-general, I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that whenever it is possible for enrolling officers to collect men he has determined not to permit new organizations to be raised, but if a regiment of mounted men can be raised as proposed by Major Levy from men without your lines you are directed to grant the necessary authority. He directs me to urge upon you the necessity of every precaution to prevent abuse of the authority you may grant, by men being permitted to join this regiment who can and ought to be enrolled in regiments now in the service.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose a copy of a communication from Brigadier-General Liddell on the subject of cotton. This officer being a resident of the region in question, his views are worthy of attention as regards the temper of the people. His proposition to permit the exportation under conditions other than the law now imposes cannot, I presume, be entertained. Nothing but the most imperious necessity would, it is supposed, induce a departure from the laws governing the cotton trade. The last suggestion of General Liddell is to leave one-tenth of the cotton in seed to the owners in the event that orders are given to burn before an advance of the enemy. I have felt a deep anxiety to alleviate the burdens of the war on the people, and considered the tendency of the destruction of their property to alienate their affections from the Government, but the effect of any trading both on the temper of our people and on the currency has compelled me reluctantly to change my previous opinions, and it is now my deliberate judgment that every ounce of cotton ought to be destroyed before an advance of the enemy. So far the effort to obtain supplies in exchange for cotton has produced no result. Some medicines have been smuggled through, and we will in time procure remedial agents in considerable quantities, perhaps adequate to the supply of the department.

I have had some correspondence with two of the leading civil officers of the Federal Government at New Orleans on this subject. They were very desirous of opening the trade, but failed to make arrangements for getting out goods. They then attempted to induce me to modify my terms and take one-fourth the value of cotton in goods and the remainder in sterling. I refused, and informed them there would be no change in my terms, viz, the goods first at invoice price, then the cotton at 25 cents per pound in Federal currency. No cotton should under any circumstances be permitted to

go out of our lines unless in payment of supplies previously received, and the trade should be in all cases limited to Government objects; where the supplies received are all for the Government, and the cotton paid in return belongs to the Government, no moral injury is inflicted on our cause.

These views are based upon the experience of the last two months, and are respectfully submitted. Nothing has been heard from Captain Stevenson since he left, and we must conclude the Federal authorities have refused to permit him to export the cotton on the terms agreed upon. In truth, I much fear the enemy will seize this cotton should the opportunity offer, as it must be understood that it was once the property of the Confederate Government. The enemy has made, so far, no attempt to enter the Atchafalaya or Red River, although he has a fleet of seven gun-boats at the mouth of Red, and there is abundance of water to Trinity, or down the Atchafalaya. My advices from New Orleans still insist that an expedition will ascend these rivers as soon as the waters are high. The enemy has recently largely increased his mounted force by the arrival of four regiments of cavalry from the north and west, and his force on the lower Teche has been strengthened to some extent, Major-General Franklin having returned to that command. Our defenses and obstructions on the Red River are rapidly assuming formidable shape, and a letter from Major Douglas, received this morning, announces that he has commenced operations at Trinity.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HDQRS. SUB-DISTRICT OF NORTHERN LOUISIANA,
Monroe, February 18, 1864.

Lieut. CHARLES LE D. ELGEE,
Aide-de-Camp, Major-General Taylor's Staff:

SIR: In reply to the desire of the major-general commanding that I should furnish him an estimate of the amount of cotton in private hands east of the Ouachita River, and report to him as far as I am able its condition, whether in the hands of original producers, speculators, or foreigners, I have the honor to state that I find it impossible to furnish him a correct and accurate estimate of the amount of cotton in private hands in the portion of the sub-district alluded to, from the fact that it has been so carefully concealed, and owners have evinced such indisposition to acknowledge possession, as to elude the scrutiny even of Government agents engaged by order of Lieutenant-General Smith to prosecute investigation with a particular view to that object. There can be no doubt that a great deal of this cotton has been transferred by conditional trading, as speculators have been operating extensively throughout the district.

The concealment of the cotton prevents any knowledge of its actual condition. Doubtless a good portion of it has been injured by exposure to such a degree as to render it useless for manufacture, but in the present demand not unsaleable. My estimate, therefore, can be only by approximation, and from all the data accessible to me there are about 37,000 bales in private hands and about 20,000 bales (estimated) of seed cotton, which, with the Government cotton, 22,000

bales, would comprise an aggregate of 79,000. This estimate is, if anything, below the amount of cotton in the district, and I feel satisfied is not in excess, unless I am very greatly mistaken. All the cotton on the Tensas, and nearly all on the Bayou Macon, has been burned or otherwise destroyed. As to my opinion of the disposition which should be made of the cotton, I beg leave to submit to you the substance of a proposition I made a few days since to Lieutenant-Colonel Broadwell on this subject, in reply to a letter from him inviting my views, to wit: If the department necessities are of such an imperative nature as to require a revenue from this cotton, at the hazard of passing it through the enemy's lines, with his consent, thus departing from the original intentions of the Government in burning or destroying it rather than the enemy should get a bale, I would respectfully suggest that the department should not purchase or impress a single pound, but instead thereof impose an export tax of 20 cents per pound, to be paid in gold or sterling exchange, upon every bale that passed down the Ouachita River, permitting certain designated foreign parties only to purchase cotton, and limiting the business to the Ouachita River, within our own lines, under our own supervision and restrictions, and under our own guns, thereby keeping the entire control of the trade and stopping it at any moment deemed advisable by the department or district. All owners of cotton who do not avail themselves of this chance or privilege of selling to parties named by the department or district will have their cotton liable to be burned, which will have the effect to bring all concealed cotton to light, thus disposing of the whole amount east of the Ouachita, and leaving the people no other care than that of cultivating their corn crops and providing for their families. This course will content all parties interested and place actually in the hands of the Government all the funds needed, without purchase or impressment or any further trouble or expense than that of collecting the revenue or tax in the shipment of the cotton by the fortifications at Harrisonburg, or whatever point deemed suitable, on the Ouachita or Red River.

Meanwhile should any expedition or raid be made upon the country, it will not prevent the burning of the cotton which remained before an advance of the enemy; or, in other words, the department would be under no obligation or restraint not to burn or destroy all the cotton threatened that has not passed beyond the fortifications, for which it will have been paid. These are the views I entertain as to the disposition of the cotton under the circumstances, and I only now have to ask the favorable consideration of the major-general commanding to the following modification of his instructions:

That when an order is issued to burn the cotton, before an advance of the enemy, it may be so shaped that one-tenth of the seed cotton particularly may be left to the families of the owners who are compelled from necessity to remain within the enemy's lines, or who are unable to move away as our forces recede. Many of these people are the mothers, wives, and sisters of the soldiers of the Virginia and Tennessee armies, who, amid so much private distress, deserve this much kindness and consideration at our hands. God will not forget us for so doing.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ST. JOHN R. LIDDELL,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CABELL'S BRIGADE,
February 23, 1864.

Brigadier-General MARMADUKE, *Camden:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inform you that the information given me by Colonel De Morse in reference to the advance of a party of Federals to Dallas, in Polk County, is incorrect. Major Forsyth the commander of the scout I sent out on the 18th, returned to-day, having scouted as far as the Ouachita, 10 miles beyond Dallas. He reports no Federals in that county, and none this side of Waldron. The Federals are evidently threatening Boggy Depot, in General Maxey's department. No other news. My command is getting along very nice. A good many of my horses are dying from some cause that I am unable to account for.

Yours,

W. L. CABELL,
Brigadier-General.

This colonel, in command of Maxey's brigade, is a terribly incompetent man. Sent a courier in haste to me to move up with 1,000 men and join him in attacking the Federals. Yesterday morning he had his artillery practicing, which, of course, alarmed the whole country, and, I must confess, made me think that I would be into a little work myself in a few days.

W. L. C.

WAR DEPARTMENT, C. S. A.,
Richmond, Va., February 24, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. E. K. SMITH, *Commanding, &c.:*

GENERAL: Plans have been arranged with Hon. Mr. Mitchell, Senator from Arkansas, who has taken special interest in the subject and been commissioned by me with the general supervision, to send parties from time to time with arms and funds across the Mississippi River to your department. He will either pass the river himself or, through his agent, communicate his arrangements to you, and you are requested to concert with him for the adequate protection and means of rapid transportation for the munitions and funds from the time they reach the west bank of the river.

Among the arms expected to be sent over will be a limited number, which will be designated by Mr. Mitchell, under the instructions of the ordnance officer in charge, which are specially intended for the Indian Territory, and are to be placed on the west bank of the river, under the special charge of Major Leflore, agent of the Indian nations, who will accompany them. You are desired to afford protection and assistance in the transportation of these arms to the Indian country, and to see that they are neither interrupted by raids nor diverted to any other purpose. It is deemed of grave moment that these arms should reach the Indian country undisturbed, and thereby remove a ground of serious complaint and discontent which is threatening disturbance among the Indians.

I need not bespeak for Senator Mitchell, should he pass the river, the consideration and aid to which his character, zeal, and the important ends of his present mission justly entitle him.

Very respectfully,

JAMES A. SEDDON,
Secretary of War.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *February* 24, 1864.

Lieut. Col. A. H. COLE,
Inspector-General Field Transportation, Richmond:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that I crossed the Mississippi River with the public funds under my charge on the night of January 20, 1864, and reached Shreveport January 27. In Special Orders, No. 42, dated Shreveport, February 20, 1864, by command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, I am ordered to relieve Maj. J. Horace Lacy as chief inspector of field transportation in the Trans-Mississippi Department. Upon entering on duty I find Major Lacy had initiated the organization of the bureau for the inspection of field transportation so far as to ask for and assign to duty the following-named officers, and they are now on duty in their several districts: Maj. Ed. A. Burke, quartermaster, chief inspector field transportation, District of Texas; Maj. C. M. Bradford, quartermaster, inspector field transportation, ordered to report to Major Burke; Maj. George Tucker, quartermaster, temporarily assigned, inspector field transportation, District of Louisiana; Maj. A. S. Morgan, quartermaster, inspector field transportation, District of Arkansas; Maj. F. Ducayet, quartermaster, now in Mexico, under special orders, to be assigned upon his return inspector field transportation, District of Louisiana.

In continuing the organization of the bureau I propose at once to inspect the amount, condition, and manner distributed of all means of transportation in the Fourth District, and be prepared at all times to report the same. I propose at once to recruit all animals unfit for service at such places where depots of forage have been established under the tithe act inaccessible for convenient transportation for the use of the army. I propose as soon as possible to increase the arrangements already made to fabricate the means of transportation, locating the necessary shops mostly in the State of Texas. Large amounts of money will be required for the purchase of animals and of the materials necessary to fabricate the means of transportation. Therefore for a rapid and successful organization of the bureau I forward to you my requisition for $5,000,000.

The manner herein proposed of organizing and working the bureau is approved of by Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith, commanding, and Lieutenant-Colonel O'Bannon, chief quartermaster, Trans-Mississippi Department.

The immediate want of iron is so pressing that the commanding general has given me orders to make certain arrangements by which a limited supply will be obtained until the chief of the iron bureau can furnish what will be required. I have written to the controlling quartermasters of the several districts for information of the number and location of the depots of forage established under the tithe act. Maj. S. D. Oliver, controlling quartermaster of the State of Louisiana, has kindly furnished me the required information concerning his district, and I have ordered several hundred animals unfit for service to be driven to the depots to be recruited. As soon as the reports from the chief inspectors of districts of the quantity and condition of the transportation now in service, the number of employés employed, and the capacity to fabricate means of transportation, are received, I will consolidate and forward them to you. I refer you to the inclosed report* of Major

* Not found.

Lacy, dated Shreveport, February 14, 1864, made by order of the commanding general, for the progress made in the organization of the bureau at the time of my entry on duty.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CLEMENT D. HILL,
Major and Chief Insp. Field Trans., Dist. Trans-Miss.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 24, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR:

GENERAL: I am instructed by the lieutenant-general commanding to inclose you the accompanying official copy of a letter* received this morning. The statement of General Polk's views in regard to crossing the arms are considered reliable. The lieutenant-general wishes you to co-operate with him in the manner indicated if you think it practicable and proper. You should communicate the contents of the letter to the officer of your command who has charge of the crossing of arms. The general desires a report of the operations of your forces that have been engaged in crossing arms, stating the number crossed and what disposition has been made of them.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 24, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. T. H. HOLMES,
Comdg. District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copy of a communication† from Governor Flanagin, asking that Colonel Brooks be allowed to take 500 or 600 cavalry to Northwestern Arkansas for the purpose of interrupting the elections to be held there in March under Federal protection. The commanding general commends to your consideration the importance of accomplishing the objects contemplated by Governor Flanagin, and desires you, if you can do so without interfering with your operations in the field, to send such number of men as you may think proper, under such officer as you may select, to Northwestern Arkansas for that purpose.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Camp Sidney Johnston, February 24, 1864.

Brigadier-General SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I returned on yesterday from Matagorda. While there some excitement was created by the appearance of a large gun-boat, which came to a point about 3 miles from the obstructions of Dog Island Bar, but returned in the afternoon. A false alarm that night was

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* See Polk to Smith, p. 947.
† Not found.

created by a boat that had been below with supplies for our pickets attempting to come in without making a proper signal. I inspected the gun-boats under the charge of Captain Marmion, and found them in as efficient state as their characters would admit of—boats clean, guns in good order, ammunition properly cared for; crews apparently efficient, marines having been lately detailed from the troops in the field, still new to their position, but all seemed ready to meet the enemy.

I found Captain Marmion an intelligent, industrious, and capable officer, his papers in good order and kept with system and regularity. He has rendered faithful service in putting the boats in a state of defense with the most limited means. It seems to me very probable that the enemy will attack with launches some dark night, and would respectfully suggest that an earth-work be erected on the shore to receive the two Dahlgren howitzers now on the schooners Dale and Buckhardt, and that they be placed out of commission.

The position would command the obstructions on Dog Island Bar at close range. The vessels named are very good of their class, but very low on the water, carry but few men, and could be more easily boarded than the steamers. Captain Rugeley has a good company of about 60 men on duty at Matagorda. I was pleased with the condition and bearing of his men.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
No. 55. } *Houston, February* 24, 1864.

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XI. Colonel Terrell's regiment will proceed to and take post at Galveston until further orders.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that intelligence just received from Colonel Vincent shows considerable increase in the enemy's force on the Teche. The cavalry alone is four or five times Vincent's strength. He will probably be driven back to the Courtableau, and perhaps this side, as I have not a man to send him. In the present condition of the rivers infantry could not be moved below the Huffpower without great risk.

The New Orleans papers report quite frequently the return of regiments from Texas.

Your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General MAXEY, *Commanding:*

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Holmes, commanding District of Arkansas, has this day been written to to order General Cabell to hold his brigade in readiness to join you should the enemy make an advance toward Red River. Should it become necessary you will at once call upon General Cabell and give him orders.

I am, general, very respectfully,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

RICHMOND, VA., *February 26, 1864.*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT, and
The honorable the SECRETARY OF WAR:

SIRS: I beg leave, most respectfully, to call your attention to the letter of Mr. Barker, herewith sent, dated 26th ultimo, and received by me on yesterday. I have known Mr. Barker for some years, and I have found him at all times to be a truthful and correct gentleman. He possesses much intelligence, and has large business relations where he lives. His account of the ravages of our friends is quite gloomy indeed, and certainly should be attended to. Drew County (to which Mr. Barker refers) is one of the first counties for wealth, population, intelligence, and patriotism in Arkansas. It borders on two counties (Chicot and Desha) which are upon the Mississippi River. Of course if this account be true as to this county, other counties in the State are suffering in the same way, and in the present uncertain condition of affairs in Arkansas this is a serious and a very dangerous experiment on the part of our generals and soldiers. If true as the facts are stated, Mr. Barker does not paint too highly their effects on our people, nor is he mistaken as to the final result. If we have lost friends there at all I am satisfied and have not a lingering doubt that it has been brought about by such lawless acts on the part of some generals there.

There is no question that our laws and regulations are ample to meet cases of this kind if observed, and I find General Orders, No. 104, 13th December, 1862, from the Office of the Adjutant-General here, exactly in point, but over in Arkansas it is too frequently the case officers obey orders or not, as it may suit their pleasure or convenience.

If any action can be had to relieve our people against proceedings like those named by Mr. Barker I would be much pleased, and I hope you will cause such steps to be taken, after the proper examination, as will afford an early, prompt, and effective remedy in the premises.

Very truly and respectfully,

A. H. GARLAND.

[Inclosure.]

DREW COUNTY, ARK., *January 26, 1864.*

DEAR GARLAND: Let me entreat you, in behalf of the people of Drew County, Ark., to make one effort to save them and their families from starvation and ruthless plunder, not occasioned by the Yankees, but by Southern troops, acting, they say, by order of General Holmes.

Two or three thousand men have been sent to this and Bradley Counties, with orders to take and appropriate all the property, and especially that belonging to the citizens east of the Saline River. A portion of Shelby's Missourians have been let loose upon the citizens of Drew County and they have broken up a great many families. In several instances all the horses, mules, and stock of every kind, together with negroes and provisions, have been taken, leaving the people in utter destitution. These detestable thieves robbed my father of his negroes, horses, mules, and chopping axes, and the entire population of this county and portions of adjacent counties, being dependent upon his mill for bread, are now suffering for the want of this article, as the mill is stopped because his hands have been taken from him. His engineer (his son), a lad of about eighteen years of age, detailed as miller by order of the Secretary of War, was arrested by them and still held in custody. They took $600 in Confederate money from him, and robbed the trunk of my brother (who has been in the Army of Virginia under General Longstreet for nearly three years) of a pocket-book containing business papers valuable to him. Several other depredations of minor importance were committed.

At a great many other places in this county they have committed similar acts of vandalism. They depredate alike upon poor widows and the already suffering families of soldiers now absent in the army, not leaving them a single horse to go to mill upon, and some of them live 3, 5, and 8 miles from any mill. Meat-houses are broken open and robbed, and it was stated to me by General Fagan on yesterday, at his quarters in Monticello, that General Holmes had ordered him to take all the property in this section of the country, but that he would not obey the order. A great deal of property has been taken and destroyed. We ask to be saved from our friends. "The Yankees are friends and protectors when compared to the vandalism of Holmes," is the daily language of starving citizens made destitute by the order of Holmes. The Yankees have been down here twice, but they have left enough of horses and mules to farm with and enough provisions to live on. But the path of this "Southern raid," as it is called, is marked with utter desolation. This statement may astonish you; it has astonished everybody here but Holmes. I could, had I time, obtain the names of the best and most prominent citizens of this county to the above statement. If our delegation in Congress can't do something for us we must do something for ourselves if we know what to do.

I am afraid this people here will ask for Yankee protection. It is daily canvassed since this indiscriminate plunder of Holmes' began. Please use your best efforts to obtain some redress for us at the hands of the proper authority. I write as an individual, but the facts stated above I can establish to your satisfaction by the best testimony in this county. Do something for us. The citizens seem to be as much in dread of Holmes as of the hated Yankees. One thing they know, the Yankees cannot devastate the country more than Holmes is doing but with the torch.

I will be pleased to hear from you if possible. "Hampton, Ark.," will reach me.

With my best wishes for your well-being, I am, &c.,

G. M. BARKER.

These Missouri troops, Shelby's brigade, represent themselves to be Yankees, and plunder just as bad.

BARKER.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication (No. 2081) of the 23d instant. While I am myself opposed as a general rule to the creation of new organizations, still I am so fully convinced that the organization of the regiment of mounted men recommended in my letter of the 2d instant would redound to the good of the service, and presents the only means whereby a large number of men can be placed in the army, that I beg leave respectfully and urgently to renew that recommendation, and request that the requisite authorization may be forwarded to me.

A large number of the men who would constitute the proposed regiment are from the enemy's lines, and while the majority are not actually within their lines, they live in that portion of the district which is contiguous thereto and may be regarded as debatable ground.

In the section of the district known as the Calcasieu and Mermentou country, and in the pine woods extending therefrom to Sabine Parish, there are large bodies of deserters and recusant conscripts whom it would require a large cavalry brigade to break up or force into service. Indeed, their nearness to the enemy, facility of reaching them, and the influence which their strength exercises upon the minds of the people of those neighborhoods render it impossible, with the limited cavalry force in my command, to bring these recusants into service. By granting the authorization which I am so anxious to obtain I am satisfied that a large regiment and an effective one of mounted men will be raised in a very short time, and not only my wants in respect of mounted men will be supplied, but with their aid I shall be enabled to bring the deserters and recusant conscripts into the service, when they can be assigned to the old organizations, and thus the double object will be accomplished. In this matter delay may be fatal, and a cavalry raid by the enemy may defeat both these objects and cut us off from securing several thousand men for our army.

With the vastly superior cavalry force which the enemy, both in and near the northern and southern portions of this State, can throw upon us such an advance is by no means impossible, and to resist it I have only about 900 mounted men in North Louisiana, and in Southern Louisiana the Second Louisiana Cavalry Regiment, and a few detached or independent companies—a force wholly inadequate to my wants.

Colonel Bush, who is recommended as a suitable officer to raise and command this regiment, has admirable qualifications for the position, and some time ago procured the authority from the Secretary of War to raise a new regiment in this district, subject to the approval of the lieutenant-general commanding the department and the district commander in Western Louisiana. Regarding the matter as of pressing importance, and satisfied that the best interests of the service will be promoted by granting the authorization, I trust the lieutenant-general commanding will consider the reasons which are herein stated as sufficient to justify him in approving my recom-

mendation, and as it is important that the speedy organization of the regiment should be had, I beg leave to request the early action of the lieutenant-general commanding thereon.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, February 26, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., C. S. Army, Maj. Gen. Magruder's Hdqrs.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of communication from Captain Edgar for information of the major-general commanding. For the present I have no apprehensions of an advance of the enemy from El Paso, which leaves San Antonio and Eagle Pass temporarily secure. The assurance of the co-operation of Major Dickinson, for which I heartily thank the major-general commanding, enables me to prepare to move to the front at once. I shall give directions to Captains Littleton, Dunn, Barker, Armstrong, Montel, and Colonel Sweet's command to move to the front as speedily as possible to support Major Nolan. I shall go myself and leave Major Dickinson here to superintend mustering in and supplying other companies.

Since writing the above I have received a dispatch from Capt. Refugio Benavides, notifying me of an expedition which is no doubt destined for Corpus Christi, a copy of which letter is herewith inclosed. This induces me to forward an order to the officer in command of Lieutenant-Colonel Showalter's regiment, to march to Helena at once. No notice has been received that the Yankee cavalry force at Como Li Llama Ranch has been withdrawn. It is quite possible the intention is to make a raid into the interior. I wish to meet them on the Nueces. Should I be mistaken the forward movement will have a good effect in any event.

Captain Fly will be instructed to move upon Helena with all the men he can concentrate. Captain Carr, of Washington County, will be directed to re-enforce Captain Giddings and enable him to occupy Fort Clark. Major Blucher has reported for duty, and will accompany me to the field. Captain Heermann is in possession of reports giving details of matters connected with the expeditionary forces, which he will present in person to the major-general commanding.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

N. B.—A field return will be made out and forwarded by Major Dickinson. I shall leave notes in his hands for that purpose.

FRIDAY—6 a. m.

A man of Captain Ware's has just arrived, bringing news that 200 Yankees landed at Corpus Christi on Sunday night, 9 o'clock. They searched the houses for Confederates. They took a sword and two flags for the Morning Light from the house of Major Nolan. They left on Tuesday morning, but were in sight in the evening.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

FORT INGE, *February* 23, 1864.

ol. JOHN S. FORD:

SIR: Major Alexander has just returned from his upper country out. I did not see the major, but the men who went out with him port that the scout went as far out as Lancaster, and from thence the Rio Grande, seeing no sign of Yankees while out. The last count from Eagle Pass everything was quiet in that quarter.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. T. EDGAR,
Captain, Commanding Company F, M. R. T. S. T.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS,
Laredo, Tex., February 22, 1864—7 p. m.

rig. Gen. JOHN S. FORD,
Commanding Expeditionary Forces, San Antonio, Tex.:

SIR: News of a reliable kind has just reached me that about eight ays ago a party of 400 cavalry, mostly Yankees, had left Brownsille in the direction of Corpus Christi; at the same time about 000 infantry embarked, apparently for the same destination. ome of the deserters of Pyron's regiment have succeeded in evadg our scouts and crossed into Mexico. Captain Stevens and party, ter drawing the necessary provisions and forage at this place, have ft (yesterday) again in search of deserters.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. BENAVIDES,
Captain, Commanding Post.

IN THE FIELD, NEAR CANEY,
February 26, 1864.

rig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, &c., Houston:

GENERAL: Upon consultation with General Bee, Colonel Debray, d other officers here, I will find it next to impossible to forage the imals belonging to the transportation of my brigade near this ace. By an order received from district headquarters I directed at the regiments bring down to Columbia, for the transportation the troops, nine wagons to the regiment beside the hospital agons, which will be near forty wagons, with 6-mule teams. The rn being about 70 miles from the camp, near General Bee's headuarters, it will be almost impossible to supply our stock at this me, with the roads dry and hard. Should it rain, which must be pected, it will be utterly impossible to supply our animals here ith forage.

There seems to be no prospect of a movement of the enemy in this rection, and I suggest that my brigade be kept at or near Columa, where I may, in case of necessity, rapidly re-enforce General ee, or, in case of an attack at the mouth of the Brazos, I could, ith the steam-boats, assist at that point almost immediately, or imediately move back to Galveston in case of an attack there. At olumbia or Sandy Point my brigade might be furnished by the

railroad with subsistence, and I could send my train back to the interior. If it were necessary for my brigade to support General Bee I could move with cooked rations without transportation. General Bee says I cannot forage ten days, even at the great distance from which he is now drawing his supplies. The general has not designated any position for my brigade, and I am fully satisfied, under all the circumstances, a position near Columbia on the railroad is best for the brigade at present.

The brigade is at present waiting at Columbia for its wagons, and it will yet be several days before they arrive. Let me hear from the major-general commanding as soon as convenient on the subject of this note. I send with it a special messenger. This letter is written with the concurrence and approbation of General Bee.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THOMAS GREEN,
Brigadier-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, Choctaw Nation, February 26, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Trans-Miss. Dept., Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: The complicated business of this command demands that I trespass much on your time and patience, and my letters are disagreeably long to myself and doubtless more so to you. I returned yesterday evening from an inspection of affairs in the neighborhood of Boggy Depot, Fort Washita, &c. The late move of the enemy had in view, I think, several objects: First, to forage. Fort Smith and Fort Gibson are both poorly supplied. The cavalry was about 300 of the Fourteenth Kansas from Fort Smith; the infantry, about same number of renegade Indians from Fort Gibson. Second, to alarm and intimidate the Creeks, disaffect them toward our Government, and bring about desertions. Third, to reassure the force, mainly Indian, at Fort Gibson by the presence of a well-appointed body of well-mounted cavalry. Lastly, to make a dash on Boggy Depot, if unprotected, and capture or destroy the large supplies accumulated there. In their first object they succeeded to a degree; in the second, although the people were alarmed they fled to our lines for protection; in the third, I suppose some effect was produced, although the Creek part of their command express a great desire to be again with their people.

Their last object was a total failure. Had the Creeks who had been left on the Canadian acted with spirit and determination much of this trouble would have been avoided. They, however, seemed more intent on protecting their families by moving them to the rear than by driving the enemy back. The Seminole battalion fought them with inferior numbers, losing 11 men; no wounded left on the field. I am officially advised that the bodies of these men were mutilated, their throats cut from ear to ear, and they were thus left on the field. One company, Nail's Chickasaw and Choctaw, was engaged, losing 4 men included in the above. These inhuman outrages were committed by the white troops; no Indians on their side in this fight. On their march they fired into a camp of poor fugitives, killing a child about ten years old and a woman.

I send you a specimen of a series of letters that fell into my possession, written in red ink, all of them by Col. W. A. Phillips, commanding at Fort Gibson. I have one addressed to the council of the Choctaw Nation, one to Colonel Jumper, chief of Seminoles, one I send you to Colonel Una (D. N.) McIntosh, Second Creek Regiment. One was written to Governor Colbert, of the Chickasaw Nation, whose house they burnt, which I have not yet got. I shall this evening prepare an address denouncing the infamous old scoundrel for this dishonorable trick, and have it printed and circulated. These letters have produced no effect, being turned over at once. The twenty-ninth, thirtieth, thirty-first, and thirty-second sections of the international treaty denounce any man who knowingly brings into the Territory or circulates such papers as a spy. I have the man in custody who brought them. The enemy retired to or in the direction of Fort Gibson, evidently in a great hurry, caused doubtless by the rapid gathering of our forces in his front.

I had been uneasy about Boggy Depot for some time, and had taken several weeks ago all the necessary precautions for its protection. Our forces are now between Boggy Depot and Fort Gibson, with guards and scouts on the Fort Smith road. The great trouble is forage. I gave several weeks ago orders to put corn at Boggy without fail, and at any price it could be obtained. The great difficulty was transportation. To obviate this I asked for that and other pressing needs that the transportation at Paris should be placed at my disposal, without the delay always attending routine. This was refused. I then directed the quartermaster to hire or get any way he could wagons and haul corn, which he is trying to do. In the mean time, knowing the very great importance of keeping our lines advanced, I directed all the horses of the men to be sent to the rear, which means here Texas. This will be done as rapidly as circumstances will admit. I directed Colonel Watie to get on Phillips' trail, and if he had not gone back to Gibson to drive him back, and if the cavalry attempted to return to Fort Smith to fight it and smash it up.

The arrangements for that end of the line are as satisfactory as circumstances admit. I have the only infantry I have, about 150 all told, at Boggy Depot. Burnet has 250 more in camp at Bonham, but they have no guns. A force of that kind would be worth a great deal just now. I now desire again to call your attention to a matter which is too grave to pass over lightly. I deem it due to yourself as well as me that you should be advised of all the facts on this most important question, I mean guns. The arms in the hands of most of the troops are miserable apologies, the guns of the country. I would be safe in saying that not exceeding two-thirds of the command are armed. Military prudence would say these men ought by all means to be armed or disbanded; but as your supply is, as I judge from your letters, inadequate to the demand, then military prudence would say distribute these guns where they are most needed and to the best troops. In that view of the case, it would likely be long before I got a supply.

But there is a far graver question, involving not only the honor of the Confederacy, but the future relations of the Indians toward our Government. It is useless to blink the question. There is a widespread belief among these people that the Government not only has not but does not design complying with its treaty stipulations. This, as I have heretofore said to you, is in fact an aristocracy; the few

rule the many, and these few to a man believe it. I have heard no intimation that our Government has been faithless, but unable to comply, and this latter reason with this sort of people is as strong as the former. They were to be protected. An insignificant handful of white troops is sent, and the natives in a great degree left unarmed.

To make matters worse, the annuity is due and has for some time been expected with Commissioner Scott; neither the commissioner nor the money has come. The argument used with this people, more potent than any other, one that I myself used with them at the outset of our difficulties, was that the United States was by treaty bound to protect them and had voluntarily fled the country, abandoning them to their fate; that it was bound by treaty to pay the annuity and had failed, neglected, and refused to pay it. Violating the treaty in these essentials, they were absolved from its obligations, and left free to act as to them might seem best. Let us beware that these potent arguments are not used against ourselves. Looking at it in this light, I have thought it my duty to urge upon you the importance of placing any guns in your possession to the extent of my need at my disposal.

Notwithstanding we have not complied with the treaty, these people are yet true and would hail you as a benefactor of their race if you would but arm them. I have told them of your promises. I have indorsed every word you have said, but this promise ought on no account to be broken. I know that you will not misunderstand me. I only desire to urge that if you have any guns they should be sent here. Look at my command. Gano's fraction of a small brigade loudly calling for arms; but 48 of Burnet's men armed, and they with guns I gave them on the other side; Martin's regiment, the largest of all, kept in the background, and the Indians with scarcely any effective arms; and yet I know that this is one of the most important of all the lines in your department, and should it give way, results will make this fact history. With guns to fight with I will defend my post as long as any man in the Confederacy, and I am rejoiced that you know it.

As a support to the argument I have used I call your earnest attention to the very able letters of Colonel Watie, which I inclose.* I also call your attention to the reports of the chief of ordnance and inspector-general. If I believed you had less judgment than I know you to have I would not write this letter. A fool would fly into a rage at my importunity. You will give it serious thought, for you know I write sincerely and truthfully. Matters all along the line are now quiet. How long they will remain so is to be seen. I have urged General Cabell, who has the strength, to move on Waldron and take it, and make demonstrations in that way toward Fort Smith, and thus relieve the left of my line until I get guns, for if he threatens Waldron and Fort Smith, that place cannot re-enforce Fort Gibson or aid much, if any, in a demonstration from that point toward Texas by way of Boggy Depot on the overland road. I inclose you what he says about it. I am now getting interested in this command, and I want to succeed and can do it with anything like adequate means.

There are many other subjects in which I feel a deep interest, but which I will present through the regular channels. I send Captain

*See Vol. XXII, Part II, pp. 961, 1105, 1106.

Lewis, my former ordnance officer, well versed in matters of this sort, to take charge of and superintend the transportation of any guns you may have to spare me.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES IN THE FIELD,
Chickasaw Nation, February 15, 1864.

Col. UNA MCINTOSH:

SIR: I thought I would never write to you again, but the President has issued a proclamation which I send you. He still offers pardon and peace. You and those people who trusted you are fugitives. Many of them have been slain. Sure destruction awaits the remainder. Are you weak enough to suppose that Texas or the Wichita Mountains can save or shelter you? Not for you but for these poor people I write. Even when the rebellion is going to pieces the great Government of the United States offers you mercy. Let me know soon if you want peace. Neglect it, and terrible as the lesson you have got, the next will be infinitely worse. There may not be a poor houseless Creek rebel left to reproach you. Seeking peace, you can find me safely.

I remain, with respect,

W. A. PHILLIPS,
Col., Comdg. U. S. Forces, Indian Ter.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, Choctaw Nation, February 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Comdg. Dist. Ind. Ter., Fort Towson, C. N.:

GENERAL: The urgent and paramount importance of immediately arming the troops in this district will serve as my apology for addressing to you this communication on that subject in advance of my report of an inspection of the entire district which I have just concluded. From reports recently rendered you are aware, general, that not two-thirds of the white troops in the district have serviceable arms, and that the Indian troops are almost unarmed. It is true that there are guns in the hands of more than half of the Indians, but they are so inferior in character and imperfect in condition that they are comparatively useless in action, and only calculated to destroy confidence and render brave men timid and unreliable in presence of the enemy.

In addition to the obvious fact that all troops in the field should be armed, it may be urged, in case of the Indian troops, that they are entitled to them by treaty stipulations, it being thus agreed that "the men shall be armed by the Confederate States." This stipulation of the treaty originally referred to a regiment of Choctaws and Chickasaws, a regiment each of Cherokees and Creeks, and a battalion of Seminoles, and has been extended by authority from time to time, until it now includes in its provisions all the Indian troops in the Confederate States service. They have a right to expect that this

much of their treaty with the Confederate States, involving as it does their very existence as a people, should be strictly observed and complied with, and this, in the absence of all other sources for procuring arms, they insist upon as their sole means of protection, while at the same time they sedulously strive to excuse the shortcomings of the Government in all other particulars, or at least are not clamorous about them.

The Indians in this district are eminently faithful and zealous, and with good arms in their hands would be brave and strong allies, able to protect themselves from all attacks not more formidable than those which have hitherto assailed them, and to extend to us valuable co-operation in our good cause. They have been hitherto generally hopeful under the promises made them, but promises too often repeated, and as often unfulfilled, become to them but evidences of intentional faithlessness, and ere long will eventuate in their entire alienation, their removal to some remote and secure position, or concerted action with our enemies. During my recent intercourse with our Indian troops I have been painfully impressed with the necessity of furnishing arms to them without delay. The necessity is imminent and imperative. Obtain arms for them, general, and their now gloomy faces will grow bright, and their cheerful voices will again soon ring around their now deserted homes.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. LEE,
Assistant Inspector-General, District Indian Territory.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

OFFICE CHIEF ORDNANCE OFFICER, DIST. IND. TER.,
Doaksville, Choctaw Nation, February 25, 1864.

Brigadier-General MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report the condition of guns in the First Brigade, Indian Forces, commanded by Col. Stand Watie, and also a portion of arms of Second Brigade, Indian Forces, commanded by Colonel Walker, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wells' battalion, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Wells. In each of these commands the appearance of the arms was very discouraging. The arms of First Brigade were rather better than those of the latter commands. A few Enfield rifles were seen, with a few, very few, Mississippi rifles in the line; the remainder were composed of double-barrel guns, Texas rifles, sporting rifles, &c. This is a fine body of troops, and if well armed would, in my opinion, be an effective body of men. What valuable arms they have have been taken from the enemy, but a great many men are without arms entirely, and are nothing more than camp followers. The First Choctaw Regiment of the Second Brigade were armed with an assortment of guns, more of the Texas rifles than any other class of arms. And I would call your attention especially to this arm. A regiment armed complete with these guns are armed but badly. These guns are nothing more than a cheat, badly put together, and very unreliable, being liable, a great number, to burst. The remainder in the regiment were sporting rifles, which with a few exceptions were badly wanting repair; double-barrel shotguns, and a very few muskets. Lieutenant-Colonel Wells'

attalion were armed with Texas rifles, double-barrel guns, and a ery few muskets with very few exceptions. I did not see a gun hat was entirely serviceable.

I have the honor, general, to remain, very respectfully, your obe- lient servant,

J. J. DU BOSE,
Captain and Chief Ordnance Officer, Dist. Ind. Ter.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
February 27, 1864.

rigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of dis- atches of the 24th instant, on the subject of crossing arms. The eports of all operations connected with this business were forwarded irectly to department headquarters by the officers engaged. When eneral Liddell assumed command at Monroe he was directed to ontinue the exertions there being made, and to advise himself, hrough General Dockery and Colonel Harrison, of all past and xisting arrangements. Since then the movements of the enemy ave put an end to all crossing. By advices received yesterday herman's advance was only 18 miles from Meridian, to which point eneral Polk had fallen back. As far as ascertained there were no rms for the Trans-Mississippi Department west of Meridian. Major rice was at Selma, and a lieutenant, with some arms, at Meridian. his latter was, I believe, sent over by General Allen. The history f the arms in charge of Brigadier-General Ross, and the reasons overning that officer in his withdrawal from the point opposite aines' Landing, have been forwarded to department headquarters. he views of General Polk, as explained by H. Safford's dispatch, ere expressed prior to Sherman's movement, and are impracticable t this time.

The bulk of Banks' forces are east of New Orleans, and Farragut's ag-ship, with others, is at Pensacola. We shall no doubt speedily ear of an attack on Mobile. The enemy is still receiving re-enforce- ents of cavalry at New Orleans, a regiment having passed the outh of Red River on the 25th. Re-enforcements of mounted oops are arriving on the Teche, and a raid on a formidable scale ill be made on Opelousas, and perhaps this side. In addition, the ands of outlaws and deserters are ravaging the country west of pelousas and up to that town. I am utterly unable to prevent this ith my present cavalry force. Infantry can effect nothing on the pelousas prairies either against the enemy's cavalry or against the yhawkers. Colonel Vincent's regiment comprises my entire force f this arm south of Red River, and a squadron of this regiment I m compelled to keep in the Grossetete country and in Pointe Coupée, orth of Red River. General Liddell has Harrison's command, 900 rong, and complains that the force is utterly inadequate to do the uty necessarily imposed upon it.

General Polignac, whose brigade is covering the works at Trinity nd Harrisonburg, urges the necessity of a mounted force, being nable to picket in his front and on the Black River below him. he two steam-boat companies on duty near Fort De Russy have

been so reduced by details that they can scarcely furnish couriers. Enrolling officers are constantly asking for assistance to enforce the law, which in most cases I am unable to render. On the 2d of this month I had the honor to address department headquarters on the subject of a new cavalry regiment in the lower portion of this district to meet pressing necessities. No reply was received until yesterday, and then of an unfavorable tenor. I shall do all in my power to limit the impending raid of the enemy to the smallest limits, but it will interfere seriously with the little preparation already made by the citizens below to raise bread.

I beg to inclose a condensed statement of operations connected with crossing of arms.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 27, 1864.

Maj. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport:

GENERAL: In reply to that part of your communication under date of the 24th instant, asking a report in reference to the arms which were crossed to this side of the Mississippi River in January last, their number, and the disposition which has been made of them, I have the honor to submit the following: Colonel Harrison's command of cavalry was ordered to the vicinity of Gaines' Landing, and that officer charged with the duty of communicating with the officers on the other side of the river. General Dockery, with his brigade, wholly or nearly unarmed, joined Colonel Harrison, putting himself for the time being under orders from Brig. Gen. A. Mouton, to whom Colonel Harrison was reporting. Communication was opened with General Ross, the commanding officer on the other side of the river, and by the assistance of the troops on this side about 1,400 stand of arms were crossed and distributed among General Dockery's unarmed brigade.

Colonel Harrison awaited further action on General Ross' part, but was informed after some delay that General Ross had retired within his infantry lines with the remainder of the arms under his possession, the state of the swamp between the hills and the east bank of the river rendering it impracticable to bring any more arms to the bank of the river at that point.

Two days after General Ross left the other side our troops were withdrawn, General Dockery to Hamburg and Colonel Harrison to Tensas Parish, to await further advices from General Ross or Major Price, who was the officer specially charged with the duty of crossing arms on the other side of the river. Copies of all letters and reports which reached these headquarters relative to the crossing of arms have already been forwarded to department headquarters.

I have no later information from the officers on the other side of the river than the letter of Major Price, sent me by yourself, which was returned by courier of yesterday.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 50. } HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S DIVISION, *Camp Sumter, February 27*, 1864.

I. Lieut. Thomas N. Christian, of the Body Guards, and Lieutenant Bryson, Perkins' cavalry, will proceed with the detachments from their respective commands to the neighborhood of Rondo, and capture, if possible, the marauders who robbed Mr. Twiggs and others in that vicinity.

II. The ranking officer will take charge of the expedition, and will exercise his discretion as to when he is to return to these headquarters with his command.

III. All disloyal persons who have been distributing incendiary papers or Federal proclamations, as well as deserters or persons at large without proper authority or who cannot give a satisfactory account of themselves, will be taken up and either turned over to the civil authorities or brought back with them.

IV. The success of the expedition will depend upon a combination of caution and audacity, as the enemy to be entrapped is both wily, unscrupulous, and well acquainted with the country.

* * * * * * * *

By order of Major-General Drayton, commanding:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Camp on Lavaca, February 27, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General, Houston, Tex.:

CAPTAIN: I forwarded by last express a communication received from the Federal commander at Indianola by the return of our flag of truce. I have the honor to forward by this express a letter delivered on yesterday to my pickets by the enemy under a flag of truce. I delayed a few days sending the flag of truce in with the major-general's communication in order to obtain the services of Captain Tevis as its bearer. Captain Tevis reports the place fortified to some extent. A redoubt capable of holding 1,000 men has been thrown up near the court-house, and rifle-pits are dug wherever they can be made useful. The captain was able to get but a glimpse of the town inside their lines, as he was blindfolded and so kept during his stay. My opinion is that the force at Indianola and Powder Horn remains as formerly reported, or at least with but very little change. I have sent forward to the provost-marshal-general at Houston the 14 prisoners taken on the 22d instant. I did not obtain any information from them.

I have the honor to remain, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

JAMES DUFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS CABELL'S BRIGADE,
February 27, 1864.

Brigadier-General MARMADUKE,
Commanding Cavalry Division, Camden, Ark.:

GENERAL: Your order in reference to the redistribution of arms in my brigade was received last night. I would state that I have

the majority of Monroe's regiment armed with rifles. In the other regiments I am and have been getting the long-range guns together to arm the flank companies. I considered this as the better plan; in fact, I know from experience that it was much better to have the flank companies of each regiment armed with long-range guns rather than to put all the arms of that kind in one regiment, and all the short-range guns put into another. I have found that mode (when the number of long-range guns is small, as in my case) to answer better, especially when it was necessary to detach a regiment or to send scouts and pickets; it obviates the necessity of mixing men of different regiments and companies, as it is of great importance to have a few long-range guns with every regiment and detachment. I therefore respectfully request that you will so modify your order as to allow me to distribute the few long-range guns I have as I have commenced, as I am confident will be the best plan to adopt for my brigade.

I am very anxious to get rifles for all my men, but if I cannot do that I would greatly prefer having my arms distributed as I have them, in order to drill and use them as skirmishers. I feel confident that you will agree with me in reference to my plan for distribution, and that you will modify your order. Major Duffy has just returned from Little Rock, having been as bearer of flag of truce. He reports that from all he could learn there cannot be more than 8,000 troops at Little Rock at the most.

Respectfully,

W. L. CABELL,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 28, 1864.

General S. COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General, Richmond:

GENERAL: I have the honor to apply to be relieved from duty in the Trans-Mississippi Department. As this is the first request of a personal character I have made to the Government, I indulge the hope that it may be favorably considered.*

With high respect, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HOUSTON, *February* 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General BEE:

I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to inform you that he contemplates an attack on Indianola, if such a thing can be properly arranged, and will, after the plans have been digested, be attended, in his opinion, with success. This information is designed to be confidential and will be imparted to no one. The general desires you to furnish a plan and give him your view in regard to the length of time it will require to remount the dismounted troops of Terrell's, Woods', and Pyron's regiments. State also what amount of supplies are now at Elliott's Ferry and at the point 12 miles be-

* No record found of this letter on the books of War Department or Adjutant and Inspector General's Office.

yond, toward Texas, and at what other points supplies are deposited, or can be conveniently deposited, with a view to this expedition. State also what quantity of stores are now in the vicinity of Cuero, Victoria, and other places, and such other information as will tend to enable the major-general commanding to decide upon the successful co-operation of the proposed attack.

Very respectfully,

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *February* 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General BEE:

I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to request that you will inform him if there is still any corn remaining on the Navidad, and will also state what quantity of corn has been deposited at Elliott's Ferry and at the point 12 miles beyond in the direction of Texana. The general commanding contemplates, if such a course should not, after all the information is received, be deemed by him inadvisable, to move several cavalry regiments in the direction of Indianola from your command, as has been indicated to you in a previous letter of this date, and with this view he wishes Woods' and Pyron's regiments to be remounted.

You will please report the most expeditious method of doing the same. It can be done either by ordering the horses to meet them at some convenient point on the line to Indianola or by sending for their horses and having them brought to their present encampment. Buchel's regiment, already mounted, will, if you adopt the former plan, be ordered by you to join these two regiments at the point above referred to, so that the whole may move together under the command of the ranking officer. These three regiments will move to that quarter when mounted. The general wishes an early reply.

Very respectfully,

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Camp Sidney Johnston, February 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I inclose copy of communication from Colonel Duff. I respectfully request permission to attack Indianola. My scouts went within 3 miles of Decrow's Point on Friday and encountered no enemy. The people living in the vicinity told them that most of the enemy had left, and the intention was to abandon the peninsula, removing what stores they had to Fort Esperanza, which is guarded with negroes. Some think that the enemy are going to Powder Horn, others to New Orleans. I shall send Colonel Buchel down to-morrow with a strong scout. There are many reasons in favor of an attack on Indianola; among them may be mentioned no probability of attack at mouth of Caney, unhealthy location of this camp, distance from supplies, scarcity of transportation, dissatisfied

feeling among the troops caused by the furloughing of State troops, &c. A successful attack would inspirit and give new life to the army. I am acquainted with the country around Indianola, and would submit my plans if permitted to do so by the general commanding. I propose to take all the troops except Colonel Gillespie's command. Strength of the enemy, from 4,000 to 6,000.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Camp on Lavaca, February 27, 1864.

Maj. W. T. MECHLING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to report that the detail for Greer's battery, as also the prisoners Rowley and Carbro, were sent forward to Houston on the 23d instant, under charge of Lieutenant Ellis, Thirty-third Texas Cavalry. I have sent the 14 Yankees taken by Major Brackenridge to Bernard Station, to be carried to Houston under charge of Lieutenant Ogè, Thirty-third Texas Cavalry. I am satisfied there is but little change in the condition or strength of the forces at Indianola. Some change must be made soon, as the water there will soon be unfit for use, unless, indeed, heavy rains ensue to fill their cisterns, lakes, &c. The well water now used by them is very brackish and is much inferior to that obtained on the peninsula. A strong redoubt has been erected by the enemy near the court-house, and rifle-pits have been dug where they could be made serviceable.

The officer sent with the flag of truce was able to obtain but little information, but by a little strategy he obtained a glimpse of their works, which he says are capable of containing 1,000 men; this is, as before stated, at the court-house, at the upper end of Newtown. I have as yet been unable to discover what defenses they have erected at the lower end. They have artillery placed so as to sweep the approaches to the town from the north and west. The communication of Captain Marmion, with the general's indorsement, has just been received and the information required will be forwarded so soon as I can hear from Lavaca. I do not put much confidence in the information obtained from the residents on Sand Point. Some of the people now residing there trim their sails to suit the times and will not do to depend upon always. I have ordered one of my men down to reconnoiter, who is well acquainted with that peninsula, and I trust to obtain some reliable information.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, February 28, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Major-General Magruder's Hdqrs.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that we are actively engaged in preparing to move to the front. One hundred and twenty thousand percussion caps arrived from Austin last night. Captain Williams

has made an arrangement to bring me a company from the Frio, and I shall be joined by many citizens while on the march. I have placed Captain Cotton's company, Fourth Regiment, Arizona brigade, on artillery duty temporarily. Captain Cloud's company has gone into Colonel Sweet's regiment. Captain Giddings is of opinion that the Yankee column is intended for Eagle Pass; Colonel Benavides seems to favor the idea. Inclosed herewith* are copies of communications from Captain Giddings, Samuel A. Belding, quartermaster's agent, and one of the firm of H. Seeligson & Co. They are forwarded for the information of the major-general commanding. I have the honor also to forward copy of extracts from communications from these headquarters to Captain Giddings, for the information and action of the major-general commanding.

Colonel Latham writes that he will be here soon and that Mr. Campbell informed him he had completed his arrangements and would be here in a few days. Mr. Campbell contracted to supply the command with corn, &c., from Mexico. A copy of contract was forwarded to district headquarters. It is a matter of considerable importance and I hope much from Mr. Campbell's efforts in the matter. We expect the pieces, ammunition, &c., from Austin tomorrow. I shall endeavor to reach the Yankees, let them march as they may. The company referred to is that of Captain Hudson, who, under authority from Captain Giddings, approved by me, has raised 15 men he styles "guerrillas." He will soon have 25 men. He has already done good service.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, February 29, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Captain Freret's communication on the subject of railroads and telegraphic wire. As there was not sufficient wire reported to make an independent line, no orders were given to remove it. I will have it sent to department headquarters as soon as possible. Measures were taken more than a year since to insure the destruction of the engines and cars on the Baton Rouge railroad whenever the enemy threatened a permanent occupation of that region. I carefully inspected the country between Livonia and Bayou Alabama last summer, with a view to removing this rolling stock, and was deterred making the attempt by the impassable swamp 5 miles in extent. At that time, too, I had entire control of the Atchafalaya, with steam-boats running on that stream and no danger of interruption by the enemy. The attempt will be made if the lieutenant-general commanding desires it. Instructions have been given to take to pieces carefully the engines and tenders on the Monroe and Vicksburg Railroad and remove them to a safe point west of the Ouachita. The iron on that road was also ordered to be removed and can be sent to Shreveport, if necessary.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

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*Inclosures not found.

HOUSTON, *February* 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE:

I had the honor to address you a communication on yesterday in regard to remounting certain commands. The major-general commanding instructs me now to say that he wishes the regiments of Woods, Pyron, and Gould mounted. This can be done by sending the men to their horses and having them taken to some convenient point on the line to Indianola or Victoria and causing the men to meet them there. The regiment of Colonel Buchel, now mounted, will join these regiments at this point in order that all may move together. Your judgment will decide the best method of getting all the regiments above specified together at some suitable point on the route above referred to. The above movement is designed in advance of an expedition which the general contemplates against Indianola.

You are requested to indicate fully your views, and state what course in regard to remounting the above troops specified has been adopted by you. The battery of Captain Moseley, one rifle, one 12-pounder howitzer, two 7½-pounders, and the battery of Captain Hughes, one rifle and three 12-pounder howitzers, will also form a part of this advance, and will move with the regiments above specified. You will understand that this is strictly confidential, and will not be disclosed to any one.

Very respectfully,

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *February* 29, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say to you that the want of the necessary depots of supplies will delay the contemplated expedition against Indianola, and to direct you to let the horses of the cavalry remain in their present position a few days and order Pyron's, Woods', Gould's, and Buchel's regiments to concentrate at Camp Dixie (the former camp of Colonel Debray) for the present, the ranking officer assuming command of the camp. The other troops will remain in their present positions.

You will, however, countermand the order for Debray's regiment to proceed above the railroad, retaining it where it now is, and order the detachment now at Velasco to rejoin the regiment wherever it may be. You will have Brown's regiment mounted, and direct them to perform all picket and outpost duty on the coast from San Luis Pass west to the peninsula, inclusive. Buchel will take his horses with his regiment to Camp Dixie. You will, after giving the necessary orders, in accordance with these instructions, report in person without delay, in company with Brigadier-General Green, at these headquarters, for consultation with the major-general commanding, turning over the command from San Luis to the peninsula to Colonel Bates, the next officer in rank. Colonel Bankhead will give the necessary orders in regard to the artillery intended for the expedition.

Very respectfully,

STEPHEN D. YANCEY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS COOPER'S DIVISION,
Fort Washita, Ind. Ter., February 29, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President C. S. A., Richmond, Va.:

SIR: I have to call attention to the inclosed copies of extract Special Orders, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, Nos. 227, 1862, and 7, 1864; also copy of letter from Col. S. S. Anderson, assistant adjutant-general, Trans-Mississippi Department, in answer to a letter from myself, asking what construction Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith put upon the two special orders from Richmond.

According to Lieutenant-General Smith's understanding of Special Orders, No. 7, it was the intention of the Secretary of War to reduce my command, which consisted at the date of said order of the Indian troops and De Morse's regiment, Martin's regiment, Wells' battalion, and Howell's battery and Lee's light howitzer battery, all Texan troops, to that of the Indian troops, leaving me still under General Maxey's command, and he ex officio superintendent of Indian affairs.

It seems to me that the intention to relieve General Steele, and place me in command of the district then under his orders, is evident. I shall be greatly obliged, at your earliest convenience or that of the Secretary of War, to be informed of the true intentions of yourself and the War Department.

The order placing me on duty as superintendent of Indian affairs seems to have been ignored by Lieutenant-General Holmes and his successor in command of the Trans-Mississippi Department. While I have always been ready to serve in any capacity, even in the ranks, for the good of the cause in which we are engaged, it is not agreeable or just to be unceremoniously thrust aside by others more in favor with the commanding officers of this department. When General Hindman retreated from Fort Smith, leaving me to shift for myself, General Holmes hastily sent General Steele to take command of the Indian Territory, and when he could no longer maintain his position, in the face of the indignation of the people of the Indian Territory and North Texas, and asked to be relieved, General Maxey was sent to assume command. Then it was well known the entire population and authorities of the six Indian tribes in alliance with the Confederate States had petitioned for General Steele's removal and for my assignment to the command of the Indian Territory, and for an adequate white force to enable me to defend it, to be placed under my control.

I make no complaint and shall make none and will do all in my power to defend this country, but should be glad to know my true status. Nothing but my pledges to the Indians when I induced them to furnish troops for the Confederate States service, and the belief that my continuance with them under the circumstances was and is necessary at least for a while longer, could reconcile me to submission to the indignities which have been heaped upon me at the instigation of a band of speculators of whom I have heretofore frequently written you.

With renewed expressions of gratitude for the kindness and favors which you have evidently intended to bestow upon me,

I am, sir, respectfully,

DOUGLAS H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

[First indorsement.]

Respectfully referred, by direction of the President, to the Adjutant-General for remarks, &c.

BURTON N. HARRISON,
Private Secretary.

[Second indorsement.]

Issue special order constituting the Indian Territory west of Arkansas a separate district within the Trans-Mississippi Department and placing Brigadier-General Cooper in command of that district.

S. C[OOPER].

[Inclosure No. 1.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 227. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, September* 29, 1862.

* * * * * * *

XVIII. Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper is assigned to duty as superintendent of Indian affairs, by virtue of the act of Congress permitting such assignment.

By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 7. } ADJT. AND INSP. GENERAL'S OFFICE, *Richmond, January* 9, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XV. Brig. Gen. D. H. Cooper is assigned to the command of the Indian troops in Trans-Mississippi Department on the borders of Arkansas. Brigadier-General Steele is relieved from that command and will be otherwise assigned to duty by the commanding general of the Trans-Mississippi Department.

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By command of the Secretary of War:

JNO. WITHERS,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, February 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General COOPER,
Commanding, &c. (through General Maxey):

GENERAL: I am in receipt of your communication of the 13th instant inclosing copy (extract) of Special Orders, No. 7, Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, current series.

In reply to your letter I am directed by Lieutenant-General Smith to say you will still be under the command of Brigadier-General Maxey. The action of the War Department in placing you "in command of the Indian troops" was anticipated in the instructions given Brigadier-General Maxey when he was ordered to relieve Brigadier-General Steele.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 29, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I sent you by the courier of to-day an order for one of your brigades to be sent to report to Major-General Taylor. Lieutenant-General Smith requests me to say to you that the route he would suggest is by the way of Calhoun, Minden, and Campti, the latter place being on the Red River, about 6 miles above Grand Ecore. At Grand Ecore it might be advisable on account of forage to divide the command, sending one portion down the north and the other down the south bank of the river.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., February 29, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: By direction of the lieutenant-general commanding I inclose copy of a letter* from Brigadier-General Maxey, commanding Indian Territory. He desires that, if practicable, General Cabell be moved farther west, as General Maxey suggests, to some point near Ultima Thule. The commanding general is not informed as to the amount of forage to be procured in that section, and can therefore give no explicit directions. It will be of great advantage if General Cabell's force can be so disposed as to guard the Line road, while Colonel Gano is left free to operate elsewhere. General Maxey thinks the force of the enemy in his front is not sufficient to enable him to undertake any serious movement at present.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS, MCFARLAND'S,
Ten miles above Saint Martinsville, February 29, 1864.

Maj. E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor of furnishing following extract of report from a party now within the enemy's lines. His statements previously have been found correct, save probably the usual overestimate of forces:

> The army will evidently move in a few days. Colonel Landram, of the Nineteenth Kentucky Regiment, is now in command of a brigade of cavalry, and is now crossing the bay. His brigade is reported to be 4,000 strong. They have here about 7,000 men, as follows: Two batteries of artillery, of six guns each, about 900 cavalry; the balance are all infantry, and to be added the 4,000 cavalry coming, makes 11,000 men. But I learn that there are more troops still coming: how many I am unable to learn, but will endeavor to find out and advise you of the fact: but one thing very certain, their instruction is to move upward, and that in a few days.

*Not found.

February 28.—There are about 15,000 troops coming between Berwick Bay and Franklin and crossing together. One gun-boat has already arrived at Franklin. They will move up in the course of a week, if not sooner. This you can rely upon.

I would respectfully request instructions in regard to the bridge at Washington, in the event of my command falling back at and beyond that point, as to whether it shall be destroyed. It will be finished the latter portion of this week.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

WM. G. VINCENT.

Abstract from return of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Col. A. T. Rainey commanding, for the month of February, 1864; *headquarters Galveston Island.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.	Pieces of artillery.	
	Officers.	Men.				Heavy.	Field.
Staff	7	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Galveston City, Col. J. J. Cook commanding:							
Cook's regiment (two companies)	12	118	159	183	182	9	.....
8th Texas (five companies)	14	189	279	330	338	.....	.....
20th Texas (three companies)	7	252	308	361	354	.....	.....
Terrell's cavalry (ten companies)	32	403	537	734	733	.....	.....
Saufley's scouting battalion (three companies).	9	124	147	206	198	.....	.....
Dege's light battery	2	49	65	94	119	.....	4
Two companies engineer troops	2	56	62	152	151	.....	.....
Fort Jackson, Maj. R. E. Bell commanding	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
20th Texas (one company)	2	81	90	114	113	.....	.....
Cook's regiment (two companies)	5	82	126	148	150	5	.....
Fort Point, Capt. M. Daniels:							
Cook's regiment (two companies)	6	97	131	145	141	.....	.....
20th Texas (one company)	3	83	90	112	109	7	.....
Fort Magruder, Major von Harten	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
20th Texas (one company)	1	63	82	96	92	.....	.....
Cook's regiment (two companies)	8	101	154	176	175	5	.....
South Battery, Capt. T. J. Catching:							
20th Texas (two companies)	4	121	154	179	176	..	.....
Cook's regiment (one company)	3	85	120	120	128	5	.....
Creuzbaur's battery light artillery	2	65	74	102	102	.....	4
Sabine Pass, Col. W. H. Griffin commanding:							
21st Infantry (six companies)	16	276	388	477	470	4	.....
Grand total	137	2,245	2,975	3,756	3,733	35	8

Abstract from return of Green's cavalry brigade, Brig. Gen. Thomas Green commanding, for the month of February, 1864; *headquarters near Columbia, Tex.*

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Aggregate present and absent last return.
	Officers.	Men.			
Brigade staff	5	.....	5	9	9
Near Columbia, Tex:					
4th Texas Cavalry, Col. W. P. Hardeman	24	359	439	877	881
5th Texas Cavalry, Col. H. C. McNeill	17	311	363	761	777
7th Texas Cavalry, Col. A. P. Bagby	13	228	279	751	740
Waller's battalion, Lieut. Col. E. Waller	11	145	177	369	368
Near La Grange, Tex., scouts, Capt. L. H. McAnnelly	4	28	32	73	.....
Galveston, Valverde Battery, Capt. T. D. Nettles[a]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total	74	1,071	1,295	2,840	2,775

[a] No return.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Austin, March 1, 1864.

The Governor announces, in compliance with the provisions of an act of the Legislature, approved December 16, 1863, the appointment of the following general officers, who will immediately assume command of their respective brigade districts:

Brigade District No. 1, Brig. Gen. John S. Ford.
Brigade District No. 2, Brig. Gen. John A. Griffith.
Brigade District No. 3, Brig. Gen. J. W. Throckmorton.
Brigade District No. 4, Brig. Gen. R. H. Cumby.
Brigade District No. 5, Brig. Gen. James W. Barnes.
Brigade District No. 6, Brig. Gen. J. D. McAdoo.

By command of Governor P. Murrah:

D. B. CULBERSON,
Adjutant and Inspector General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Camp Sidney Johnston, March 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of communications 370 and 371 of 28th February, 1864. I shall order Woods' and Pyron's regiments to the vicinity of Elliott's Ferry, from which point they can be remounted in twenty-four hours after the order is issued. I presume that Gould's and not Terrell's regiment was alluded to in the communication; the horses of both regiments are in Fayette County, and an order sent direct from Houston to La Grange at the same time that it is forwarded here would enable the horses to move a day sooner than from here. Gould's regiment could meet its horses at Elliott's Ferry or Mrs. Sutherland's.

I shall delay the order to remount until the plans of the major-general commanding are matured, as it is almost impossible to forage them at any distance from the cribs, which now are in the upper part of Wharton County. The depot at Elliott's Ferry had on hand 800 bushels of meal and 400 bushels of shelled corn at last accounts. A full supply for all passing troops can be placed there in three or four days. I have sought information as to the depot west of Elliott's Ferry. The corn on the Navidad has been exhausted; so of Victoria and all the country below Clinton. Corn is yet in Lavaca County and within reach of the proposed expedition. I wrote a confidential letter to Colonel Duff soon after my interview with the general commanding at Colonel Bates' residence, and requested him to forward me a map of the place and any information he might be able to obtain as to the position and strength of the enemy. His reply so far is to the effect that their number is 6,000, a strong work at the court-house being at the upper end of Indianola and all approaches covered by earth-works and rifle-pits.

My plan of attack would be to send a regiment of cavalry by Green Lake and Coloma; thence down the big bayou to the bay below La Salle, which column would advance when firing should be heard at the upper end, crossing Powder Horn Bayou on the reef which forms at the mouth of it, taking the enemy in rear or remaining concealed to cut off their retreat. The enemy hold both towns,

4 miles apart. They have pickets along the bay shore, yet we can gain a position between the two points in the night, which will force them to make the attack outside of their works or allow us to attack them separately. The old town will be carried without difficulty. I had thought of crossing over a body of men in boats from Sand Point, 2 miles across from old Indianola, whose presence in rear while an assault was being made in front would hardly fail to demoralize and rout them; but the difficulty is to obtain boats. Not more than sixteen boats could be obtained by taking all from Matagorda and Lavaca, which would not carry more than 200 men.

The approach to Sand Point is feasible for infantry, crossing the Colorado at Elliott's Ferry. It is the opinion of Colonel Duff that Indianola is very strong and will require as large a force to take it as we can probably spare. I await further instructions preparatory to ordering depots of supplies to be established, and would suggest that, all the plans being matured, the troops move from their rendezvous near Elliott's Ferry at once to Indianola, as the concentration of troops west of the Colorado may be carried to the knowledge of the enemy. The troops from this army might march from Texana direct to Chicolet Bayou, which is the last fresh water, and about 12 miles from Indianola, and there be joined by Duff's command. The march could be made rapidly and with secrecy. Will you inform me if any of the light batteries will move with these troops, and also if it is intended that any of the guns of the light batteries shall remain permanently in the works at the mouth of Caney (two rifled guns are now there), and, if so, that they be designated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 1, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt at department headquarters of your communication of the 10th ultimo. In reply the lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say: First. That Major Burnet has been authorized to recruit his companies from conscripts through the enrolling officers. General Magruder's order reorganizing the State troops prescribes the manner in which and the circumstances under which men liable to conscription may enter the Confederate service. It is the desire of the commanding general that the rules here laid down should be uniformly observed. State troops may be enlisted in the Confederate service prior to their entrance into new State organizations. After they have entered new State organizations they cannot be interfered with. Second. Your request to have Capt. J. B. Anderson's company report to you has been referred to General McCulloch, as also your application for the return to duty with their commands of the 25 men of Major Burnet's command now on post duty at Marshall, Tex. Third. The 3 men detailed in the engineer department at Shreveport cannot be returned, as their services are indispensable where they are. Fourth. That he cannot authorize the mounting of Bass' regiment and Burnet's battalion. You have been authorized to call upon General

Cabell for assistance when very much pressed by the enemy. Fifth. General Holmes has been directed, if it is practicable, to send General Cabell's command to the vicinity of Ultima Thule. The difficulty of procuring forage there may, however, prevent the change. If, however, it is made, you will not need Major Burnet's and Colonel Bass' commands as mounted men. Sixth. The commanding general directs that you forward the papers relative to Captain Baker's company, claimed by Major Burnet.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HOUSTON, *March* 2, 1864.

Col. SANTOS BENAVIDES:

Major-General Magruder directs me to say to you that he desires to change the route of the cotton going to Mexico; that he wishes it to go by way of Laredo instead of Eagle Pass, and in order to facilitate the operation and to avoid difficulties he wishes you to make arrangements with the Governor of Tamaulipas for the introduction of the cotton, in order that there may be no fears in exporting.

You may remember the cotton seized by M. Milmo in Monterey. The major-general wishes to guard against such cases. If you cannot go to see the Governor of Tamaulipas yourself, you will send some one who possesses your entire confidence.

Relying on your known intelligence to arrange this important business, I remain, &c.,

J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff.

CAMP SIDNEY JOHNSTON, *March* 2, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, District of Texas, &c.:

SIR: Previous to the receipt of your communications of the 29th I had ordered Buchel's regiment and all the artillery to a point more convenient for forage. I now order Gould's, Pyron's, and Woods' regiments and Hughes' and Moseley's batteries to move to a point above Elliott's Ferry, from whence they can be supplied with forage. The two points, Elliott's Ferry and Wharton, are equidistant from Texana, at which place the troops could rendezvous after being mounted.

The question of supply of forage has now to be met in but one way—the horses must go to the corn, as the teams, regimental, brigade, and division, are not able to haul the supply. The corn is now 75 miles distant, and next week it will be 100 miles, which will require so many days to haul it that the mules of the teams will consume all they can bring; thus this army must move back. I shall report in Houston in company with General Green on the 4th instant. Camp Dixie is too low down to be of much advantage in hauling supplies, as it is but 15 miles from here.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 7. } *Shreveport, La., March 3, 1864.*

I. Officers in charge of department depots of supplies will only issue under instructions from, or on requisitions approved at, these headquarters; but all reports, returns, &c., will be made through the chiefs of their respective departments, at district headquarters. Commanders of districts will cause the depots to be inspected from time to time by their inspectors-general and reports forwarded to department headquarters.

II. Maj. C. D. Hill, quartermaster, will relieve Maj. J. Horace Lacy, quartermaster, as chief inspector of field transportation in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 3, 1864.

Maj. Gen. RICHARD TAYLOR,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copy of a letter* to General Holmes relative to the cavalry brigade ordered to you from his district. The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that, in the event of the enemy confining his operations to the east of the Mississippi, and meeting with reverses there which require the withdrawal of part of his force from Arkansas, that district is the only one from which we can assume the offensive with reasonable hopes of permanent success. As it is possible that the enemy's movements may be such as to give us an opportunity of making a forward movement, the lieutenant-general commanding desires that this brigade shall serve as near as possible to the District of Arkansas. He suggests that if practicable it be assigned in the Sub-District of Northern Louisiana, and the cavalry now serving there be withdrawn and put elsewhere. He desires you to inform him by return courier whether this arrangement will be practicable. I am instructed to say that authority has been given for the organization of the cavalry regiment which you desired, and which you think will supply your wants in respect to mounted men.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 78. } *Shreveport, La., March 3, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

II. Paragraph VI, Special Orders, No. 72, current series, from department headquarters, is revoked. Brig. Gen. Thomas F. Drayton is relieved from duty with the Missouri and Arkansas troops at this place, and will report to Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, commanding District of Texas, &c., for duty. In relieving Brigadier-General Drayton from his command with a prospect of active operations before it, the lieutenant-general commanding does so in the belief that

* Probably that of February 29, p. 1009.

his services are needed in the District of Texas, where his experience and education as a soldier will be valuable in organizing and drilling the new troops called into the field.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith.

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, March 3, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copies of communications reporting movements of the enemy. I do not feel certain that the enemy is moving anything at Berwick Bay except cavalry. I shall know certainly in a few hours. That a large cavalry raid would be attempted I previously advised you. The enemy attacked Trinity on Tuesday evening with seven vessels, some transports and some gun-boats. I have received nothing from General Polignac, who had received early notice that gun-boats had entered Red River, but Captain Devoe, engineer, has just arrived here from Trinity with the negroes and tools. He reports that General Polignac had thrown two of the guns into the river and buried one. The guns had just been brought down from Harrisonburg and were not mounted, and, of course, were put out of the way by General Polignac. Captain Devoe reports that General Polignac has fallen back to Harrisonburg. He has his brigade, four light guns, and several companies of cavalry from General Liddell's command. General Liddell was at Trinity when the firing began. The enemy did not make any attempt to land at Trinity, but pushed on up to Harrisonburg. Their force is not large enough to leave the cover of their gun-boats. A reference to my correspondence on the subject of the Ouachita defenses will show that I was not unprepared for this movement. All that my means allowed was done to prevent it, and I had some hope that the rapid falling of the Mississippi would have prevented the ingress of boats. If it is deemed desirable to recommence operations at Trinity when the falling waters force the boats to return to the Mississippi Captain Devoe says he can recover the three guns. Mean time I have directed the officer to proceed to Fort De Russy with his negroes and tools and assist in the completion of that work.

Your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS WALKER'S DIVISION,
March 2, 1864.

Maj. E. SURGET, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: Yesterday about noon two additional gun-boats entered Red River from Old River. My pickets 15 miles below Fort De Russy have seen nothing of them as yet, hence the inference that they have gone into Black River. Distant firing was heard here yesterday afternoon between 5 and 6 o'clock in the direction of Trinity. By my direction Colonel Byrd dispatched a party of Cassidy's company yesterday morning to the mouth of Black River to gain information, but as yet they have not reported.

I spent the day yesterday upon the river and have made the best disposition possible to receive the enemy. The iron battery is almost completed, and by to-day will be in readiness to receive the 9-inch gun and the 32-pounder. Should the former arrive to-day but little delay will be necessary before it is in fighting order. As it is now but four guns could be used at the water battery, viz, three 24 and the 30 pounder Parrott. The guns on the hill would not be effective, as the vital parts of the gun-boats would not be visible. I do not believe the enemy will trust their gun-boats in Red River in its present condition. I infer that the vessels now threatening us are newly built for this service, inasmuch as the same number of boats are reported yesterday at Red River Landing as heretofore, namely, five, and one at Hog Point. The Atchafalaya and Mississippi are still falling, the former at the uniform rate of 8 inches in twenty-four hours. In this ratio it has fallen in all about 4½ or 5 feet. Had the gun-boats kept out of Red River I should by this time have commenced the reconstruction of the bridge preparatory to crossing into Pointe Coupée. As it is, it will not be expedient to do so until the gun-boats have returned to the Mississippi, which I think they must do in a few days, unless there is a rise in the river.

I send you a pencil note from General Scurry, which contains some valuable information. The Mr. Yerger spoken of I know well, as he was formerly an officer in Hawes' brigade. I think his information can be relied upon implicitly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. WALKER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure.]

NORWOOD'S PLANTATION, *March* 1, 1864.

GENERAL: The various rumors coming from New Orleans and Mississippi in relation [to] Sherman's movements and fate are so utterly unreliable that, although I have felt it my duty [to] report everything of interest I might hear, I have not thought it necessary to trouble you with them. I think now, however, I have sifted them, and shall therefore state the main reports, and then give you what I believe to be true.

There was a report among the Yankees, and for a day or two believed, that Sherman had been badly whipped, if not captured, somewhere beyond Meridian. By this time this report has exploded. From Confederates I learn that Polk was crossing the Tombigbee and moving in the direction of Selma, at which point he would be strongly re-enforced by Johnston; that a column had moved out of Mobile and was at State Line. That this last report is true I have no doubt, and I think we can penetrate the intended movements of our forces. If Sherman advances upon Mobile, Polk moves upon his rear while the Mobile troops engage him in front. If he follows Polk to Selma the thing will be done in the same way, as Scott's Tactics say, by inversion. As to the position of the forces my information is from sources entitled to credit—Confederate officers who, so far from exaggerating, are correcting the exaggerated and wild rumors which are afloat, and the great probability that Sherman has placed himself in a position from which he cannot extricate his army is the parent of these rumors of defeat and capture. It is well known that the Federal officers regard him as being in a perilous position, in which he must either capture Mobile immediately or lose

his army. I am told also that our cavalry are certainly in Sherman's rear and forcing him to hold his forces in a compact body, cutting off all stragglers and duly destroying portions of his trains; that he was depending upon the country through which he travels for subsistence. From the rapidity with which he has advanced this is probably true, and if true we may confidently hope for the destruction of his army.

I suppose the seven gun-boats that have gone up Red River are for the Ouachita, as they have not arrived in the neighborhood of Fort De Russy. Their going up has broken into my arrangements for a trip across Red River, which was almost ready to start, mounted on mules. I had as well send up the mules to Marksville, as forage is a serious question with me now.

I forgot to mention that Mr. Yerger, who will reach your headquarters to-morrow, tells me he heard in the city that Banks had sent 13,000 troops to Berwick Bay for a trip by way of Opelousas to Alexandria. What do you think of it? Colonel Vincent wrote to Captain Kephart, who showed me the letter, that the enemy were being heavily re-enforced at Franklin, and were intending a move in that direction.

The unsettled state of affairs on the river and the other side will delay for a brief period my sending an officer over the river to take up the arms. I will make every inquiry that can be safely made in the mean time, and send as soon as I deem it safe. The detail for the consolidation of Fitzhugh's regiment is being made and will be sent up in a few days. All that I apprehend here is that when these gun-boats that have passed up return to the Mississippi they will pay me a visit, thinking there is cotton stored here; but what I cannot protect I shall burn, no matter to whom it belongs. I [am] collecting ferry-boats at different places to cross the cavalry should the movements of the enemy render necessary.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. SCURRY,
Brigadier-General.

There are 29 bales of Levy's cotton, well baled and neat, here, that he shall not move until I have investigated the charges against him. Upon questioning Captain Yerger, it turns out that the 13,000 troops said to have gone to Berwick Bay went down the Mississippi River. This explodes the idea of Berwick Bay, the railroad being by far the most expeditious route. Pensacola or Mobile is their destination.

W. R. S.

GALVESTON, *March* 3, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER, *Houston, Tex.:*

GENERAL: I inclose the original draft of the report made by Judge Devine and myself. It was copied in duplicate and the copies signed by us both. I think you will find what you desire on pages 5, 6, and 7. I have to request that you have copied what you desire and return the report by some safe conveyance, as I have no other copy.

I fear the order to relieve Cooper was not issued. If the inclosed report shall be of service to you I will feel gratified.

I have the honor to remain, truly, yours, &c.,

A. W. TERRELL.

[Inclosure.]

EXTRACT.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON, *Shreveport, La.:*

COLONEL: In obedience to the requirements of a communication, No. 779 [September 12, 1863], addressed by you to the senior officer of the commission appointed by the lieutenant-general commanding to investigate the papers and reports of officers who have been engaged in the management, purchase, or transportation of Government cotton under the authority of the War Department, we have to report as follows:

* * * * * * *

Major-General Magruder, having been directed by Lieutenant-General Holmes to give such orders as would enable the Government to obtain supplies from the exportation of cotton through our lines on the Rio Grande, published on the 22d of February, A. D. 1863, his General Orders, No. 28.*

It will be seen by reference to that order that while all persons were allowed to export cotton across the Rio Grande, none could be exported except by those who had imported goods and supplies, and they were permitted to export only to the extent of the custom-house value of the original invoices at the port of entry, with 100 per cent. added. Had this order prohibited the use of conscript teamsters by any one except by the officer charged with the duty of supplying the army, it is believed that the most favorable results would have followed. But the powers of the major-general, though exercised to accomplish this end, were inadequate to the task. Contracts made with the sanction and under the direction of superior authority were then in existence, which he had no power to cancel.

In General Orders, No. 65, General Magruder required all conscript teamsters then being employed to be turned over to Major Hart, except where they were being used under authority emanating from the War Office or the commanding officer of the department. This order appears to have failed in the accomplishment of its object, and the evils resulting from individual cupidity remained unabated. Had Orders, No. 28, continued in force, though Major Hart might have failed, the army would have been supplied through other channels. But unfortunately for the Trans-Mississippi Department the necessities which embarrassed it and the mysteries of its cotton interests were not and could not be understood beyond its borders, and Orders, No. 28, and every other order having for its object the procurement of supplies by imposing restrictions on the exportation of cotton, was annulled in obedience to the requirements of a letter addressed by the honorable Secretary of War to the commandant of the department.

The letter of the Secretary of War in effect declared that the military authorities should do no act to prevent the unrestricted exportation of cotton to Mexico through its coterminous boundary. This clearly announced the law, but could that able functionary have witnessed the spectacle of capital in the hands of speculators, aliens, and traitors seeking investment abroad through the medium of cotton, thus draining the country of its resources without any benefit to the army or people, he would have recognized the existence

*See Vol. XV, p. 986.

of a military necessity paramount to every other consideration. It is our firm conviction that Orders, No. 28, in which General Magruder sought to the extent of his power to thwart the effects of unscrupulous enterprise, would have accomplished its object had it not been revoked.

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We have the honor, &c.,

A. W. TERRELL,
Colonel, Cavalry.
T. J. DEVINE.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 4, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. J. HUTCHINS,
Chief of Texas Cotton Office:

COLONEL: The contracts of Bouldin, Riggs & Walker and of Bouldin & Newell have both been revoked. I believe now that all contracts approved at department headquarters have been revoked, and your office will necessarily be looked to as the great medium for furnishing the department with supplies. I have considered carefully the matter, and feeling the importance of prompt, systematic action, I have determined upon systematizing the workings of your office, so that there shall be but one set of Government agents in the market, and that the supplies may be obtained promptly without competition and be distributed properly and expeditiously. Your office is the purchasing agency for the department, but it can neither judge of the quantity nor the quality of the supplies required. Especially is this the case in the ordnance department, in which the purchase of articles is a specialty, requiring a peculiar experience, if not professional acquirements. Many classes of ordnance stores must be proved and tested before being purchased. The introduction of a large amount of bad powder through the Mexican frontier, in which the nitrate of soda instead of the nitrate of potash entered as a component part, caused our troops to be defeated on the Arkansas, and resulted in the loss of the greater portion of the Indian Territory.

The chiefs of the several departments must judge of the quantities of supplies required by the necessities of their departments. They will be directed to furnish lists required for the consumption of the next twelve months. These lists will be forwarded through the adjutant-general's office at department headquarters for your government and guidance. All supplies purchased by your agents will be turned over to officers designated by the chiefs of the ordnance, quartermaster, and subsistence departments at headquarters, to be received by them at the general depots, and to be distributed according to the necessities of the several districts. I have directed Maj. S. J. Lee to report to you, as a purchasing agent of ordnance and ordnance stores. He was selected by me for this duty, just previous to the organization of your office, for his integrity, business capacity, and experience. In addition to his qualifications he will be acceptable to the chiefs of ordnance, General Huger and Major Rhett, with whom, and yourself, it is important there should be cordial understanding. I would recommend that the agents for the purchase of ordnance stores be entirely distinct from the agents for the purchase of quartermaster and commissary supplies.

Should the investigation in Mexico result, as I believe it will, in the complete exoneration of Major Russell, he will probably be one of the best selections that could be made in the latter capacity. I do not mean to limit you in the number of agents you may employ. The workings of your office must determine that with you. Major Lee, until you are satisfied that you have found a better, should remain chief purchasing agent in Mexico of ordnance and ordnance stores. In this connection I must state, colonel, that I feel some alarm and great solicitude as regards any introduction of ordnance supplies. There is a lamentable deficiency in articles absolutely necessary to the maintenance of our troops in the field. One large battle or the loss of our army supply trains, to either the Army of Arkansas or Louisiana would leave us without powder and but little lead. The introduction of powder, niter, lead, and ordnance stores, the want of which is marked "pressing" on the list, should be effected without delay and at any hazard, whenever our communications with Mexico are resumed.

Your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 4, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. T. H. HOLMES,
Commanding District Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to inclose you a copy of a communication* from Governor Flanagin with reference to the interruption of the State elections in Northwestern Arkansas. The lieutenant-general reiterates his desire, expressed in a communication of the 24th ultimo on this subject, that you will do all in your power consistent with the interests of the service to forward the views of the Governor. If it is practicable to send cavalry, as he suggests, and prevent the holding of these elections great good may be accomplished. The commanding general commends this subject to your earnest consideration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS,
Demopolis, March 5, 1864.

General COOPER,
Adjutant and Inspector General:

GENERAL: Many difficulties having been experienced in crossing arms over the Mississippi River to the department of General Smith, I have proposed a plan for accomplishing that object to the general, of which the accompanying copy of a letter† to him is the explanation. It is forwarded for the information of the Department, and for any suggestions it may deem proper in regard to it.

Respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

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* Not found.

† See of February 7, p. 947.

[First indorsement.]

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
March 17, 1864.

Respectfully referred to General Bragg, with the suggestion that the subject-matter be laid before the President.

By order Adjutant and Inspector General:

H. L. CLAY,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Second indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, March 31, 1864.

The attention of the President is respectfully invited to this subject. It is one requiring attention, but, in my judgment, will only be complicated by the plan suggested. Were it practicable for the officers and troops of the Trans-Mississippi Department to be crossed to this side there is an evident impropriety in the unmilitary mixing of the troops of separate commanders. Two or three suitable officers of General Smith's command might well be assigned to a general staff supervision of this service on this side of the river, but all other assistance should be furnished by the troops of General Polk's department.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

[Third indorsement.]

APRIL 5, 1864.

General BRAGG:

General views, as above stated, concurred in. Such cointelligence and action as will secure proper protection to the trains when they reach the west side of the river seems to provide for all that can properly be done by General Smith's forces. The officers sent from Trans-Mississippi Department, as proposed, will aid in securing cointelligence.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

[Fourth indorsement.]

APRIL 8.

Respectfully returned to the Adjutant-General for the execution of the President's views.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 5, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. T. H. HOLMES:

GENERAL: Your communication of the 28th ultimo has been received.

The tone and feeling exhibited in this letter, so different from all which has hitherto characterized our official and private intercourse, has both grieved and surprised me. My aim and desire has always been to treat General Holmes with that consideration and courtesy which his self-sacrificing patriotism and his many qualities of head and heart, as well as his age and rank, entitle him, and I demand at his hand an explanation of the charges he makes against me for "want of confidence and respect, so frequently manifested," as well as the indignities to which he complains of having been subjected.

The complaint that the command originally assigned to you by the lieutenant-general commanding the department has been step by step taken from you, and as you believe without just cause, most certainly without an assigned reason, is as unjust as it is extraordinary. With the exception of the Indian Territory, you have been stripped of no territorial command other than that which the enemy holds from you. The separation of the Indian Territory from the District of Arkansas was the natural result of the disaster at Little Rock and the retreat of our troops west of the Ouachita. The communication from the headquarters of the Indian Territory is more direct and expeditious by the way of Bonham to department headquarters. It was so explained to you. It has always been my intention to restore the command of the Indian Territory to the commander of the District of Arkansas when the valley of the Arkansas should be regained. By an examination of the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, to which your communication is a reply, it will be observed that General Maxey has been directed to call upon General Cabell only in the event of the enemy advancing upon him. The necessity for this order is but the legitimate and necessary result of the relation existing between two commands serving on the same frontier, concentration being at times indispensable to the successful resistance of an advance of the enemy in force. If you desire it I will forward your application of the 28th ultimo to be relieved from command, and will await the action of the Department and the selection of a suitable person to take command of your district.

I am, general, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 5, 1864.

Lieutenant-General HOLMES:

GENERAL: I inclose you copies of communications received this morning from General Taylor,* by which you will see that the enemy have commenced operations on the Ouachita River, have passed our batteries at the moment of transfer of the guns, and have proceeded up the river toward Monroe. A column seems preparing in lower Louisiana for the purpose of effecting a diversion, if not for serious operations. By Northern dates of February 18 from Fort Smith the arrival at Little Rock of one of General Banks' staff was announced, with the statement that arrangements were being made for the co-operation of General Banks and General Steele. The intelligence from below makes it probable that a simultaneous movement from General Steele may be anticipated. Hold your command in readiness for concentration; keep yourself apprised of the enemy's movements, and should he advance, he must bring a force inferior in numbers to that under your control, and you may expect to wind up the campaign by making your headquarters in Little Rock. I have telegraphed to Camden countermanding the movement of the cavalry brigade to Louisiana. Watch the advance of the enemy's boats, and be prepared to co-operate through your cavalry with Gen-

*Of March 3, with inclosures. See p. 1015.

eral Liddell, commanding the District of North Louisiana. You should put yourself in communication with General Liddell, so that your co-operation can be effective and beneficial. Should the stage of water in the river permit the passage of the enemy's boats above Monroe, sharpshooters on the bluffs above that point would check their advance. By the communications inclosed you will see that the Mississippi, the Atchafalaya, and Red Rivers are all falling. This fact makes it improbable that any protracted stay of the enemy's boats in the Ouachita will be attempted.

The inclosed copy of the letter* from General Scurry is interesting, presenting as it does the position of affairs in Alabama and Mississippi. All hangs on the opening there of the spring campaign. Successes there will so relieve us as to admit of active operations with the limited means at our disposal. Arkansas is the only theater of operations in which permanent good can be reaped by successful operations. The recovery of the Arkansas Valley will be the result of any great success east of the Mississippi. Keep your command prepared, improve its morale, and be ready for active operations when the time comes for assuming the offensive. I should have written to you sooner expressing my intentions and giving you my views on this subject, but the accumulation of business has kept me constantly occupied since my return from Texas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 5, 1864.

Brigadier-General LIDDELL,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Smith directs me to inclose you the accompanying copy of an extract from a letter to General Holmes of this date, and to say in addition that there are two brigades of cavalry near Camden and at the disposal of General Holmes:

Watch the advance of the enemy's boats, and be prepared to co-operate through your cavalry with General Liddell, commanding the District of North Louisiana. You should put yourself in communication with General Liddell, so that your co-operation can be effective and beneficial. Should the stage of water in the river permit the passage of the enemy's boats above Monroe, sharpshooters on the bluffs above that point would check their advance.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *March 5*, 1864.

Lieutenant-General HOLMES:

Stop the movement of the cavalry brigade you were ordered to send to Major-General Taylor.

By order of Lieutenant-General Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

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* See sub-inclosure, p. 1016.

CIRCULAR.] HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 7, 1864.

From the 1st of January to the 31st of May, 1864, lard will be issued to the troops in this department, when practicable, at the rate of 10 pounds per 100 rations, in addition to the ration of fresh beef.

The following articles may be issued in lieu of fresh beef or bacon:

Jerked beef, half pound per ration.

Fresh pork, three-quarters of a pound per ration.

Mutton, 1¼ pounds per ration.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Alexandria, March 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to forward a copy of the True Delta, of the 2d instant; which puts a new complexion on things military. Obviously Sherman has failed to accomplish his purpose from some want of co-operation. My spies report the Red River expedition as ready to start at once; also that Sherman will move across country to Monroe. After his rapid march of 350 miles Sherman will hardly be able to move for some days in any direction. Banks is certainly bringing back his troops from Mandeville, where he had some 5,000. I trust he may make no move for ten or twelve days, for it will take that time to complete De Russy. We can make a formidable defense against gun-boats now, but the fort is in no condition to withstand an attack in the rear, and should the enemy advance in heavy force now we would inevitably lose the guns and material at De Russy. I am pushing everything to the utmost to place De Russy in as good a state as it can ever be put, but it will never stand any protracted siege. If the enemy advance at all, a heavy column of cavalry will move up the Teche and Boeuf, which will withdraw my troops from the vicinity of Marksville, or cut them off from the upper Red River. I have ordered Polignac to move at once to this point, leaving Liddell to cover the Ouachita and Black the best way he can. Any additional information will be forwarded at once.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. TAYLOR,
Major-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 7, 1864.

Col. W. H. PARSONS
(Care General Greer, Marshall):

COLONEL: In inclosing you the within special order* I am directed by the lieutenant-general to say he has reliable information that a movement of the enemy is expected to take place very soon both from lower Louisiana and Arkansas, and it is desirable that you should concentrate your command at the very earliest moment

* Not found, but see Cunningham to Maxey, March 8, p. 1030.

practicable in order that it may be in readiness for prompt and active service. From your known energy the lieutenant-general commanding feels assured that no pains on your part will be spared to bring your command together with all possible dispatch.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS COMPANY C, DALY'S BATTALION,
Calcasieu, March 7, 1864.

Lieut. W. C. SMITH,
Adjutant, Sabine Pass:

LIEUTENANT: Your note of yesterday is at hand. I have just learned from Dr. McCall, who is down from Grand Chenier, that the commander of Louisiana District has sent a force into the nest of jayhawkers, and that force is capturing and killing them off, hanging the scoundrels. When the doctor left up there some 9 or more had been captured, a good many more killed, and they were then hemmed in a place called Tussan's Cove, and fighting. I would respectfully suggest, lieutenant, that General Taylor commanding this District of Louisiana, and as he has taken the matter in hand, we had best not be putting our little spoon in up there. So soon as I can learn as to the ways and means of crossing Mermentou I will inform you.

Respectfully,

W. J. HOWERTON,
Captain, Commanding Company C.

HOUSTON, TEX., *March 7*, 1864.

Lieutenant-Colonel GRIFFIN, *Sabine:*

I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to give you the following directions, as follows: Discontinue your scouting as far as Bolivar Point. Withdraw whatever company you have on that duty but continue scouting parties, at least to include the landing near the Cow-pen, on the beach. The general will endeavor to send scouts from Galveston. The enemy's infantry on the Teche (which has been reoccupied to the number of 3,000) is mounted. Send as large a cavalry force as you possibly can to Niblett's Bluff and push your reconnaissances as far as you can into the country and in some force, in consequence of the jayhawkers, who are committing all sorts of depredations. Please report how far your scouts extend into Louisiana.

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS,
Camden, March 7, 1864.

Brigadier-General DRAYTON,
Comdg. Price's Division, Camp Sumter:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Smith anticipates a movement of the enemy from Little Rock, and has instructed Lieutenant-General

Holmes to have his troops in readiness for concentration at the shortest notice. It is the intention of General Holmes to meet the enemy whenever he attempts a farther advance and strike for the recovery of the Arkansas Valley. He directs that you make immediate preparations in this view; that you have a careful inspection made of transportation and all essentials for moving your division, reporting deficiencies of any kind found to exist, and hold yourself in readiness to march with ten days' rations. It is believed that the amount of transportation allowed by schedule is sufficient to carry ten days' rations, if the proper number of wagons be set apart from the trains exclusively for that purpose. Your attention is respectfully invited to General Orders, No. 15, recently issued from these headquarters, and which relates to the granting of leaves of absence, strict compliance with which the commanding general deems very essential at this time.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. BELTON,
Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 7, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. TH. H. HOLMES,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding calls your attention to letter,* No. 2057, of February 22, asking what information you had of the enemy's plans and movements. No report has been received at these headquarters in reply. I have the honor to inclose copy of a dispatch† from General Taylor, giving information of the plans of Generals Banks and Steele. From it you may see that active movements may probably be anticipated in your district in a short time. The commanding general directs that you report immediately what information you have of the enemy's position, strength, and movements, together with all you have been able to learn of his plans for the coming campaign. He directs that you also report all arrangements you have made for getting such information. Colonel Parsons' brigade has been ordered to rendezvous at Marshall, Tex.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 7, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch of the 5th instant, giving information of the enemy's plans and movements.† Inclosed are copies of telegrams to Major-General Magruder directing the imme-

*See p. 980.
†See Part I, p. 572.

diate movement of Green's division. The commanding general thinks that from the character of the boats which have come up the Ouachita, we may be able to drive them back; but even if we do not, the falling of the water will probably prevent their remaining. He hopes the defenses and obstructions at Fort De Russy will be in good condition should the enemy advance up Red River. He thinks there will be no movement in very large force upon this department till the Mobile campaign is decided.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 5, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Houston:

GENERAL: You will order General Green's division to move to Alexandria, La., with all possible dispatch and report to Major-General Taylor. The old military road is considered the best line of march if supplies can be procured on that route. If not, the best line will be through Hardin, Jasper, and Newton Counties, Tex., supplies of corn and rations having been ordered at Jasper, Tex., and Huddleston, La. No notice has been received that these supplies have been accumulated. An officer should be sent forward to ascertain. Acknowledge receipt.

By order of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

SHREVEPORT, *March 7*, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Houston:

I am directed by Lieutenant-General Smith to say the division of General Green, concerning which you were telegraphed on the 5th instant, must be hurried off as soon as possible. It should be in Alexandria in ten days.

Respectfully,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 7, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to inclose copy of a dispatch from Major-General Taylor, and also of one from Colonel Vincent.* From these you will see that combined movements in Louisiana and Arkansas may be expected soon. He

* See Taylor of March 3, p. 1015, and Vincent of February 29, p. 1009.

thinks these movements, together with those in the East, must leave your district for a time free from molestation. Should the expedition on Mobile fail or be given up, the whole of Banks' force may be thrown upon us, and therefore urges you to keep all your command (garrisons excepted) thoroughly mobilized, so that as great a concentration as possible may be effected in the shortest time.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 8, 1864.

Maj. Gen. R. TAYLOR,
Commanding District of West Louisiana:

GENERAL: In acknowledging the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant* I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that the order for one of General Marmaduke's brigades of cavalry to report to you has been revoked. This will necessitate a change in your orders to Colonel Harrison. General Green's command is en route to you. Under the action of the Texas Legislature the State troops have been taken from General Magruder's command. After the departure of General Green's division he will not have 3,000 men in his district besides the garrisons on the coast, and they will be moved up near Red River as a reserve in the event the enemy moves from Fort Smith. Major Douglas goes down to Alexandria by the first boat. The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say he will report to you, and only such changes will be made in the plans of the works for the defense of the Ouachita River as you may direct. I am instructed to say further that in all the works on the Lower Red and Ouachita Rivers which have been superintended by the chief engineer of the department he was directed to be governed by your approval and to act under your instructions.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

CAMP SUMTER, *March 8, 1864.*

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, &c., Shreveport:

GENERAL: I hope you will pardon me for very respectfully making a few suggestions as to the approaching campaign in this department. If it be true that the enemy has withdrawn the bulk of his forces from the coast of Texas, that fact must, it seems to me, relieve you of the necessity of keeping a large army in that State and give you an opportunity to concentrate your forces against and overwhelm one of the columns which he is moving against you, and with which he may overrun the department if you do not by quick and decisive action prevent their junction.

I am myself of opinion that General Steele's column, which has been recently weakened, is the one against which you can best move.

*See Part I, p. 488.

The defeat of it would be particularly fruitful of advantages to us not only in frustrating the enemy's whole plan of campaign—for his other columns cannot move against you without the support of Steele's—but in opening Missouri to our recruiting officers. I am sure that an army of 20,000 men led by yourself would be amply sufficient for the reoccupation of the valley of the Arkansas, and that if you, after taking Little Rock, will either go in person or send me into Missouri with a competent force, such as you might easily spare, we would not only be able to sustain ourselves there but to attract to our army thousands and tens of thousands of recruits. In confirmation of this latter statement, of which I have already left with you some proofs, I may say that Colonel Shelby informs me that more than 20 of the men who fought against him on the Missouri River last fall have since enlisted in his command, and tell him that more than half of those who were fighting against him at that time would join our army if one strong enough to give any assurance of remaining in Missouri were to enter the State. I need not point out to you the immense relief which the presence of an army in Missouri would give to our overtasked armies beyond the Mississippi, and for whose relief it is our duty to dare much. I content myself, general, with making these suggestions without adducing any arguments in support of them, and beg you to believe that they are made with the greatest deference to your superior information and wisdom, in which I fully confide.

I am, general, with the greatest respect, your friend and obedient servant,

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 15.

HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S DIVISION,
Camp Sumter, March 8, 1864.

Having returned from leave of absence I hereby resume command of my division.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *March* 8, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

I am directed by Lieutenant-General Smith to say you will mobilize and prepare for movement all the troops of your command, except such as are necessary for garrison duty. He also directs you will see that the depots of supplies in Texas on the route to Alexandria are kept fully supplied.

Respectfully,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *March* 8, 1864.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

There is a very dangerous feeling among the cavalry troops of Texas; much dissatisfaction without cause. Under these circum-

stances I desire to have two veteran regiments that I can depend upon, and respectfully request that I may be allowed to retain McNeill's brigade (Madison's) and send in their places two other fresh cavalry regiments much stronger than they are. Please lay this before the lieutenant-general commanding at once, and inform me of his decision.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

MARCH 8 [?], 1864.

General BOGGS:

The troops are being hurried forward as fast as possible. Nothing will be left undone. They are getting along slower than General Smith expected, but impossible to get there in ten days. I am sending some via Liberty to Burr's Ferry.

SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 8, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: By direction of the lieutenant-general commanding I have the honor to inclose copies of letters from General Taylor and Major Snead, assistant adjutant-general of General Price's division, together with copy of a letter to Lieutenant-General Holmes, all relating to the movements of the enemy in Arkansas and the Indian Territory.* Colonel Parsons' brigade of cavalry, 1,500 strong, which has been on duty under the direction of the Bureau of Conscription, has been ordered to concentrate at Marshall, Tex., so as to be within supporting distance of you in case of emergency. The commanding general desires that you distribute the 800 arms sent you without delay and get your little command in hand as well as possible, as it is possible the enemy may move very soon.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES,
Matamoras, March 8, 1864.

Hon. J. P. BENJAMIN,
Secretary of State, Richmond:

SIR: Since the Yankees have taken Brownsville I have been so sick that I have been unable to write you, and as I am now out of my bed, and there is a mere possibility that my communication may reach you by way of San Antonio, Tex., where I am told that the military have an express to Richmond, or some point open to that place east of the Mississippi, I write by the way of Eagle Pass,

* Inclosures not found as such, nor identified.

and if my letter gets through Mexico safe it may reach you. The surrender of Brownsville was one of the most cowardly and scandalous affairs which has happened in any country. Without seeing the enemy, and forty-eight hours before he came to Brownsville, the general set fire to the town and a large quantity of cotton and other property, both public and private, was destroyed, and the general and his troops fled in terror and dismay to find a safe place, and burning all the cotton they could on the way, which was perfectly safe and could have been sent back to any point they chose.

With the force at Brownsville, under brave and determined officers, the whole Yankee force could have been killed and captured, for 200 who had been saved from drowning in the attempt to land at the mouth of the Brazos River got on shore, having lost their arms, horses, and baggage, and remained shivering and wet all night, and could have been captured by 100 armed men and their expedition entirely broken up; and the same thing could have been done at Point Isabel, where a small force was landed, and the people of Brownsville and the lower Rio Grande might have saved their property, which has been stolen and destroyed by thieving Yankees and Mexicans without any sort of movement on our part to prevent them.

The whole movement of setting fire to the town and burning of cotton and goods was no doubt intended to cover up the stealings of Russell and company of cotton, &c., for he (Russell) was actually, as declared by Attrill, an Englishman, who had a large quantity of articles on hand which Hart would not purchase, and which Russell bought in this place after the Yankees had possession of Brownsville. This was told by Attrill to Mr. S. A. Belden, one of Major Hart's agents. This, together with large amounts for purchases made by Russell and General Bee, in Brownsville, made up the large indebtedness to Attrill and Lacoste, and which Russell got $10,000 for signing the papers. After this Attrill and Lacoste sold out to the house of Milmo & Co., at Monterey. Milmo is the son-in-law of Vidauri, Governor of New Leon, and he at once embargoed all the cotton going into or passing through it and the $15,000,000 in charge of Boykin and Thayer, not a bale of cotton belonging to our Government, nor under any circumstances should the money have gone there at all. The money was safe here in Matamoras, and in an hour could have been placed in Brownsville, where there was an abundance of transportation belonging to the Government, and it would have been in San Antonio, Tex., before it got half way to Monterey.

You would naturally inquire how the money came to take that route through a foreign country, more than 200 miles farther from its destination than by way of Brownsville. The answer is, Major Russell, the quartermaster, recommended it to go that way; what reason he had for doing so he knows best. The gentlemen in charge of the money never called on me, though they were some time here, and the money deposited with the house of Milmo & Co. instead of in the custom-house in Brownsville. I certainly think they must have been trying how they could get rid of it. I have been trying to give you the true version of the Brownsville stampede and the cause of the money and cotton being stopped in New Leon, as I feel confident the whole truth may never be known in Richmond to the President and his Cabinet there, and I wish it to be seen, as it will be felt, that no military man ought to be intrusted with any duty of

a commercial nature, but should be kept in the army where he belongs, and there made to do his duty.

I have had a very long illness, fever, pleurisy, and a most severe attack of rheumatism; so much have my hands and arms suffered that I am scarcely able to write legibly now, but I am getting much better and hope in a few days to be fit for anything, but there is nothing to do here. I have perfectly convinced myself of the truth of what I said in my first and second dispatches in regard to verification of invoices not being required in the custom-house in Brownsville. I know of instances where the Government has paid from 300 to 400 per cent. on invoices purchased by them in Brownsville and other parts of Texas. General Bee told me he never allowed less than 100 per cent. on contractors' invoices. The collector was a Government contractor and did his business through an agent, who imported and sold to the Government.

* * * * * * *

I will try and get this communication through to San Antonio to the care of Major Hart, who may have a chance to send it on to Richmond.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. FITZPATRICK.

MARCH 9.

I have just been informed that the Yankees have raised the blockade of the port of Brazos Santiago, and opened it to commerce. I saw one of the Brownsville renegades, who was formerly deputy collector and inspector there. He was trying to buy a lighter to ship cotton from the mouth of the Rio Grande, to be shipped at Brazos. He told me they had the prospect of a large trade with cotton from Texas and in importations from foreign ports, including Yankeeland, and that cotton could be shipped through Brazos cheaper than by the mouth of the Rio Grande. The Yankee troops in Brownsville are doing nothing but stealing everything they can lay their hands on. It is reported that General Magruder has got 30,000 troops in Texas doing nothing, while the enemy has possession of all the country within 100 miles of the mouth of Rio Grande.

The shipping of cotton must be continued by way of Matamoras, of course, but no military man should ever be employed in that business. The great mistake made by the Government agents was they went head over heels in debt before they had any means to pay with, which put them into the power of men who let them have goods at the most fabulous prices, not near all of which are yet paid for. The Government ought to have an agent here to receive all its cotton, and buy, if necessary, at reasonable prices, all of which can be done with perfect ease and safety, and Major Hart ought to buy and ship to that agent here.

Respectfully, &c.,

R. FITZPATRICK,
Commercial Agent Confederate States.

[Indorsement No. 1.]

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Read, note, confer with the Secretary of War, and return with remarks.

J. D.

[Indorsement No. 2.]

JUNE 23, 1864.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL:

Send to General E. K. Smith a copy, with instructions to have an inspection by a competent officer and a full investigation and report.

J. A. S.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 69. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c., *Houston, March 9*, 1864.

* * * * * * *

XVII. Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee, commanding army in the field, will order one light battery to the mouth of Caney; the rest, with the exception of the two ordered to Polk County, and Dashiell's and Gibson's, will concentrate at East Bernard Station; one section of Gibson's will be at mouth of Bernard River, the other remain where it is.

* * * * * * *

By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, March 9, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
A. A. G., C. S. Army, Major-General Magruder's Hdqrs.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 28th February no party of the enemy were this side King's ranch. The ranch was visited and plundered of some 100 horses by a band of Mexican robbers under Cecilio Valerio. Captain Richardson's company pursued but did not overtake them. A force of some 400 Yankees are reported by Yankee officers, who were in Corpus Christi, to be 35 miles south of Corpus, and intend to make a raid upon the Nueces. I do not believe it. Captain Richardson is scouting upon a line from Agua Poquita to the lower road, and he has reported no Yankees. If they should come Major Nolan ought to be able to drive them back. He must have at least 300 men, and re-enforcements are on the march.

Captain Skillman has gone above. Major Dickinson left for Eagle Pass this morning to adjust matters there. Captain Jones has organized his company, has been mustered in, and supplied. Captain Montel will move to-morrow or next day for Eagle Pass. Captain Fly will muster to-morrow or next day. Captain Tate has been mustered in, and his command are at Lagarta by this time. Lieutenant-Colonel Showalter is moving. There has been some difficulty in procuring transportation. For the first time I see indications favorable to an early manning of Captain Christmas' battery. Colonel Latham left to-day for Eagle Pass. He will endeavor to furnish the money as requested.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

Abstract from returns of Price's division, Army of the District of Arkansas, Maj. Gen. Sterling Price, C. S. Army, commanding, for March 10, 1864; headquarters Camp Sumter, Ark.

Command.	Present for duty.		Effective total.	Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.	Pieces of artillery.
	Officers.	Men.				
General and staff	13	.....	.....	13	13	.....
Churchill's brigade	74	666	761	766	1,468	4
Drayton's brigade	51	775	837	968	1,407	4
Parsons' brigade	97	1,366	1,556	1,720	2,754	4
Tappan's brigade	79	1,113	1,239	1,478	2,203	4
Cavalry	12	149	151	188	287	.....
Engineer troops	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....
Total	326	4,069	4,544	5,133	8,174	16

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 60. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., March* 11, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. At his own request Lieut. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes is relieved from the command of the District of Arkansas, and will report in person to the Department of War, at Richmond, Va. In relieving the commander of the District of Arkansas the lieutenant-general commanding recognizes the purity of purpose and self-sacrificing patriotism with which, under the most trying circumstances, he has always administered his command.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, *March* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Houston, Tex.:

I am directed by Lieutenant-General Smith to say you will send forward couriers to General Green urging upon him the necessity of his moving as rapidly as possible to Louisiana. You will also direct General Green to send couriers forward to acquaint General Taylor of his march.

Respectfully,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *March* 11, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Houston, Tex.:

Your telegram No. 455, dated March 8, is received. Lieutenant-General Smith directs that Green's cavalry division be pushed on as rapidly as possible to Louisiana, and that in addition Brown's and Pyron's regiments be ordered to proceed there also.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HOUSTON, *March* 11, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Galveston:

Official letters from Major-General Taylor, through headquarters, Shreveport, represent that 3,000 cavalry have arrived at New Orleans from the North; 5,000 re-enforcements additional expected. Between 5,000 and 6,000 have been brought back from Texas. The cavalry and troops from Texas have re-enforced Franklin, on the Teche. The movement will take place between the 15th and 20th. Cavalry and some infantry move up the Teche; gun-boats and infantry up Red River. Banks received orders to attack Mobile at all hazards; was resisting the order; unwilling to be thrown in reach of Grant's operations; seems more inclined to carry out his own plans. Disposable force of the enemy for this expedition 22,000, of which 6,000 or 7,000 will be mounted. There is no intention to operate in Texas at this time from the Gulf. Steele will advance from the north as soon as the season is propitious. Great allowance should be made for numbers. General Smith writes to mobilize our forces as much as possible.

J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 11, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th instant from Camden. The statement of Major Pindall is untrue. My letters to the President are all upon the books in my office, and are open to inspection. In a letter to the President of January 21 I stated that the interests of the Government demanded that a young, energetic officer should be sent to command the District of Arkansas—one who would excite the enthusiasm and win the confidence of the troops and people. With this exception I have always in my letters to the President spoken in the highest terms of yourself, for your qualities of head and heart, and have attributed any want of success on your part to the force of circumstances over which you had no control. Your application to be relieved from duty has been forwarded, with an indorsement, copy of which I inclose. At your repeated and urgent solicitations I have directed you to be relieved from the command of your district and ordered to report to the War Department. I have never, general, in the course of my official duties been so much embarrassed in making a decision. I know that the District of Arkansas will never have a purer, more unselfish, and patriotic commander; no one more willing to sacrifice himself for our cause. A succession of circumstances, involving a loss of country, loss of confidence, loss of hope approaching almost to despair, necessitates a change in the administration of the district. I believe that you can do more good now by representing in person to the President the true condition of affairs in that unfortunate country and using your influence to have a suitable person assigned to the command. I inclose extract from letter to the President, above referred to.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 12, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. THEOPHILUS H. HOLMES:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires that in turning over your command to General Price you will not fail to give him all information in your possession which may be useful to him in the administration of the district; and, further, he requests that you remain with General Price until he becomes conversant with your plans for future operations, as well as any preparations you may have made for carrying them out.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS SCURRY'S BRIGADE,
March 12, 1864—2 o'clock.

Four gun-boats landing troops at Simsport. I have advanced to the works and will try to check their advance. Troops in fine spirits and moving down handsomely.

W. R. SCURRY,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 12, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Houston, Tex.:

Whereabouts is Green's division? It ought to be well on the way to Alexandria by this time. If it is still there retain Baylor's, Madison's, and McNeill's regiments. Lieutenant-General Smith directs you to send Buchel's and Terrell's regiments to General Taylor immediately, in addition to Brown's and Pyron's; these four regiments to report to General Green. He also directs that you hold the balance of your cavalry (except Baylor's, Madison's, and McNeill's regiments) ready to move at a moment's notice.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me, in inclosing to you the accompanying extracts* of communications from Major-General Taylor, to say that information lately received from various sources leaves no doubt that the enemy are preparing for a combined movement from Berwick Bay, Little Rock, and the Mississippi River. Sherman's command is reported at or near Vicks-

*Not found.

burg, and it is thought will operate from that point or Natchez. A heavy cavalry force will move very soon, if it has not already moved, from Berwick Bay, and General Holmes reports Steele's command industriously preparing for active operations at Little Rock. I am instructed to say that General Green's command should have been pushed across with the utmost dispatch, and have been by this time well on its way to Alexandria. General Taylor has only one regiment of cavalry south of Red River with which to meet the column from Berwick Bay. The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you hold the remainder of your force, except the necessary garrisons, ready to move, and should necessity require a further concentration of troops from your district you can adopt your own views as to the propriety of moving across in person with the troops which may be required of you. In this connection your attention is called to that portion of General Taylor's letter of the 6th instant which relates to your being assigned to duty in the District of West Louisiana.* The commanding general feels confident there will be no operations in your district very soon, and that you will have ample time for the organization of your State forces.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HOUSTON, *March* 12, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. B. MAGRUDER,
Galveston:

General Smith telegraphs to push General Green's division forward as rapidly as possible to Louisiana; that in addition Brown's and Pyron's regiments be ordered to proceed there also; to send couriers forward urging upon General Green the necessity of his moving as rapidly as possible, and directing him to send forward couriers to General Taylor acquainting him of his progress. I have telegraphed to him condition of Brown's regiment and suggest to substitute Woods'.

J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72. HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C., *Houston, March* 12, 1864.

* * * * * * *

IV. Brig. Gen. W. Steele will proceed without delay to Galveston, Tex., and relieve Brig. Gen. J. P. Major in command of the defenses of that point.

* * * * * * *

XVI. Brig. Gen. H. P. Bee, commanding army in the field, will proceed without delay with his whole available force of cavalry and artillery (reducing the garrisons to the minimum number) to Livingston, Polk County; thence to Moscow, Boon's Ferry, Zavala, Burr's Ferry, Huddleston, and Hineston to Alexandria, La., reporting upon arrival to Major-General Taylor. He will keep him con-

*See Part I, p. 488.

stantly apprised of his progress by courier. He will order the infantry to proceed via Houston to Navasota; thence to Anderson, Huntsville, Crockett, Alto, Douglas, Rakepocket, Lick Skillet, crossing Sabine River at Grand Bluff, to Shreveport, keeping General Smith constantly informed of the progress by means of the telegraph and courier-line already established. He will take with him all his transportation and move with the least possible amount of baggage; if necessary, will impress transportation while on the route. He will use every exertion to hurry up the troops, as it is of the utmost importance that they should reach their destination without unnecessary delay. All leaves of absence and furloughs will be suspended except upon surgeon's certificate. Chief quartermasters and chief commissaries will make necessary arrangements, in view of the above.

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[By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

[HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,]
Shreveport, March 12, 1864.

General GREER, *Marshall:*

Lieutenant-General Smith directs you communicate immediately with Colonel Parsons, and direct him to hurry up as fast as possible the assembling of his brigade. The movements of the enemy render it necessary that no time should be lost.

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 12, 1864

Brig. Gen. H. E. MCCULLOCH
(Through Major-General Magruder):

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say to you that he has recently received information from sources which leave little doubt that the enemy are preparing to advance from Little Rock, Berwick Bay, and the Mississippi River. He feels assured that early in the summer, if not this spring, every resource in our power will be required to meet these movements, and he desires you to make every preparation to have your command ready for active service immediately and prepared to move to any point where they may be needed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 12, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding Department of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding has received information from several sources that the enemy is withdrawing his

forces from about Fort Smith and concentrating at Little Rock, preparatory to a forward movement from that point in co-operation with forces from Berwick Bay and the Mississippi River. He directs that unless you know the information in regard to the Fort Smith force to be incorrect you move all of your available force, except such Indian troops as you may think it absolutely necessary to leave on the frontier, to some point in the southeastern part of your district. Near Laynesport, perhaps, will be a desirable location. Here they will be held in readiness to be drawn upon so that they may be sent to support General Holmes, or to such other point as may by the movements of the enemy become necessary.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, March 12, 1864.

L. G. ALDRICH, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

SIR: I have the honor herewith to inclose copy of my communication to Colonel Steele, commanding post, Gonzales, together with extracts from letters of instructions to me from district headquarters.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
San Antonio, March 6, 1864.

Lieut. Col. O. STEELE,
Commanding at Gonzales, Tex.:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copies of extracts from instructions from Major-General Magruder, concerning impressments. I would call your attention to the fact that my orders do not restrict me to any limits. I desire to cultivate harmonious relations with other officers, and have never failed to co-operate when in my power.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

[Sub-inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, Tex., February 22, 1864.

Col. JOHN S. FORD,
Commanding Expedition, &c.:

COLONEL: Your communication of 17th of February has been received. In reply I am directed by Major-General Magruder to say that you are fully authorized to make, through the proper officers of your command, such impressments of forage as may be necessary for your command, adhering, however, always strictly to the provisions of the impressment law.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDMD. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

[Sub-inclosure No. 2.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
McNeel's Plantation, December 22, 1863.

Colonel FORD, *Austin:*

COLONEL: You will impress at once all transportation which you may require from all parties except Major Hart and the Niter and Mining Bureau, and will even impress their transportation if absolutely necessary to fit our (your) expedition.

I am, colonel, in haste, your obedient servant,

EDMD. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Wharton, Tex., March 13, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER, *Chief of Staff:*

SIR: Your dispatches of March 12 are just received. I consider it necessary to leave Colonel Duff's command at its present location; the Second Texas, Waul's Legion, and Jones' battery at the mouth of Caney; Colonel Bates' regiment, with Gibson's battery, at Velasco and mouth of the Bernard, with Brown's regiment of cavalry for scouting duty on the coast. This leaves for the march to Louisiana the following commands: Buchel's, Debray's, Gould's, Pyron's, Woods' regiments of cavalry, Luckett's regiment of infantry, Moseley's, Hughes', and McMahan's batteries of artillery.

Should this disposition of the troops not be in conformity with your views I request that the necessary orders issue direct to such troops as you may wish to include in the march. All of the regiments named by me are now on the march. Luckett's regiment, being ordered by way of Houston, will receive their orders more direct from your headquarters, although I have sent the necessary orders to him. So soon as the necessary arrangements may be made and the troops on the march I shall proceed to Livingston, Polk County.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

Stations of light batteries in the District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, March 13, 1864.

McMahan's battery will be in Houston to-night; Jones', at Wharton; Hughes', Columbia; Willke's, on the march to Galveston; Creuzbaur's, Sabine Pass; Nichols', on the march to Houston; Dege's, Galveston; Moseley's, on the march to Polk County, Tex.; Christmas', San Antonio; Gibson's, on the march to Polk County, Tex.; Valverde, Hempstead; Dashiell's, Camp Davenport, near Lavaca, Tex.

LESTRAPPE'S PLANTATION,
Five miles above Breaux's Bridges, March 14, 1864—10 p. m.

Maj. E. SURGET, *Assistant Adjutant-General:*

MAJOR: I have the honor of reporting that I have fallen back to this place. The enemy are now on this side of Saint Martinsville.

It is likely that I shall be compelled to fall back to Washington to-morrow. I have had no additional information of their force since last report.

Very respectfully, major, your obedient servant,

WM. G. VINCENT,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 14, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE:

GENERAL: I inclose you extracts from letters to General Holmes. You have been placed in command of the District of Arkansas. General Holmes has been relieved and ordered to report in person at the War Department. We are on the eve of active operations, threatened by superior numbers, and will probably soon have Banks', Sherman's, and Steele's commands on our hands. By a gentleman just from Vicksburg I learn that six transports with re-enforcements from Sherman's command passed up the river; Little Rock was their reported destination. We must be prepared for a simultaneous movement from Berwick Bay, Vicksburg, and Little Rock. Your command should be in easy supporting distance, so that it can be concentrated without delay. What is the condition of the defenses at Camden? I regard it as the most important point in your line of defense. You will then not only oppose a direct advance from Little Rock, but should the main column under Sherman move from Vicksburg by way of Monroe it will have you on its flank. With your immense superiority of cavalry an advance of Steele into our exhausted and impoverished country must be attended with great risk, and should result in the destruction of his command. All transportation, provisions, &c., should be moved to our rear before his advance, while the cavalry occupy his communications and destroy his trains. Instruct the people that as Sherman passed through Mississippi houses, fences, barns were burned, and stock of every description was killed, while all the farming implements were destroyed. This is the policy which will be adopted in their present campaign. You will have to exert all your energies in preparing to meet the storm. Call upon the Governor to bring promptly into the field every man who can be used under the State organizations. Prepare in advance small depots of supplies, which can be used on those lines on which you will have to operate between Shreveport and Camden. General Maxey has been directed to hold his command near Laynesport, in the southeastern portion of the Indian Territory, so as to be ready to co-operate with your command in case necessity requires it. Parsons' cavalry brigade has been ordered to rendezvous at Marshall, Tex., for the same purpose, though it will probably be three weeks before the concentration can be effected. General Magruder has been ordered to send up his disposable troops, though the disbanding of the State forces has left very few in his district except the garrisons, which cannot be relieved.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 14, 1864.

Major-General PRICE:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to inclose to you copy of a communication from Major-General Taylor, and to say that Banks has for some time past been organizing an expedition at Berwick Bay, from which point he will no doubt soon move up the Teche, if he has not already commenced to do so. General Taylor's force is about 7,000 infantry, and he will soon have two brigades of cavalry. Being threatened with an attack both from Sherman and Banks, he is obliged to hold his force near Alexandria till the enemy's plans are clearly developed. Instructions were given on February 4 for the establishment of a depot at Calhoun for the purpose of facilitating the movement of troops from Louisiana to Arkansas, or vice versa. The commanding general directs that you inquire and report how far these instructions have been carried out in your district.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 14, 1864.

Major-General PRICE:

GENERAL: Dr. J. Taylor, from Missouri, has just arrived from Chicot, and reports the following:

Just in from Mississippi River. Intelligence received while there is: Nineteen transports aground in the Arkansas River near Pine Bluff; two gun-boats with them (one snagged and sunk in shallow water, guns in position); all the other gunboats down in the mouth of Red River and Yazoo making preparations to ascend. The transports are richly laden with quartermaster's stores, worth near $3,000,000. The Yankees are very uneasy about them. Nearly all the troops reported left Little Rock to re-enforce Sherman. Three regiments (negroes) gone to Little Rock to garrison the place. Sherman and staff in Natchez. On Tuesday last his army reported to come on this side. * * *

In sending the above, Lieutenant-General Smith directs me to say that he does not rely upon the information entirely. So many contradictory reports are received that it is necessary to get correct information of the enemy's movements, and he requests you to use every means possible to be kept posted in regard to their movements, and whether Sherman is being re-enforced by troops from Little Rock.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MEEM, JR.,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS LINE OF THE RIO GRANDE,
Laredo, Tex., March 14, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge this day the receipt of your official communication from the major-general commanding of the 2d instant, and I would respectfully state, for the information of the major-general, that having anticipated his views in regard to chang-

ing the route of the introduction of cotton into Mexico by way of Laredo, I sent, some three days past, a committee of three respectable and confidential persons to transact some important business with the authorities of Tamaulipas, which doubtless will have a favorable result with respect to the exportation of cotton into that State, and with interests of our State in general. I will, if I recover from my present sickness, go personally to see the Governor of Tamaulipas to make arrangements which will insure and guarantee that no difficulties will take place in the introduction of cotton into that State. If I should not be able to go myself personally, soon, I will send some confidential person to transact this matter, of which I have no doubt it can safely be arranged.

I have written to Colonel Ford in regard to obtaining me discretionary powers with the opening of this port for the exportation of cotton, as I deem this necessary, having already some important views on hand which cannot be carried into effect otherwise. In case that this privilege be granted I can negotiate not only the safe introduction of cotton but also arrange other matters which will keep this frontier more peaceably and derive many advantages beneficial to the public service. The route between this place and San Antonio is entirely safe. The Yankees at Brownsville make no movements of advance, and will not be able to make any progress unless re-enforced by a large force.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SANTOS BENAVIDES,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 15, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE:
Commanding District of Arkansas, Camden:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 8th instant, and thank you for the friendly spirit in which it was written. Could we concentrate an army of 20,000 men in Arkansas the recovery of the Arkansas Valley would be the inevitable result and a campaign in Missouri might be reasonably undertaken. With yourself, general, I feel the importance of this move, and appreciate the results that would flow from it. You, however, know the limited means at our disposal and the large distances separating our small commands in Louisiana and Texas. We can only concentrate in sufficient force to take the offensive with the hope of a successful campaign by the enemy forcing our columns to within supporting distance of each other, or through the relief obtained by successes east of the river. The last reports from your district puts the infantry force under 5,000. Since the disbandment of the State forces in Texas General Magruder's infantry command is less than 2,000. Taylor has between 7,000 and 8,000. Even should the enemy withdraw, the concentration of no very large and efficient force could be made in this department until the infantry arm is increased and the cavalry reduced. In taking command of the District of Arkansas I hope you will make it your aim to reduce and discipline the cavalry. No new mounted regiments should be received. All men liable to conscription under orders must now be assigned to infantry regiments. All inefficient and ill-mounted cavalry com-

mands should be dismounted. Under the orders given General Holmes every cavalry company to which depredation or outrages can be traced is to be immediately dismounted. Reduce one-half your cavalry to infantry, and introduce order and discipline in the remaining portion, and I honestly believe you will do more to relieve our people and benefit our cause than by gaining a victory. General Taylor reports the enemy landed at Simsport, supposed to be a part of Sherman's command. Their advance from Berwick Bay is daily anticipated. I would call your attention to instructions in regard to the establishing depots on the line of communication between your command and Natchitoches; also to a report which comes here from Vicksburg that Sherman has been re-enforced by Steele. Accurate and reliable information from Steele's command now is all-important.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 75. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, *Houston, March* 15, 1864.

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XXVII. Debray's regiment, with the exception of three companies, will take up the line of march, proceeding as rapidly as possible to Alexandria, La., by such route as may be pointed out to him by Brigadier-General Slaughter. The three companies above mentioned will at once take post at Galveston, relieving the mounted troops of Major's brigade, which upon being relieved will proceed as rapidly as possible to Alexandria, La., by the route already designated, and join their regiment. So much of the order as directs Pyron's regiment to proceed to Alexandria is countermanded. This regiment will proceed as rapidly as possible to Galveston, with five of its companies as mounted, the rest dismounted, and relieve such companies of Debray's regiment as may be on duty on this island.

XXVIII. The following arrangement of troops will go into effect forthwith: First. Vernon's company, acting as artillery; Hobby's regiment will take post at Bolivar Point. Second. Ireland's company of infantry, Hobby's regiment, and two companies of Elmore's regiment will garrison the fort at that point. Third. Schnaubert's company of Hobby's regiment, acting as artillery, will relieve Vernon's company on the bridge and at Virginia Point, by sending a small detachment to the drawbridge and to Virginia Point as soon as possible consistently with the proper service of the pieces there. Catching's company, at South Battery, will relieve the two companies of Cook's regiment now stationed at Pelican Spit, which, on being relieved, will take post at South Battery, the ranking officer of the two companies taking charge of the battery. Hereafter the artillery companies will be changed at such intervals from time to time as the commanding general or the officer commanding in Galveston may think proper.

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[By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS NORTHERN SUB-DISTRICT,
Bonham, Tex., March 15, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I learn from sources which I regard as more or less reliable that there are a good many persons now on the Concho, and others going there early in the spring, with the view of moving their stock and families to California, and that large numbers of deserters are flocking to them. Of the latter there is no doubt, or that a large number of deserters are going west, and will concentrate at some point either to go out of Texas in the spring or return to the brush and steal, plunder, rob, and murder. A good many of these had reported to Colonel Bourland, now assigned to duty temporarily, done good service, but on being ordered to their commands have gone to the brush, and, as far as I can learn, traveled west. I have given notice of these things to Major Quayle, who commands the State troops in the reserve counties, and to Colonel McCord, who commands the Frontier Regiment, but neither of them being under my command I do not know how far they will heed my warning or listen to my advice, and really do not know what advice or direction to give with regard to those moving to Concho, unless we could know that they were going to the enemy; but it is a strange thing to see men moving entirely outside of our lines among the Indians at a time like this, and as they cannot be prevented from moving from there at any time without keeping a force to watch them it seems to me that the general could with propriety refuse to let men carry their stock or move beyond our lines. I have urged Colonel McCord to try to find out the whole matter by sending spies among them from his own command, as deserters, to learn all they can and then return. I would be pleased to have the views and instructions of the major-general with regard to these things.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY E. McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General, Comdg. Northern Sub-District.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
No. 30. } *Fort Towson, C. N., March* 15, 1864.

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IV. It having come to the knowledge of the commanding general that many loose and suspicious characters are roaming over the country, some as spies, others as deserters, and still others evading the conscript law, it is hereby ordered that, in addition to the duties heretofore assigned to enrolling officers, they perform the duties of provost-marshal in their respective commands, before whom will be brought all suspicious characters for examination.

V. All matter of interest elicited upon the examination of such characters will be reduced to writing and forwarded to Lieut. S. R. Mebane, chief enrolling officer of the district, who is hereby appointed chief provost-marshal, with office at these headquarters.

VI. Commanding officers will, upon request of the provost-marshal, furnish necessary guards to arrest and hold as prisoners such characters, who will be disposed of by the commanding officers as the interest of the service may require.

VII. Horse stealing having been much practiced of late in the neighboring State of Texas, provost guards, pickets, patrol guards, scouts, and all others will keep a sharp lookout for that class of gentry.

VIII. As spies, deserters, renegades, and traitors generally may and probably will seek a more congenial clime among their Northern brethren, all provost and patrol guards, pickets, scouts, outpost guards, as well as the main bodies, should keep a constant and strict watch for them. All persons attempting to pass through our lines toward those of the enemy without proper authority must be taken.

IX. In the enforcement of these orders, so necessary to our security, the commanding general directs that commanding officers personally interest themselves, giving all needful assistance to their faithful execution, and will keep the country around them constantly patrolled, and will also send out scouts as occasion may require.

By order of S. B. Maxey, brigadier-general commanding:

T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE:

GENERAL: Dispatches received last night from General Taylor indicate that the enemy is moving in large force from Simsport up the Red River.

On the night of the 13th, General Walker's pickets near Moreauville were driven in, and on the 14th he fell back from the vicinity of Marksville to the Bayou du Lac, in the direction of Evergreen, where he was to be joined by Mouton's division in a day or two. Major Douglas, chief engineer, who left Fort De Russy at daybreak on the 14th, reports that General Walker informed the commandant of the post that he would fight the enemy before he reached Marksville if his force was less than had been represented (18,000). When a few miles from Marksville Major Douglas heard firing, both artillery and infantry, from which he concludes that General Walker had attacked. His line of retreat being upon Evergreen and Lecompte to Alexandria, Fort De Russy is not directly covered by his force. The enemy's gun-boats have not yet come up to it. This work has been put in the best condition possible with the limited means at our disposal and the length of time since operations were begun. The odds its little garrison must contend against will be very great. The lieutenant-general commanding desires to know what your information is from the enemy in your front; especially whether his dispositions look to an early advance. He earnestly urges upon you the vital importance of getting reliable and accurate information of the enemy's strength and movements, and he directs that you take without delay every preparation necessary to enable your command to move at a moment's notice, as it may become necessary at any time to concentrate the troops of the department.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 2. } HDQRS. LOUISIANA STATE ARMY, *Executive Office, Shreveport, March* 16, 1864.

The movements expected to be made by the enemy in this quarter will require the service in the field of every son of Louisiana. In this condition of public affairs the good citizen will lay aside every selfish and unworthy consideration and devote his whole care and attention to the public defense. At the call of the Executive the merchant must be ready to leave his counting-room, the farmer his plow, the mechanic his tools, and men of other classes of labor their pursuits, to join with heart and hand in co-operation with the forces of the Confederacy to support the independence and liberties of the South. Every person in Louisiana liable to militia duty will hold himself in readiness at a minute's call for the defense of the State. Enrolling officers in the several parishes will rectify their enrollment so as to embrace all persons now liable to duty. Captains of militia companies in the several parishes of the State will have their companies prepared to march instantly, on order, to the place of general rendezvous, which may be designated by the Governor. For the present the militiamen of the State will provide their own fire-arms. The Commander-in-Chief confidently expects that the citizens of Louisiana within her borders will emulate the manly virtues displayed by their brethren on the distant fields of the Republic, and manifest their devotion to the great cause of the South by a gallant defense of their homes and firesides.

HENRY W. ALLEN,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Louisiana.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 22. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, *Camden, March* 16, 1864.

The undersigned relinquishes command of the District of Arkansas. In taking leave of the troops and people with whom I have been so long associated I cannot refrain, in the name of our country, from asking at your hands a full and thorough co-operation in the views and plans of my successor. Nothing short of this will enable him to bring to his duty the full measure of his strength. No man knows better than myself how perfectly the most honest and zealous endeavors may be paralyzed by a want of confidence, and hence, in leaving Arkansas, I call upon you in her name to sustain him.

TH. H. HOLMES,
Lieutenant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 23. } HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS, *Camden, March* 16, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes having been relieved at his own request, the command of the District of Arkansas thereby devolves upon and is assumed by the undersigned.

STERLING PRICE,
Major-General, Commanding.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 16. } HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S DIVISION, *Camp Sumter, March* 16, 1864.

Major-General Price having assumed command of the District of Arkansas, from which Lieutenant-General Holmes has been relieved, by order from department headquarters the undersigned assumes command of Price's division.

THOMAS F. DRAYTON,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 76. } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ., *Houston, March* 16, 1864.

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XXXII. The following will be the organization of the cavalry forces ordered from this district to Louisiana: Colonels Buchel, Debray, and Gould's regiments will constitute Hawes' brigade, and the commanding officers will report to Brigadier-General Hawes. Colonels Woods, Likens, and Terrell's regiments will constitute Bee's brigade, and the commanding officers will report to Brigadier-General Bee. One light battery, to be designated by Col. S. P. Bankhead, chief of artillery, will be attached to each brigade. Brig. Gen. Tom Green's will remain the same.

XXXIII. Col. A. W. Spaight will proceed at once with his regiment, via Houston, Navasota, Huntsville, Crockett, Alto, Lick Skillet, crossing Sabine River at Grand Bluff, to Shreveport, reporting his progress regularly, by means of telegraph and courier lines already established, to the lieutenant-general commanding the department.

XXXIV. Col. D. S. Terry will organize one of his regiments as soon as possible, and take post at Beaumont, Tex.

[By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Wharton, Tex., March 16, 1864.

Brig. Gen. P. O. HÉBERT:

SIR: There are four forts at the mouth of Caney which are completed and ready for their guns. I respectfully request that you will cause them to be named in general orders. I would suggest that Fort A, on the plot, be named Ashbel Smith. It is the only work on the west side of Caney, and was selected and built by Colonel Smith on special authority of the general commanding. I need not say that the services rendered the country during the war by Colonel Smith have been as marked as they have been valuable.

Colonel Hawkins and Captain Rugeley, both planters on Caney, have shown unselfish and patriotic devotion to the wants of the army while it was in their vicinity, and it would be a compliment well deserved to name the forts for them should you wish to name them after citizens. The sand fort could with propriety be named after the constructing engineer who built it under the shells of the enemy.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

H. P. BEE,
Brigadier-General.

P. S.—The forts at the Bernard are also without names.

HOUSTON, *March* 16, 1864.

Col. JAMES DUFF,
Navidad:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to say that the corn at Gonzales will be placed at the disposal of Col. John S. Ford, only enough being allowed to remain for the garrison. The commissary and subsistence stores at Clinton and Victoria are placed at your disposal. I am further directed to say that should you find the supply of corn and provisions at Clinton and Victoria insufficient, you will direct the officers or agents in charge of the depots at Hallettsville and Sweet Home to keep on hand corn and subsistence supplies enough to furnish your command in case it should be compelled to fall back to Columbus by way of Hallettsville. This movement, however, will not take place unless you are absolutely forced to it by the enemy. Should the enemy advance from Indianola all the stores at Victoria must be burned that you cannot take away. Notify the officer in charge of these supplies to this effect. You will withdraw all these stores from Victoria as well as from Clinton to your present encampment, supposed to be on the Navidad.

Should the enemy advance on Texana you will fall back to Wharton, to which place you will send a part of these stores if you have time, and make a small depot (or depots) for several days' supply of corn and meal, so as to be enabled to keep your scouts in presence of the advancing enemy and to ascertain his real intentions. Should the enemy pursue in numbers greatly superior you will fall back to Richmond, but will ascertain with precision whether the enemy takes the road to Columbia or to Richmond. Arriving at Richmond, you will cross the bridge and endeavor to prevent the passage of the enemy at that point, to which other troops will be sent by railroad for the same duty.

As soon as it is ascertained that the enemy are marching on Texana you will inform Colonel Bates, and the latter will prepare for the immediate evacuation of the mouths of Caney and Bernard. Should the enemy advance east from Texana you will by swift courier inform Colonel Bates, who will cause the troops at the mouths of the Caney to cross the Bernard by the pontoon bridges, breaking or burning them as soon as the troops are crossed. Please issue an order at once to Captain Stevens to bring in all the deserters that are banded together on the Nueces.

I am, &c.,

E. P. T[URNER,]
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., March 16, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Trans-Miss. Dept., Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt by to-night's mail of your letter No. 2267 [March 12]. By reference to my letter of last night you will perceive that the enemy has fallen upon the campaign I believed he would two months ago. In the letter of last night (misdated 16th) I expressed, for reasons therein stated, the opinion the enemy would not move through Arkansas in

two columns from Fort Smith and Little Rock, but concentrate at Little Rock and garrison Fort Smith and operate them with cavalry. I have fully reviewed my letter of last night since the reception of yours to-night, and most respectfully call your attention to so much thereof as gives my views of the enemy's designs, embracing the extract of my letter of January 12, accompanying said letter. Your directions will be carried out. I beg, however, to call your attention to the fact that if the whole available force is moved southeast—say, to Laynesport—it will leave this country subject to devastation by cavalry raids. The white force movable with cavalry should certainly be in the southeast. I have Gano's brigade there. This constitutes the only brigade of whites I have. Wells' battalion is partly at Fort Arbuckle, the rest at Fort Washita. Bass' regiment, now reduced to a four-company battalion, and Burnet's battalion are both dismounted and could not move with cavalry unless strengthened to a brigade, and are, I think, entirely necessary where they are, at Boggy Depot; all told they will amount together, when fully armed, to not exceeding 500 strong. Walker's Choctaw brigade is here, and on account of forage had best stay here for the present until I get a camp in regard to forage between here and Laynesport, which point (Laynesport) can be made from here in three days with cavalry. This Choctaw brigade is the best Indian troops in the Territory. Stand Watie will do far better cut loose to operate in rear, &c., than with any army. I mention these things as they are under no obligations, by the treaty, to go outside this Territory except voluntarily. Martin's regiment should at once be ordered here and added to Gano's brigade, which would make that a respectable command. I inclose you the last information received here from Fort Smith. I was absent on tour to Gano's brigade when the man was here, and did not see him. I do not vouch for its accuracy; certainly not in numbers, which are generally overestimated by citizens, but in the main I think is reliable. You can tell by comparing with other reports. The man is considered in this neighborhood truthful. I will shortly hear from my own men, when I will report.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure.]

DOAKSVILLE, C. N., *March* 15, 1864.

Capt. T. M. SCOTT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: Agreeably to your request, I have the honor to report the following as the information I have received from Fort Smith, viz:

The Federals report 6,000 at the fort, including one regiment (Second Arkansas) fortifying at Jenny Lind. The regiments known to be there are the First Arkansas, Sixth and Twelfth Kansas, one Wisconsin and one negro regiment. The First and Second Kansas are said to have re-enlisted for the war, and are going home on forty days' furlough. The negro regiment is encamped at Camp Johnson, on Poteau. The others are encamped at the edge of the town, extending from Van Buren road to Little Rock road. They

are fortifying on the Little Rock road and on Sulphur Spring Hill, on the Texas road. The river in low and navigable order. Four boats at the wharf; six more looked for. Say they expect re-enforcements about April 1, but do not intend moving on to Red River before fall. General Blunt arrived last Wednesday. A convention to be held in Scullyville to-day; business unknown. Say they have 4 spies in the nation. I also learn from another person that a man of the name of Andrew Stanton has been through the nation into Texas as a spy, and has returned to Fort Smith. Stanton formerly lived in this nation. I do not know if he has any Indian blood in him or not. Said to be two regiments at Van Buren.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

FRANK PARKE.

NATCHITOCHES, LA., *March* 17, 1864—7.30 p. m.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I had the honor at 2 p. m. to-day to address you, inclosing a dispatch from Capt. James McCloskey, written in the vicinity of Alexandria at 9.30 a. m. yesterday, giving information that eight gun-boats were at Alexandria, and that Captain Cassidy, who was in the vicinity scouting, thought from their movements that they would endeavor to get above the falls. That dispatch reached me at Cloutierville at 8 o'clock yesterday evening, and I left Cloutierville at 8 o'clock this morning. Had the gun-boats passed over the falls at any time before the afternoon of yesterday I feel satisfied that information of it would have reached me before I left Cloutierville, as, in addition to several mounted men with Captain McCloskey, I left several at Cotile. Up to this time I have nothing later from below. I went to Grand Ecore this afternoon. Found there the steamers Louis d'Or and Beauregard, with ordnance stores; the Indian No. 2, with quartermaster's stores; the Pauline and Anna Perrete, company stores; T. D. Hine, corn; Dixie, tools, &c., belonging to the engineer department; Countess, little or no cargo; the Colonel Terry, just leaving for Shreveport with sick and negroes. The Dixie will probably go up to-morrow with what she has on board and negroes. I have sent the Anna Perrete up the river for wood; have also sent the Louis d'Or for wood, and to lie after wooding on this side of the river a few miles above Grand Ecore. She has a guard on board. Have ordered the other boats to keep some fire in their furnaces, so that they can get up steam without delay should it become necessary. Have also sent the Indian No. 2 some miles above Grand Ecore. The Frolic is at Grand Ecore with headquarters' papers, &c., on board. About 40 Federal prisoners sent up from Alexandria are at Grand Ecore. If I do not hear from the major-general commanding by to-morrow morning I will send the Federal prisoners to Shreveport, and possibly some sick from the hospital here. Of quartermaster's and commissary stores at this post the quantity is small. There is an ordnance workshop here, with tools, &c., and I understand 1,800 stand of small-arms, 300 stand of which are in good condition. There are also six 6-pounder field pieces. The number of sick here in hospital, 95. I know nothing positive of the where-

abouts of our army. On the 15th instant at 12 p. m. General Walker, with Hawes' and Scurry's brigades, was at Tolbert's Bridge, 7 miles below Cheneyville. Randal's brigade was lower down, forming rear guard. Colonel Gray, with Mouton's brigade, was supposed to be not far from General Walker. Polignac's brigade left Alexandria on the morning of the 15th instant and reached Lecompte that night. On my arrival at Cloutierville I found that the line of couriers had been withdrawn to Natchitoches. On my arrival here to-day I ordered the line extended again to Cloutierville. I find here a number of dispatches from department headquarters, which I will endeavor to have carried to the major-general commanding with as little delay as possible, and will keep you advised of any important information I may get. I trust you will pardon the irregularity of my writing you. I have only given such information as I think it proper I should convey to the lieutenant-general commanding in the present state of affairs.

I am, colonel, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that it is absolutely essential that he should have immediate information from the enemy on the Arkansas, and that he should know without delay whether they have gone down to re-enforce Sherman, as has been reported. Two strong columns under Banks and Sherman have united, and by this time probably have possession of Alexandria. The commanding general thinks it most probable that one of General Marmaduke's brigades will be required in Louisiana should the enemy push on. He directs that it be put in readiness to move instantly, so that when the order is sent there may not be a moment's delay.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Wharton, Tex., March 17, 1864.

Colonel BATES,
Commanding Army in the Field:

SIR: The general commanding directs me to state that your command includes all troops from Duff's command in the west now stationed on the Lavaca River to the San Luis Pass. The following regiments and companies are in your command: Duff's and Brown's regiments of cavalry, Bates' Second [Thirteenth] Texas Infantry, Waul's Legion, and three batteries, Dashiell's, Hughes' and Jones'; also the fleet in Matagorda Bay, as well as Rugeley's company at Matagorda. The latter company is dismounted, all but about 20

men. The horses are in the neighborhood of that place. I would suggest that you require a field return from each regiment and battery for your information, which will give you their strength and location.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. R. TARVER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *March* 17, 1864.

Colonel DUFF:

The last paragraph in letter of March 16, 1864, which relates to Captain Stevens, was appended to that letter by mistake in the office and is revoked. In addition to the instructions in that letter you will be guided by the following: You will remember that the line of retreat is on Richmond, and that Hallettsville, &c., are only mentioned as places through which you might be forced by circumstances to march on your way to Columbus. For instance, should the enemy land at Trespalacios, and you should not be informed, as you ought to be, in time to reach Wharton before he does, your only route to the east would seem by the map to be by Hallettsville, in which case you will march by Columbus with the utmost rapidity, and crossing the Brazos above Richmond take post at Richmond, unless by a rapid march and guided by the movements of the enemy you might reach Richmond before him by taking the direct earth-road from Columbus to Richmond. Should there be any doubt of this your horses could be sent to cross the Brazos above Richmond, and your men taken by railroad from Columbus to Richmond before the enemy could arrive at the latter place. Recollect, in all cases, if pursued by the enemy, to thoroughly destroy the bridges and boats over any stream which you have passed. In addition to the dispatch of couriers to Colonel Bates, in the case of the enemy's marching to Texana, you will send separate couriers to the commanding officer of the flotilla at Matagorda, and also separate couriers, in case the enemy marches east from Texana, for the information of that officer. Should the enemy, however, march on Victoria you will remain near Texana to ascertain if he will take the road to Hallettsville or the road to Clinton and Gonzales. If to Hallettsville, you will fall back to Richmond as before directed. If to Clinton, you will endeavor to cut his communications and destroy his wagons, hanging on his rear and flanks, making prisoners of stragglers, &c., in all cases giving information to Colonel Bates, the commanding officer of the flotilla, and these headquarters.

To accomplish this the stores should be removed from Clinton and Victoria to your position on the Navidad as soon as possible, firstly from Victoria. You will likewise send a courier to Colonel Ford, wherever he may be, to inform him of the movements of the enemy, giving your opinion from time to time of the objects of their movements. Colonel Ford will have orders to communicate his position and those of his troops to you from time to time. An order will be published placing you in command of a district comprising that portion of the country east of the San Antonio River and a line due north from San Antonio, and west of the Colorado River, excluding San Antonio and Helena as depots, which will be attached to Col-

onel Ford's district as depots of supply. The State troops within those limits, and probably the frontier regiment, will be ordered to report to you. Whereas Colonel Ford and yourself will be thus distinct, I desire that the most perfect understanding shall be cultivated between you, and that should you be thrown together or any of your forces meet a hearty co-operation may take place.

Colonel Ford has received the appointment of brigadier-general of State troops, and though I have not the authority to receive him into the Confederate service as such, his orders as such must be obeyed by all who are not of equal rank in the Confederate service. He will probably be recognized as such, at least temporarily, in a few days by Lieutenant-General Smith. Should other troops report to you, either in person or by letter, you will be guided in your disposition of them by the spirit of the instructions given you for the management of your present command. These instructions will be confidential as far as possible.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

NATCHITOCHES, LA., *March* 18, 1864—2 p. m.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

COLONEL: I have the honor to hand you, herewith inclosed, a dispatch from Capt. James McCloskey,* advising that up to 1 p. m. yesterday there was no sign of boats crossing the falls or any other advance by the river road. This dispatch was written by Captain McCloskey at the ferry on Cane River, 24 miles below here. You will observe that in the dispatch Captain McCloskey speaks of Captain Stewart and Captain Cassidy. Captain Cassidy cannot have with him more than 10 men, all told. Captain Stewart's company is the largest now, but one detachment from his company left Alexandria on the 15th to cover trains going to Lecompte. Another detachment from his company had been scouting on Catahoula Lake, and only made its appearance at Alexandria after the ferry-boat was on fire and the enemy's gun-boats in sight. It turned back to cross the river somewhere above. I have not heard whether it has crossed. Captain Stewart probably has with him now 15 men. As I notice that the lieutenant-general commanding directs the major-general commanding to send to Shreveport without delay either Stewart's or Cassidy's companies, I shall take the liberty of ordering Captain Stewart up with all the men he has, provided he is not on special picket duty by orders of the major-general commanding, and I do not think he is. Cassidy's company will suffice for the picketing necessary in the vicinity of Alexandria to give information of an advance of the enemy in this direction. Lieutenant Routh, of the signal corps, left Alexandria on the evening of 15th instant to join the major-general commanding. He had no organized signal corps nor apparatus.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

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*Not found.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
No. 77. } *Houston, March* 18, 1864.

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XXIII. Col. W. H. Griffin will, as soon as relieved by Colonel Spaight, proceed with his regiment (except Bickley's company, which will remain on garrison duty in the fort) to Burr's Ferry by boat, and from thence to Shreveport, La. Colonel Griffin will proceed with all possible dispatch, reporting progress from time to time to Lieut. Gen. E. K. Smith, to whom he will report upon arrival at Shreveport.

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[By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 18, 1864.

Lieutenant BENNETT,
Commanding Officer, Natchitoches:

SIR: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to write to you General Green and his division of cavalry are daily expected to arrive in your vicinity, and the lieutenant-general wishes you to send out couriers on the roads by which he is approaching, giving General Green all the information in your possession as to the movements of the enemy and the whereabouts of General Taylor and his forces, so that he may know where he can best dispose his command.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 18, 1864.

General PRICE,
Camden, Ark.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Smith directs that one of the cavalry brigades of your command be sent to Shreveport with the least possible delay. Please acknowledge receipt.

Respectfully,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 18, 1864.

General PRICE,
Camden:

The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you [do] not send the cavalry brigade as ordered this morning.

Respectfully,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 18, 1864.

General PRICE,
Camden:

All the troops at Camp Sumter (Price's division) must be sent to Shreveport with the greatest dispatch. General Drayton has been informed.

By order of Lieutenant-General Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. THOMAS F. DRAYTON,
Commanding, Camp Sumter:

GENERAL: Major-General Price has this day been telegraphed to send all the forces at Camp Sumter to Shreveport. Lieutenant-General Smith directs me to say he wishes you to prepare your command for the move at once and with the utmost dispatch. Major Snead, assistant adjutant-general, left here for Camp Sumter this morning. He is in possession of the views of the lieutenant-general commanding in regard to this movement, and has been ordered to confer with you. It is suggested to send forward pioneers in order to prepare the roads for a more speedy advance of the troops.

I am, general, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 18, 1864.

Lieut. W. E. MARSHALL,
Engineer Troops:

The lieutenant-general commanding thinks it may be necessary to have the steamer New Falls City (now lying near Coushatta Chute) sunk in Red River just at the foot of Scopern's Cut-off. He directs that you proceed without delay with the steamer Osceola to the point where the New Falls City is lying. You will put a crew on board and take her up to the cut-off, where you will hold her in readiness to be sunk on the approach of the enemy. Inclosed is an order for a crew from any negroes you may meet coming up the river. The chief engineer reports some sent up from Natchitoches. Should you, however, not meet them the inclosed order will enable you to impress them. An engineer and pilot will be furnished by the Osceola to bring the boat up. When it becomes necessary to sink her any assistance which you may require will be furnished by the officer in command of the steamer Missouri, which will be stationed near you. Should the enemy approach you will give the boats which may be below the cut-off time to pass before obstructing the channel. For details you must be governed by your judgment, though it will probably be well to fill the boat with earth, as rock cannot be had, so as to make her more stable. A detail may be sent down from

this point to take out her machinery. Capt. James McCloskey, assistant quartermaster, now at Natchitoches, has been directed to notify you of the enemy's approach and when his last boat shall come up. You will do well to communicate with him as occasion may offer.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 18, 1864.

Capt. JAMES MCCLOSKEY,
A. Q. M., in Charge of River Transportation
(Through Major-General Taylor):

CAPTAIN: Lieut. W. E. Marshall, engineer troops, has been sent to take the steam-boat New Falls City from near Coushatta Chute and, if necessary, sink her in Red River just at the foot of Scopern's Cut-off. He has been instructed to call upon you for such assistance as he may need in the execution of these orders, and the lieutenant-general commanding desires that you give him all the help you can. The channel will not be obstructed unless the enemy approaches, in which case he has been informed you would give him timely notice and also let him know when all the boats from below the cut-off had passed him. This information the commanding general directs that you give, with such other as may be of service, to Lieutenant Marshall.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8. HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., March* 18, 1864.

The Congress of the Confederate States having appointed April 8 as a day of fasting, humiliation, and prayer, military exercises will be suspended and a strict observance of the day is enjoined upon all troops serving in the department. On the eve of a campaign in which our resources will be taxed to the utmost, and upon which the destinies of our people depend, we should humble ourselves before the Lord of Hosts, who giveth not the battle to the strong, but upholdeth the cause of the just. The lieutenant-general commanding therefore feels it his duty to invite the people of this department to join with the troops in invoking the blessings of peace and security upon our beloved country.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CIRCULAR No. 23. HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S DIVISION,
Camp Sumter, March 18, 1864.

This division will march for Camden at sunrise on the morning of the 20th instant in the following order: First, Brigadier-General Tappan's brigade; second, Brigadier-General Parsons' brigade; third, Brigadier-General Churchill's brigade, and fourth, Brigadier-

General Drayton's brigade. You are hereby required to use all dispatch in sending for and procuring your transportation. The brigade commanders will draw and carry with them ten days' rations from the chief commissary. Brigade, ordnance, quartermaster, and commissary trains will march in rear of their respective brigades.

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By order of Brigadier-General Drayton:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
No. 78. } *Houston, March* 18, 1864.

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V. Brig. Gen. William Steele is hereby assigned to the command of the Defenses of Galveston. Col. A. T. Rainey will turn over to Brigadier-General Steele all papers, documents, &c., appertaining to his command.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION,
Camp on Lavaca, March 18, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dist. of Texas, &c., Houston:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report that the U. S. forces evacuated Indianola on the 15th instant, and, as the citizens report, have gone to Saluria. My picket scouts on yesterday morning, finding no pickets this side of Powder Horn, continued to move in cautiously until they found the place abandoned, with every indication that it is not the intention of the enemy to reoccupy it. Strange to say, none of the citizens notified us of the departure of the enemy until their absence was discovered as reported.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS LOCAL DEFENSE COMPANY,
Lamar, Refugio County, March 18, 1864.

Col. JAMES DUFF,
Commanding Forces of the West:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report all quiet within my line of duty. On the 17th instant a steamer appeared off Aransas Bar; there being too little water to cross, she steamed off in the direction of Saluria. On the 13th instant I received information from Hines Bay of the mysterious disappearance of a gentleman representing himself to be a Confederate officer, an engineer, and member of General Magruder's military family. I visited Hines Bay on the 14th instant in person and conferred with Mr. Adams, an old resident of

the place, with whom Captain Deas [Dietz], the officer in question, staid for the week previous to his disappearance. Mr. A. informed me in substance as follows: Captain Deas [Dietz] came to Hines Bay in an ambulance drawn by 2 mules, accompanied by his servant. He visited the Black Jacks and the extreme point of land connecting with Matagorda Island by reefs and islands, 16 miles below Hines Bay, three times—twice in company with one or more citizens of the bay, the third time alone upon a horse borrowed of Mr. Adams, taking with him his compass and telescope, since which time he has not been heard of. I set out immediately with a detachment of my command, 12 in number, all men perfectly acquainted with the locality, to survey the country between Hines Bay and the reef. I traced the foot-marks of a horse to the reef, where it turned inland.

I visited the first island, called Ayer's Island, but could discover no horse marks; but any one desirous of so doing might have left the mainland and crossed the island, without leaving a trace behind. I then ordered my men to scour the whole bay shore from Carlos Head to the Black Jacks, a distance of 30 miles, and see if they could discover any signs of a landing by the enemy; they reported no signs. Returning, I examined as closely as possible from the nature of the country (for miles an inpenetrable thicket) the ground over which Captain D. must have traveled in going to and fro and bordering the bay shore, without result; I have therefore come to the conclusion from all the evidence that Captain Deas [Dietz] either crossed voluntarily or otherwise to the enemy at Saluria, or has been murdered in the Black Jacks and his body been concealed in the thicket. The horse borrowed by the officer has not been heard of since his disappearance. In my next scout to the island of Saint Joseph's I shall probably hear through one of the residents of Saint Joseph's and Matagorda Islands, with whom I communicate, if any one has crossed from the mainland. I shall visit the islands the coming week.

I have the honor to be, colonel, your obedient servant,

E. P. UPTON,
Commanding Company, Local Defense.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Camp on Lavaca, March 29, 1864—12 m.

Respectfully forwarded to Brigadier-General Slaughter, chief of staff, District of Texas, &c. The officer referred to by Captain Upton is Captain Dietz, of the Engineer Corps.

JAMES DUFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

CIRCULAR No. 24. HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S DIVISION,
Camp Sumter, March 19, 1864.

I. Under instructions from the lieutenant-general commanding, through the commander of the District of Arkansas, Circular No. 23 is hereby revoked; and as the advance of the enemy requires that the line of march be changed to the direction of Shreveport, by Lewisville, the column will march in the following order in that direction precisely at 7 a. m. to-morrow: First, Brigadier-General

Drayton's brigade; second, Brigadier-General Churchill's brigade; third, Brigadier-General Parsons' brigade; fourth, Brigadier-General Tappan's brigade.

II. You are hereby required to use all dispatch in sending and procuring your transportation.

III. The brigade commanders will carry with them ten days' rations. Brigade, ordnance, quartermaster's, and commissary trains will march in rear of their respective brigades.

IV. The sick will be left at the encampment occupied by General Parsons' brigade, under charge of the ranking surgeon assigned to the charge of field hospital, and the division commissary will make the necessary arrangements for the rations of the sick. General Tappan will order a wagon to be left for the use of the field hospital.

V. Lieutenant-Colonel Buster's cavalry command, after making the details called for, will garrison the post of Spring Hill, taking charge, under directions of the chief commissary of the division, of all commissary stores there and the mill in the neighborhood.

VI. All leaves of absence and furloughs are hereby revoked, and all officers and men will rejoin their commands without delay.

VII. The brigades, if practicable, will alternate on each day's march, the one in rear marching in front next day.

By order of Brigadier-General Drayton:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HDQRS. SOUTHWESTERN MISS. AND EAST LOUISIANA,
Camp Dick Garnett, March 20, 1864.

Capt. GEORGE MOORMAN,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to state, for the information of the department commander, that the forces of the enemy at all points along the river have been much reduced. At New Orleans there are only four regiments of infantry and one of cavalry, and nothing but a regiment of cavalry between New Orleans and Baton Rouge, which is held by exactly the same force that is at New Orleans. At Port Hudson they have two regiments white infantry and one of cavalry, with about twelve regiments of black troops. All their available force has gone up Red River. On the 18th, the day before yesterday, about 200 Confederate prisoners arrived at Baton Rouge, captured by the enemy at our battery on Red River (Fort De Russy), which the enemy state was taken by them on the 15th [14th] instant. I can hear nothing positive as to the progress of the Yankee army west of the river.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD DILLON,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Near Carroll Jones', March 20, 1864—3 a. m.

Capt. A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: A large number of transports (forty-seven) are reported at Alexandria to-night. Banks expected to arrive, and the cavalry force from below reported coming into the town. It is also reported

that the enemy will advance to-day by boat up the river and with cavalry up the Bayou Rapides. If this prove true it will be utterly out of our power to stop or delay him. The major-general commanding therefore directs that you will at once have all Government property placed in boats, selecting the most valuable first. Impress the necessary transportation. Colonel Bush's regiment should arrive at Natchitoches to-night, partly armed. Send out a courier to hurry him up. Arm his men with the serviceable arms as far as they will go, and send him below to picket the river. Should this news prove true direct him to burn all the cotton on the river and start off the boats to Shreveport. Send down the Kisatchie and Natchitoches road and hurry on the two heavy guns I wrote you about yesterday. Send an officer, and give him authority to impress fresh oxen. Use every endeavor to get the guns up in time to ship them by boat to Shreveport. Increase the couriers on the Kisatchie road, and send your communications by that line. Hasten the supplying of the depots established by Major Levy on the Fort Jesup and Mount Pleasant road with as much corn and meal as possible. Instruct General Liddell to harass and impede the enemy as much as possible on Red River above the Black. Endeavor to organize the line of couriers or any other mounted men on the Monett's Ferry road, so as to bring intelligence of the enemy's movements on the river to the major-general commanding on the Kisatchie road. Colonel Bush, if the enemy advance on Natchitoches, will fall back onto the Fort Jesup road and join the army. Communicate this news to department headquarters at once.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. SURGET,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. GREER,
Commandant Conscripts, Trans-Mississippi Department:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you hasten the concentration of Parsons' brigade as rapidly as possible, and also of Burleson's battalion, which you will order to report to Colonel Parsons. He feels compelled to withdraw this battalion from you, as at this moment he needs every man he can command.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 20, 1864.

Brigadier-General LIDDELL:

GENERAL: Dispatches received from General Taylor up to night of the 17th place the enemy at Alexandria, from which point they had then shown no disposition to advance. General Taylor was within 12 miles of Cotile and 45 miles from Natchitoches, on the Natchitoches and Opelousas road. This state of things will render

it very difficult for you to communicate with him. General Price's infantry, with the exception of Fagan's brigade, has been ordered to this point, whence the lieutenant-general intends to push it down to Natchitoches. The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you put yourself in communication with General Price, and also that you push your scouts well up toward Monticello and give information to department headquarters and to General Price of any movement of the enemy in that direction. General Price reports the enemy concentrating at Pine Bluff preparatory, as he supposes, to an advance upon Camden. In the opinion of the lieutenant-general commanding it is much more probable that he will move in the direction of Monticello and Bastrop toward Monroe, so as to put himself in easy communication and co-operation with any force operating on the Ouachita; besides, this will bring him through a country abounding in supplies; whereas the route by Camden is over a barren waste, affording no sustenance for man or beast. The lieutenant-general commanding expresses the hope that the cotton east of the Ouachita, and which has not been disposed of by the Government, has been destroyed. If not, he directs that you burn without delay all within your reach answering this description.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: The enemy, supposed to be from 15,000 to 20,000 strong, hold Alexandria. General Taylor is between that point and Natchitoches. General Price anticipates an advance from Pine Bluff. It may become necessary for him to fall back upon Shreveport. Should this be the case the lieutenant-general commanding directs that you dispose your command so as to cover the crossings of Red River in the vicinity of Fulton and those above that point. General Price's line of retreat would be east and south of Fulton, so that the road by that point would be left uncovered. A detailed map of the fortifications at Fulton and of the surrounding country will be sent you in a day or two. The lieutenant-general commanding suggests that you put yourself in communication with General Price.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 20, 1864.

Major-General PRICE:

GENERAL: I send you an extract* of General Taylor's last dispatch, from which it appears up to the 17th instant the enemy had not advanced beyond Alexandria. General Price's infantry, with the exception of Fagan's brigade, has been ordered to this point, whence

* Not found; but see Taylor to Boggs, March 18, Part I, p. 497.

the lieutenant-general intends to push it down to Natchitoches. Should the enemy advance from Alexandria, which is thought likely, it is the intention of the lieutenant-general commanding to bring matters to an issue, which he hopes will enable him to transfer a sufficient force to your district to regain the Arkansas Valley. In your communication of the — instant you report the enemy concentrating at Pine Bluff with the apparent intention of advancing on Camden. The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say he thinks it most probable that if an advance is made from Pine Bluff it will be by way of Monticello, Bastrop, and Monroe, as this would put the enemy in co-operation with any movement from the Lower Ouachita, and besides affords him abundant supplies, while the section he would pass through in moving by Camden could furnish him no sustenance whatever. He directs that you have your scouts closely watch for any movement in that direction. Should the enemy move, your superior force of cavalry will give you great advantage. Every effort should be made to embarrass and retard the enemy's advance by throwing cavalry upon his flanks and rear, interrupting his communications, and destroying his trains, as well as by opposing him at every point which may afford facilities for making a stand, and by destroying as you fall back all supplies which might be used by him. Should it become absolutely necessary you will fall back upon Shreveport, where the works will give additional security, and where you will be in reach of support from General Taylor. General Cabell should be held in supporting distance of General Marmaduke, so that their commands can be quickly united should it become necessary. General Maxey's whole command has been ordered to the vicinity of Laynesport, and will, in the event of your retiring upon Shreveport, cover the crossings of Red River near Fulton and above that point. The lieutenant-general commanding suggests that you put yourself in communication with General Maxey.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN THE FIELD,
Camp Barnard Bee, March 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff:

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in obedience to Special Orders, No. 75, from Brigadier-General Bee, dated March 17, 1864, I have assumed command of the army in the field.

Very respectfully, general, your obedient servant,

J. BATES,
Colonel, Commanding Army in the Field.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS,
Galveston, Tex., March 20, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Houston, Tex.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following statement for your consideration: On or about the 20th of November, 1863, I dispatched a flag-of-truce boat, the sloop Belle Italia, from Corpus

Christi, which post I then commanded, to the commanding officer of the Federal forces at Aransas Pass, by the hands of Acting Master Arthur Neal, C. S. Navy. The Belle Italia, in charge of said A. Neal, with 2 seamen, Richard Freeman and William Wilson, soldiers in the C. S. Army, detailed as extra-duty men, proceeded to a point or near a place known as Mercer's Landing, on Mustang Island, and came to anchor, the flag of truce flying at her mast-head. The bearer of the dispatches landed and walked across to the Federal camp on the same island. In the mean time a heavy norther sprang up, the Belle Italia was driven ashore on Mustang Island, and when the wind and tide receded the sailors could not get her off.

The bearer of the flag of truce returned from the Federal encampment with a communication to me from Major-General Banks, found the boat high and dry aground, and was compelled to come to Corpus Christi in a small boat, and related to me the statement of how she was blown ashore. He left the 2 sailors before mentioned with the boat, with instructions to get her off as soon as returning tides would permit. These men, in obedience to instructions, remained, and when their little supply of provisions was exhausted (little being taken, as they expected to return next day), they were compelled to go to the Federal camp for something to eat, having no way of getting to Corpus Christi, being separated from it 12 or 15 miles by water. I have since learned that the Belle Italia was subsequently gotten off by the Federals, and the 2 sailors, Freeman and Wilson, taken, as prisoners and sent to New Orleans, or, perhaps, still held by them on the coast. These, sir, are the facts in the case, and if the matter were referred to General Banks, who will remember the circumstance, he would at once order the release of the men and the return of the boat to the Confederate authorities, for it is too clear a case of absolute and unqualified injustice to detain boat and men captured under a flag of truce. Earnestly asking that the attention of the major-general commanding be called to the case, and that he will cause it to be laid before the Federal authorities,

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. M. HOBBY,
Colonel, Commanding Eighth Regiment, T. V. I.

[Indorsement.]

Respectfully forwarded for the information and action of the major-general commanding.

A. T. RAINEY,
Colonel, Commanding Galveston Island.

HEADQUARTERS, *Demopolis, March* 21, 1864.

His Excellency President DAVIS,
Richmond:

I received some weeks ago the suggestions sent me by you in regard to an attempt on New Orleans by Colonel Reid, of Arkansas. As you may suppose, the possession of that city is regarded by me as of peculiar interest, and that plans for its recovery as well as the recovery of the Mississippi and its border have occupied much of my thoughts. Of all projects for that purpose which are entitled to respect those which look to getting possession of the river as a means

of holding the city, when captured, are of most consequence. So long as the enemy are in undisputed possession of the river, I see no way by which we can well hold the city if taken.

I believe in the practicability of the following plan, which I have been maturing for some time past, to wit: For the purpose of getting possession of the river, and, in case we should not succeed in that, for the purpose of effectually depriving the enemy of using it, I propose to raise a force of mounted infantry to be composed of persons of all ages living within the enemy's lines and near them on the banks of the Mississippi; squadrons of these to be assigned to the spaces between the lines embracing every half degree of latitude from Manchac to Cairo, which squadrons to [be] armed with long-ranged rifles and a section of rifled field pieces. The duties to be assigned them would be to attack the enemy's commerce, and, if possible, destroy it and at the same time to be charged with the surveillance and military police of the spaces assigned them, not only against all attempts of the enemy to trade with our people but also to cultivate the plantations on the border. These squadrons to be united in battalions of six each, under the command of a lieutenant-colonel and major, and the battalion commanders to report to colonel commanding, and these to Generals Lee and Forrest, respectively, as they fall within their several departments. I have in orders divided their districts by a line running east and west through Prentiss. I should thus be enabled, by a firm and rigid enforcement of discipline through the military courts just granted division commanders of cavalry, I think, effectually to prevent the navigation of the river by the enemy's transports, and also prevent all attempts at cultivating cotton or other products, and at the same time establish an effective military police for the protection of the river counties against the ravages of the lawless thieves and bandits that begin now to make property and life insecure. Such an arrangement would effectually prevent the raids that are now being made from the river by the cavalry which go up and down on the "river fleet" of the enemy under Ellet, and give protection to such of our planters who might desire to return to the bottom to resume their planting. To accomplish this would require about 3,000 cavalry and about thirty field guns.

If 30 miles, the space between the half degrees, were too great, it might be reduced to 15, which would increase the men to 6,000 and the field guns to sixty. That force for such a purpose I could easily raise, and with it, distributed as above, I could make the navigation of the Mississippi impossible, effectually prevent all Yankee schemes for cotton cultivating, and maintain order throughout the river border. This force being distributed and established thus, I then propose to attempt the passage of the river. To effect this I am ascertaining the positions on the river at which the enemy has stationed his gun-boats, he having assigned certain spaces on the river to the guardianship of each of his boats. This work I have already well advanced.

When the attempt is to be made I propose to purchase from Saint Louis one of the transports accustomed to run between that city and Memphis, and to have it round-to at some wood-yard agreed upon about Fort Pillow on a fixed day. At that point I would have a force of 500 picked men, well armed and properly commanded, composed for the most part of rivermen, captains, clerks, mates, pilots, &c., with whom I would have it boarded and taken posses-

sion of, the crew and passengers being secured and the captors secreted. I would order it down the river; and as it is the custom of such transports to hail and round-to alongside these gun-boats to get and put off mails, it would not be difficult to board and capture the first that should be encountered. They are usually lying at anchor in the stream. That being done, and the crew, &c., secured, the 500 men, or so many as could be stowed away, would be transferred to the prize and it made to steam down to the next below, and the course by which it was made ours would be pursued toward its consort and so on for the rest.

To avoid exciting suspicion the accumulated boats should be kept in the rear behind the points as they moved down, and only brought forward in case of resistance or finding two or more lying together. To furnish a supply of force as it was required in the progress of the work it should be arranged to have the men composing the squadrons along the river bank, within striking distance of certain fixed points within their respective beats, between certain days, to be used in case they were wanted, but not to be allowed to know the nature of the service. To make the movement a success secrecy would be an indispensable precaution. From the habits of these gun-boats, which have from 80 to 100 men manning them, I should feel quite confident of capturing a large number of them, especially as there are no means of signaling from one to another, and no telegraphic communication down the river.

If the expedition were successful then the capture of New Orleans would be an easy matter, and Port Hudson, Vicksburg, Helena, and Memphis would follow as things of course. If practicable, it would be such a success as would be worth any expenditure required. If a failure it could only cost the value of a single transport, and we would fall back on the possession of our force on the river bank, which would insure to us immeasurable advantages. I submit this system of proposed measures to you, and ask the necessary authority to raise the cavalry force for the river protection out of such material as is to be found on the river within the enemy's lines, and of exempts elsewhere, and the means of bringing the transport to inaugurate the river movement so soon as I can get ready for it. You will remember that my first commission was to "take charge of the land and water defenses of the Mississippi River," and I have given as much thought to that and kindred subjects as to any others connected with the war.

Hoping to hear from you at your early leisure, I remain, respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. POLK,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

P. S.—The moral effect of the organization and vigorous management of such a system for the protection and defense of the river front on the populations of East Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee would alone warrant its inauguration and establishment. The space between Manchac or Lake Maurepas and Cairo extends through 7 degrees of latitude. Four squadrons to each degree will give twenty-eight squadrons, or about, say, 6,000 men, requiring sixty pieces of artillery. Grouped into battalions, which report back to colonels commanding and these to district headquarters of Generals Lee and Forrest, and through them to the headquarters of the department, by rapid communications, ought to secure for it such

elements of efficiency as to prevent its flagging or failing to prove a living, active military force, making itself felt throughout its whole line. Should the measure be accepted and adopted, it would be expedient to move in the matter at once and have the necessary order issued to have this force raised throughout the whole line at the same time. Officers required for commanding these companies, squadrons, and battalions could in part, at least, be found among the supernumeraries of the armies, who might be ordered to report to these headquarters for that purpose.

L. P.

[Indorsement.]

APRIL 26, 1864.

After a careful consideration of this whole proposal, both its practicability and policy seem to me doubtful. By a series of fortuitous circumstances not to be reasonably expected the river expedition might be attended with temporary success. The proposed plan for raising land forces and holding the whole Mississippi River from Cairo to New Orleans, it occurs to me, would demoralize our troops and have them destroyed in detail.

BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 21, 1864.

Col. W. L. JEFFERS,
Comdg. Regiment Missouri Cavalry, Minden, La.:

COLONEL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs that without delay you send a detachment to scout thoroughly the old Claiborne road leading from Minden to Natchitoches and the roads lying between that road and Red River. You will establish lines of couriers and make such other arrangements as may enable you to give timely warning of the enemy's approach both to department headquarters and to district headquarters at Natchitoches should any movement be made in that direction. You will continue, till further notice, to scout down at least as far as the Natchitoches and Monroe road, and further, should you deem it proper. You will do well to put yourself in communication with Colonel Harrison, whose scouts probably extend as far west as Alexandria.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 21, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding District of Indian Territory:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 16th and 17th instant in relation to the strength and movements of the enemy and asking that Martin's regiment be sent to you. Inclosed is an

order directing it to report to you and be assigned to Gano's brigade. With reference to what part of your force shall be kept on your front, and what portion shall be concentrated as heretofore directed, the lieutenant-general leaves the decision to yourself. He thinks it probable that Gano's brigade with Martin's regiment will be all your disposable force.

I have the honor to be, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Natchitoches, March 21, 1864—2 a. m.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I had the honor of forwarding to you yesterday evening a letter from Maj. E. Surget, assistant adjutant-general, to me, written yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, stating that a large number of transports (forty-seven) were reported at Alexandria; that Banks was expected to arrive, and that the cavalry force from below was entering the town; also, that it was reported that the enemy would advance yesterday by boat up the river and with cavalry up Bayou Rapides. I have nothing later from below. I have just returned from Grand Ecore. Captain McCloskey was about leaving on the steamer Frolic to go up in person to superintend taking the New Falls City to Scopern's Cut-off and sinking her there. He requested me to say to you that the lieutenant-general commanding might rely on his obstructing the river at the point designated; that if anything prevented his getting the New Falls City up that he would sink some other boat or boats there. I sent an officer last night to hurry forward the two siege guns. It is expected that all the boats at Grand Ecore will be off by to-morrow morning at 8 o'clock. They are taking stores, &c., on board to-night.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *March* 21, 1864.

Col. J. S. FORD:

I am directed, &c., to urge upon you the necessity of pushing forward your movements as rapidly as practicable. The evacuation of Indianola and the other points on the coast, and the transfer of the troops to Louisiana, where the campaign has already opened, thus far disastrously to us, will leave the post of Brownsville to be defended by its regular garrison. Obtain all information you can, and if, in your judgment, upon the spot, you consider yourself able to cope with them, drive them out of the country; if possible, to obtain possession of the steamers of Stillman & Kennedy. He further directs that you cultivate the most friendly relations with the French, should they obtain possession of the country opposite. He offers these as suggestions; you, from a near view of the position, can better judge as to the practicability of them than he can who is so far remote.

L. G. ALDRICH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Camp near Banquete, March 22, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
A. A. G., C. S. Army, Maj. Gen. Magruder's Hdqrs.:

SIR: I have the honor to forward, for information of the major-general commanding, copy of communication from Colonel Benavides,* and also to report that I have sent couriers in every direction to hurry up the marching troops. I expect Colonel Showalter here within two days, also two companies from Helena, Captain Jones' company from Goliad, Captain Peñaloza's from San Antonio, making in all 1,000 men. With these I shall attack the enemy in the rear. I shall move up the Nueces, and prevent the enemy from making a dash upon San Antonio should he attempt it. I shall operate upon his rear, let him move as he may. The junction of Colonel Benavides and the troops at Eagle Pass will swell his force to some 500 men. The companies raised by Captain Fly, which are to organize on the 26th instant, and those of Colonel Sweet, if he has sent them forward, will augment my command to 2,000. With these I think I shall be able to defeat the enemy. We have two pieces here, and I have ordered Captain Christmas to move others to the front as soon as he can. There is no grass in various portions of the country. Unless I can march from point to point where there is grass, the country is absolutely impracticable. I regret that many of the men have no means to carry ammunition, except in haversacks or their pockets. I hope the major-general commanding will forward as many Enfield rifles as possible.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,
JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

ALLEYTON, *March 22, 1864.*

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: The State troops that should have assembled in this county at Camp Webb, at least 2,500 men, have not met and organized; not more than 80 men assembled at any one time. The conscription law is almost a nullity, not being rigidly enforced. More men are shirking the service than at any previous time in this county during the war. I really regret to communicate such a state of things, but I think our commanding general should be kept informed of what is going on in the country. Some person who dares to do his duty should be placed in command, to compel all who owe service to our country to render it. Please inform me if the commanding general wishes me to continue to inspect the State troops, when organized and in the field, or if my office of inspector-general of State troops under the new organization is at an end. As heretofore, I am ready and willing to render General Magruder all the services I am capable of affording him.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY L. WEBB,
Aide-de-Camp and Inspector-General State Troops.

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* Not found.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 22, 1864.

Maj. Gen. STERLING PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Smith suggested in a letter of the 20th instant that Cabell's brigade be brought in supporting distance of Marmaduke's command. He thinks the brigade should be halted at some point where, without entirely uncovering Washington, it will be in supporting distance of you at Camden, and can be moved up on undoubted evidence of the enemy's movements in force. As the stores and shops at Washington are reported to be of great value, he suggests their removal across Red River at Fulton, where they will be beyond danger of destruction from any cavalry raid, and where they can be removed in the interior of Texas, if necessary. If the pontoon bridge at Fulton has been moved down the river it had better be returned to that place for the facility of crossing stores, &c. The information received by the lieutenant-general of the force in Arkansas makes it about 5,000 infantry, with a reduced and inefficient cavalry force. He can scarcely advance, at the highest calculation, with over 7,000 men. With your four brigades of cavalry and Generals Dockery and Fagan's infantry your effective force must reach fully that number, and with the superiority of cavalry you will have great advantage over an invading force, with large trains marching through a country not only destitute of supplies, but which at this season presents natural obstacles to his advance.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. MEEM, JR.,
Captain and Acting Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., March 22, 1864.

Col. S. S. ANDERSON,
Asst. Adjt. Gen., Trans-Miss. Dept., Shreveport, La.:

COLONEL: I respectfully call attention to the inclosed letter from Colonel Watie, giving some information from Fort Smith and the steps taken to procure the same from there and Fort Gibson. I also call your attention to the inclosed letter from General Cooper and to the views expressed therein. The principal points in this letter were brought out by one from me upon the receipt of Lieutenant-General Smith's letter (No. 2267 [March 12]), directing me to move all my available force except such Indian troops as I might think absolutely necessary to leave on the frontier to some point in the southeast part of the district. To this letter I replied on the 16th, fully setting forth the strength and disposition of the forces. I again call your attention to this remark in that letter:

> If the whole available force is moved southeast, say, to Laynesport, it will leave the country subject to devastation by cavalry raids.

On January 12 I wrote to General Smith this:

> In my opinion this force ought not to open the spring campaign on Red River. It should be concentrated and moved to the front as far as practicable. The point suggested by General Cooper seems to me to present many advantages, &c.

The policy indicated in General Smith's letter is altogether different. I shall, however, as a matter of course, obey. Gano's brigade

and Walker's Indian Brigade can be readily thrown to any point indicated, and Watie's and the little fragment of dismounted cavalry could also be brought down at the point mentioned. The lieutenant-general commanding directs all the troops to be withdrawn and sent to the southeast, except such Indian troops as may be absolutely necessary on the frontier. That word has so long been used to refer to the West that I am not certain that I catch the true meaning, but certainly the danger from the wild tribes on the Western frontier is nothing to this Territory compared to that which may be apprehended from Fort Gibson and Fort Smith on the north and east. I approve General Cooper's suggestion to replace Wells' battalion at Fort Arbuckle, with Bourland's frontier command, where, in guarding the line from Arbuckle to Cobb, it can do more good to Texas than anywhere inside. An early reply asked, and in the mean time, as nothing will be lost by this delay, I will be gathering the troops for any move I may be required to make. I cannot, however, think it good policy to abandon this Territory, and thus run the risk of losing our Indian allies and of opening the Territory and Northern Texas to cavalry raids.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

I would add that in order to carry out my views as set forth last winter I made application to withdraw Gano's brigade from Laynesport, feeling that as it had been guarding the Line road he should be notified of my intention, and sanction or oppose as he thought [best], and that on the 8th instant, but four days previous to the order herein referred to, the change was approved. The letter of the 12th, however, has caused me to still continue it at Laynesport. This latter is based on the belief that the enemy is not now withdrawing his forces from Fort Smith and concentrating at Little Rock, but has been re-enforcing the latter from the former, with a view of holding Smith and Gibson as fortified points from which to operate with cavalry raids. It is under that belief that this letter and the letter of the 16th are written. Colonel Watie's, received to-night, confirms this view.

MAXEY.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HEADQUARTERS FIRST INDIAN BRIGADE,
Camp Longstreet, March 20, 1864.

Capt. T. B. HEISTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

SIR: Three men of Captain Adair's party got in here last night. They report the Federal forces at Fort Smith at about 3,000. They consist in part of two negro regiments, encamped some distance above the garrison on Poteau. About three weeks ago two regiments (the Twelfth and Thirteenth Kansas) started from Fort Smith to Fort Scott. The supposition is that they went up for the purpose of escorting a train down. They represent the horses and stock of the Federals at Fort Smith as very poor. Captain Adair captured about a dozen horses from a party near Peter Folsom's. Foraging parties go out as far as that place and Pleasant Bluff. The Federals are throwing up earth-works in the Mazzard Prairie, southeast of

Fort Smith. The Arkansas River has been up, and one boat landed at Fort Smith with corn; another got aground below Fort Smith, and discharged her freight there. When these men left Captain Adair had received no news from Fort Gibson, but news from there was daily expected through a woman who had been sent in there. These men had been left by Captain Adair to receive this news, but as Pin women had informed Crabgrass' party of their whereabouts they were compelled to leave, making, however, such arrangements as would secure the information expected. Captain Adair is up there, and would not leave until he had received reliable news from Fort Gibson. He may be expected in about eight or ten days. This morning 6 more men were sent up to Captain Adair, who is instructed to send in information of anything worth reporting. Sam. H. Gunter has got the men he selected (13), and they are placed under his orders as directed. Any report coming to these headquarters from above will immediately be transmitted to the brigadier-general commanding.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

STAND WATIE,
Colonel.

P. S.—Before this party of 3 left, the Arkansas River was fordable.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS COOPER'S DIVISION, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Washita, March 21, 1864.

Capt. T. M. SCOTT,
A. A. G., Dist. Indian Territory, Fort Towson, C. N.:

CAPTAIN: I have to acknowledge receipt of General Maxey's communications, dated 16th and 17th instant, with inclosures, and to say that I have no recent reliable information from Gibson or Fort Smith. It is rumored that active preparations were being made at the former for a move, direction not known; also, that the Federals had abandoned Fort Smith and retired to Van Buren, and were fortifying at Log Town (which is the hill overlooking Van Buren), on the Fayetteville road. I have a scout near Fort Smith, from whom reports are now due; have also a trusty spy at or near Gibson with 6 men, who will remain there until May 15 and report from time to time anything occurring of importance. Instructions given to Sam. H. Gunter and party, just about starting to Fort Smith, to also lay around there until middle of May and send out a man occasionally to report as anything important may be observed. I will defer a more full reply to General Maxey's letter for a few days, with the hope of hearing from Captain Adair, who has been gone two weeks in the vicinity of Fort Smith. I will call your attention, however, to one fact. The troops who have operated in the Indian country were organized as an Indian expedition in 1862 from Kansas. It was made of corps picked up near Pike's Peak and in Kansas, outside the regular forces operating against Arkansas and under separate leadership. In the summer of 1862, when Curtis moved from Elkhorn down White River and on toward Helena, this force, under Weer, Salomon, Cloud, and Phillips, moved down Grand River to Gibson. I succeeded in driving them back and followed up to Newtonia, Mo., that fall. After defeating them at Newtonia this Kansas division (Blunt's) was re-enforced by Schofield, and

finally drove Hindman from Fort Smith. Schofield returned, but Phillips, with the Indians, remained in Cowskin, and again last spring returned and fortified at Gibson. Blunt brought re-enforcements and took Fort Smith. You will observe that this force, including Indians, amounting to about 5,000 men, has under all circumstances acted on the extreme right of the enemy's line, mostly in the Indian Territory. It is reasonable to suppose that the Indian expedition, as it was generally called by the Kansas papers, had a mission to accomplish and that it will be carried out if possible. That object is the restoration of the Indian country to the United States, no matter whether the invasion and occupation of Arkansas and Texas be permanent or not. My conclusion from watching this Kansas movement is that the Indian expedition is a subsisting organization, acting in conjunction with other movements in Arkansas, it is true, but at the same time not to be diverted from the Indian Territory, and hence that we may expect the Indian and Kansas forces to move down in the Indian country, *pari passu*, as the more imposing army of Arkansas advances southward. I think we will have the Kansas jayhawkers, the Indians, and negroes down upon us when grass rises. Could not Colonel Bourland be put at Arbuckle, and thus enable me to draw Colonel Wells' battalion eastward? Colonel Bourland can defend Texas better there than on Red River against the Indians by scouting thence west to Camp Radzminski.

The general will recollect that I endeavored to have arrangements made to concentrate the Indian forces on Middle Boggy, near Mrs. Flack's, from which they might be moved toward Gibson by either of the Hillorby roads, or by the North Fork road, toward Fort Smith, by the main overland mail route in the direction of Dallas, Ark., by a road which leads east on the south side of the "divide" up to the head of Kimishi, or be interposed between North Fork and Doaksville in case the enemy should endeavor to move via Blackburn's and Caffrey's toward Doaksville. I urged the accumulation of forage there last fall, but failed to get any. I would now call attention to the reports of Captain Hunter and Captain Wooten, at Boggy Depot. The former had a little over 1,000 pounds of flour and between 9,000 and 10,000 pounds of meal on the 15th, and Captain Wooten 100 bushels of corn. It would seem we will probably be obliged to move everything down the river. There is no forage to be had, and a strong probability of the failure of subsistence for the troops. I am told when wagons are sent into Texas for supplies for indigent Indians frequently they have to be again sent over the country to pick up corn, &c., at other places distant from the depots. I will consult with Colonel Watie and ascertain what force can be equipped for a raid in direction of Gibson and rear of Van Buren. The Chickasaw scouts report some corn on Canadian. I think Watie's brigade (Cherokees, Creeks, and Seminoles) might be sent up on Canadian about Hillorby and move down toward Webber's Falls and up Sallisaw toward the Dutch Mills, threatening Gibson and Van Buren. A movement of this kind would probably create a diversion favorable to General Price. At all events, we could find out whether any considerable force is retained at Forts Gibson and Smith. The only objection I see to this move is that it would leave the routes from Fort Smith to Texas on south side of Canadian unguarded. If the Choctaws and Chicka-

saws were at Middle Boggy there would be no great danger of a raid from Fort Smith via Boggy Depot. The general will see that if we undertake to protect the central portion of the Indian Territory against raids from Gibson and Fort Smith my whole command will hardly be sufficient for the purpose. If the troops are to be concentrated in the southeast corner of the Territory the sooner it is done the better, and everything of value moved from Washita and Boggy Depot. There is nothing worth going after at Arbuckle.

Respectfully,

D. H. COOPER,
Brigadier-General.

SHREVEPORT, *March* 22, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Houston, Tex.:

General Smith desires that you will send all the arms you can spare. He has 4,000 unarmed men.

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HOUSTON, *March* 23, 1864.

His Excellency P. MURRAH:

In your letter of 19th instant Your Excellency requested that I would give you such information as I might possess of the strength, positions, and designs of the enemy, and the means at my control to defend the country against him, as well as the reasons which induced Lieutenant-General Smith to order so many Confederate troops from Texas.

Your Excellency must be aware of the importance of keeping my own designs and those of the lieutenant-general concealed from the enemy, and particularly the strength and position of our forces. To have them known in the community would be to communicate them to the enemy, but having every confidence in the patriotism and prudence of the chief magistrate of the State I have no hesitancy in inclosing to Your Excellency a statement showing what you desire. This is done in confidence, which I am sure Your Excellency will respect religiously.

Memorandum.

Troops in Texas, exclusive of Ford's and McCulloch's commands, about	4,500
Ford's command	1,300
McCulloch's command	1,000
Total	6,800
Available against enemy from the East	9,500
Strength of enemy at—	
Little Rock	20,000
Alexandria and below on the river	23,000
Brashear City and on Teche	20,000
On the Rio Grande	2,000
At Saluria and Mustang Island	4,000
Total	69,000
Indian Territory	6,000
	75,000

Confederate troops in Trans-Mississippi Department:	
Holmes' army, available	10,000
Taylor's, without Green's division and troops lately sent from Texas	8,000
Green's division	2,500
Other Texas cavalry on the road to Louisiana	3,000
Ford's and McCulloch's and the garrisons left in Texas	6,500
Frontier regiment	800
Luckett's (Third Infantry)	500
Total in Trans-Mississippi Department	30,000 [31,300]
Conscripts under all the acts of Congress, but not conscripted	10,000
Detailed men (conscripts, &c.)	1,000
Grand total	41,800 [42,300]

Of which 3,000 are kept out of the field by having to watch enemy's navy, leaving 37,800 [39,300] against 75,000, not including the enemy's navy.

Respectfully,

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, March 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. H. P. BEE,
En route to Louisiana:

I am instructed by the major-general commanding to inclose to you a copy of General Orders, No. 220,* from these headquarters, regulating the quantity of transportation for the army, for your information and guidance, and to say that you will rigidly adhere to the provisions of the order. The order allows, as you will perceive, fifteen wagons for a cavalry regiment, independent of the supply train. The major-general directs that you reduce your baggage as much as possible, and all excess of transportation which your quartermaster may have over and above what is allowed by inclosed order be turned over to the officer of field transportation whom Major Burke will send up to inspect the transportation of your command. The wagons belonging to the ordnance train of Major Fontaine, chief of ordnance, in the possession of your brigade quartermaster, will at once be turned over to the officer referred to above, and will not be taken from this district under any circumstances. There are certainly as many as seven of these wagons, and perhaps more of the ordnance transportation. All these, as well as any surplus transportation above the order, will be turned over as above indicated. Please answer this communication as early as possible.

Very respectfully,

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEFENSES OF GALVESTON,
Galveston, Tex., March 23, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Houston:

GENERAL: I find a state of affairs existing here with regard to the transportation and other steam-boats in the bay which it is hard to

* Not found.

reconcile with the ordinary rules of military propriety. How much of this is due to orders or to ignorance of orders I am unable to determine. I therefore desire to be informed what relation the gun-boats bear to the "Defenses of Galveston," of which I have charge, and what control I have over the steam-boats now employed in bringing wood and in performing other necessary transportation. This subject has been brought to my notice by some late orders sent to a Mr. Lafkin, and some communications to the chief quartermaster, signed by Leon Smith, commanding Marine Department. You are aware that parts of my command are inaccessible to me, except by steamboat, and that should it be necessary to send supplies of any kind or re-enforce Bolivar Point or Pelican Spit a steam-boat would be necessary. It would also appear that the defenses of this place should be controlled by one commander, particularly as the garrison of the forts is weakened by details of artillerymen for duty on the gun-boats.

Whatever may be the relation of the boats in the bay to my command, I cannot consent to have orders sent direct to officers under my command, as in the instance referred to, nor can I permit citizen employés to give orders to officers under my command.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. STEELE.

HEADQUARTERS POST VELASCO,
March 23, 1864.

Col. JOSEPH BATES,
Commanding, &c.:

COLONEL: I have the honor to report that there is still one blockader off the bar; no other change outside. At 4 o'clock yesterday the enemy fired 4 shots at the schooner Emily, wrecked below here. One shot came within 15 feet. Captain Saunders was near the vessel with his company. No damage done. All the rigging of the schooner has been taken off, and she is fast filling with sand and water, and will prove a wreck, no doubt. The steamer Matagorda is gradually working her way off the bar, and will by dark, if the tide continues to get higher, be inside. They are making every effort to save her. Inclose report from Bernard.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. S. HERNDON,
Captain, &c.

[Inclosure.]

MOUTH OF SAN BERNARD,
March 23, 1864—11 a. m.

Capt. W. S. HERNDON,
Commanding Post Velasco:

CAPTAIN: I have nothing of interest to communicate from this place or Caney. The scouts from Caney report everything quiet. No vessels in this vicinity for the last thirty hours.

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

W. G. HUNT,
Captain, Commanding at Mouth of Bernard.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 23, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE,
Commanding District of Arkansas:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, by Major Snead, assistant adjutant-general, of a communication from Mrs. Sappington, inclosing a note from Saint Louis relative to affairs in Missouri, Indiana, and Illinois. I am instructed by the lieutenant-general commanding to say that he feels the fullest confidence in your selection of a proper person for the purpose set forth in the dispatch. I inclose a cipher for his use. You can fix with him a key-word, so as to insure safe communication. The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say that if you can get timely notification of any general movement, as is represented, preparing he will send you through to head it with all the Missouri cavalry; and should such movement produce such relief in the department as will enable him to do so, he will push his whole available force after you. Neither the department nor the War Department key will be given to your agent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES CONFEDERATE STATES,
Richmond, March 24, 1864.

General E. KIRBY SMITH,
Commanding, Trans-Mississippi:

GENERAL: The following information, believed perfectly reliable, has just been received from New Orleans:

The plan of the fortifications and defenses of the city of Mobile has been sold to the Federal authorities in New Orleans, for the sum of $20,000 in greenbacks, by a Frenchman of the name of Augamard, and since that he has gone to Matamoras to cross the Confederate lines and act as a spy for the Federal Government in the Trans-Mississippi Department.

It is inclosed to you for your information, and in the hope that you may be able to secure and punish the dangerous enemy.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
BRAXTON BRAGG,
General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. E. GREER,
Commanding Conscripts:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding directs me to say the information from below is such as to make it possible that the enemy's cavalry may make a dash upon this place. Price's division will be here to-morrow. Push forward as rapidly as possible the concentration of Parsons' brigade at Marshall, so that in the event of such a move on the enemy's part you may be prepared to attack him vigorously. With your force of 2,000 cavalry, mounted on fresh horses, and the force which will be here we shall be able to render

the enemy's expedition, should such an one be made, very hazardous, while you can perfectly cover Marshall. Send the first troops that arrive down toward Mansfield to watch the approaches and give timely notice of the enemy's approach to you and department headquarters.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

CIRCULAR No. 26. } HEADQUARTERS PRICE'S DIVISION, *Shreveport, La., March* 24, 1864.

I. The head of Price's division will move to-morrow morning at 7 o'clock through Shreveport, crossing Red River on the pontoon bridge opposite town. The brigades will take up the line of march in the order in which they are now encamped, the baggage trains of the several brigades marching in rear of the whole column in the same order that the brigades march.

* * * * * * *

By order of Brigadier-General Drayton:

L. A. MACLEAN,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72. } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT, *Shreveport, La., March* 24, 1864.

* * * * * * *

II. The troops of General Price's command (Price's division) now in the vicinity of Shreveport will be organized into two divisions, the Arkansas troops to compose the First Division, the Missouri troops to compose the Second Division. They will be commanded respectively, by their senior officers, Brig. Gens. T. J. Churchill and M. M. Parsons.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

UNOFFICIAL.] SHREVEPORT, LA., *March* 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. J. E. SLAUGHTER:

DEAR GENERAL: General Smith tells me to inclose to General Magruder the within papers,* relating to a proposition made by Messrs. Beaumont to raise a regiment for the Confederate service in Sonora and Sinaloa. He has not so good an opportunity as you have in Houston of getting information, which will enable him to decide upon the propriety of accepting these propositions, so he refers the whole matter for your investigation and decision, which he directs me to say he will sustain. You can see Judge Terry and others in Houston, whose opinion in regard to the feasibility of

* Not found.

these schemes might be valuable. I have written an official letter referring the case to General Magruder; as he will probably not have time to give it an attentive examination General Smith hopes you will do so.

Very truly,

E. CUNNINGHAM.

HOUSTON, *March* 24, 1864.

Colonel BENAVIDES:

I have learned that Governor Vidauri has a number of pieces of artillery with carriages complete, also a quantity of ammunition for the same, which he will sell at reasonable rates, the prices sent here not averaging more than $1,200, this amount to be paid in silver on delivery of the pieces this side of the river, also harness and mules for the same. I am directed by the general commanding to request you to write or send some one to Monterey to endeavor to purchase these articles. Major Lea, agent of cotton bureau at Eagle Pass, will pay for them. It is needless for me to say to you, colonel, that great secrecy and care must be used in this matter. Your agent must see the Governor personally and deliver your letters, and must not breathe a word of it to any one. Major Lea will send you this letter.

J. E. SLAUGHTER,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

SHREVEPORT, *March* 24, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Houston:

Lieutenant-General Smith says push on as fast as possible the ammunition for cannon and small-arms at any cost. Direct the officer in charge to telegraph his progress at the different stations along the route.

GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
No. 74. } *Houston, March* 24, 1864.

Many complaints having reached the major-general commanding of grossly improper conduct on the part of some of the troops under his command, and particularly of Captain Williamson's company of cadets, the major-general commanding dispatched to the scene of the alleged occurrences a special agent to inquire as to the truth of the reports, and to procure testimony, under oath, in relation to them. Many affidavits were brought back by this agent, charging some of the officers and men of Captain Williamson's company with the commission of gross offenses against the rights and property of several citizens, male and female. The affidavits disclose the names of but few officers and men, but set forth that many of the offenses were committed by parties of soldiers from that company, and at various times. When the affidavits were received by the major-general com-

manding, this company was at a distance perhaps of 100 miles from Houston, and marching toward the enemy, who then threatened us; notwithstanding which, the major-general, being determined on justice, and to set an example, if the charges against this company should prove well founded, ordered Captain Williamson's company to Galveston and caused a full investigation to be made by one of his adjutant-generals, and the parties accused to be heard in their defense. This was done, and the report made with the record of the testimony in the case, and after careful examination of the same he announces the following decision, which will at once be carried into effect:

1. Captain Williamson appears not to have taken any part in these disgraceful proceedings, but he did not prefer charges against Privates Bowman and Erwin, of his company, though it was reported to him, as he states in his testimony, that these men had stolen a horse or horses; his duty was to ferret out this transaction to the bottom, and to have had the parties, if found guilty, punished with the utmost rigor. He is permitted to remain in command of his company, with this rebuke, and in the hope that in future he will understand that no sacrifice is too great for an officer to make to preserve discipline, even if his life be the forfeit.

2. Second Lieutenant Burton: This officer appears to have been guilty, even by his own confession, of having been on a drunken frolic in the town of Industry, and "of creating with others considerable disturbance in the town." He is evidently, from the testimony, unfit to be an officer, and will therefore be enrolled at once by the conscript officer at Houston, who will proceed to Galveston for that purpose, and assign him to such heavy artillery company at Galveston as may be directed by Colonel Cook, commanding that regiment, to whom he will be taken by the enrolling officer, with a copy of this order, as soon as he shall have been enrolled.

3. First Sergeant Files: By the testimony of this witness in his own case, it appears that he accepted a saddle and bridle from a citizen if he would "let his horse alone." This alone disqualifies him as a non-commissioned officer. He is therefore hereby reduced to the ranks, and the next non-commissioned officer of the company will be the orderly or first sergeant in his place.

4. Privates Bowman and Erwin: These soldiers will be sent by Captain Williamson, in charge of 5 of his most trustworthy men and a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, to the country where the alleged crime of horse stealing is said to have been committed, and will be turned over to the sheriff to be dealt with according to law. As soon as Captain Williamson shall have been furnished with the receipt of the sheriff he will cause the persons to be dishonorably discharged. One is represented to be about fifteen years of age and the other sixteen. The major-general commanding will not disgrace any corps by allowing them to serve in the army.

5. Captain Williamson's company of cadets is hereby dismounted. It will preserve its company organization and be attached temporarily to Cook's regiment of heavy artillery. It will be drilled three times a day at the heavy guns until it is perfect in heavy artillery. The horses of the cadets will be appraised by a board of officers, which will be appointed without delay by the commanding officer at Galveston and turned over to the quartermaster's department, which will pay for the same in money or give certified accounts in payment. The major-general commanding confidently trusts that

the remaining officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of this company will hasten, by their devotion to their new duties, to redeem the character of the company, and that he may yet see them among the best soldiers under his command and have cause to be proud of their future conduct.

6. The major-general commanding announces to the army that he will not hesitate to dismount any corps that disgraces itself by plundering and damaging the property of any citizen, and that he will remove the colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, and captains, if necessary, of those regiments, battalions, and companies which commit such crimes, holding always the officers highest in rank responsible for the conduct of their inferior officers and men.

7. This order will be read at the head of every regiment, battalion, and separate company of this district at parade, the day after it shall have been received, and for two consecutive evenings in addition, immediately after which every commanding officer of a regiment, battalion, or separate company will acknowedge its reception and state in writing that it has been so read, and will forward such statement direct to these headquarters. A failure to do this by any commanding officer will be positive and willful disobedience of orders, and will be followed by the arrest and trial of any commanding officer as above mentioned unless a satisfactory reason can be given for the same.

8. Brigadier-General Slaughter, chief of staff, will direct a staff officer, in addition to his other duties, to see that the provisions of paragraph 7 of this order are promptly and accurately carried out.

By command of Maj. Gen. J. Bankhead Magruder:

EDMUND P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS,
San Antonio, Tex., March 24, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose, for the information of the major-general commanding, copy of Colonel Benavides' report* of his fight at Laredo, received here at a late hour last night per express; also copy of letter from Col. John S. Ford to Capt. C. H. Merritt, assistant quartermaster, which shows that he is fully aware of the movements of the enemy, and is moving with all rapidity possible for the purpose of striking him in the rear. I have the honor further to state that Capt. G. H. Giddings received intelligence on the 21st of Colonel Benavides' situation, and moved promptly to his assistance with 50 men, with the expectation of reaching him by the evening of the 23d.

I informed Colonel Showalter by express immediately of the presence of the enemy at Laredo, and he is now in rapid march to join Colonel Ford, who, I sincerely trust, is by this time in the enemy's rear. I am in receipt by express of a private communication from Laredo, informing me that Colonel Benavides is very ill. Colonel Benavides also states that he is without medical attention, and requests that a surgeon be sent to his command, Dr. Camp being too

* See Part I, p. 648.

ill to attend to the duties of his position. I have the honor to state that all of Colonel Ford's troops are now in or about to take the field. He informs me that his campaign from this time forward will be one of activity. While at Piedras Negras I was informed from various sources that 1,500 of the enemy whose term of service expired had sailed from Brownsville to their various homes. This, if true, will make our work somewhat easier below.

I have, general, the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. DICKINSON,
Major and Asst. Adjt. Gen., Commanding Post, &c.

HEADQUARTERS CABELL'S BRIGADE,
March 24, 1864—8 p. m.

Major EWING,
Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22d, directing me to move with my whole command to Jeter's Bluffs, on the Ouachita River, at the mouth of the Little Missouri River. I will leave here as soon as I can draw in my outposts, which will probably be on the 26th or 27th at the farthest. I will reach the position assigned to me as soon as I can possibly do so. I suppose that this is intended for Tate's Bluff, to which place I will go.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. CABELL,
Brigadier-General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 9. HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPT., *Shreveport, La., March* 25, 1864.

I. Surg. John M. Haden, C. S. Army, is announced as chief of the Medical Bureau, Trans-Mississippi Department.

All reports, returns, &c., required by the Regulations of the Army to be made to the Surgeon-General, will be forwarded to Surgeon Haden.

II. Surg. D. W. Yandell, Provisional Army, C. S., is announced as medical director of the Trans-Mississippi Department, in place of Surgeon Haden, appointed chief of Medical Bureau.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

CANE RIVER, NEAR NATCHITOCHES,
March 25, 1864.

Capt. A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that in accordance with instructions from district headquarters the detachment from this command under Lieutenant-Colonel Bringier proceeded in the direction of Monett's Ferry, on Cane River, and are closely picketing that locality. An officer, with a small scouting party, left Cane River

yesterday morning for Cotile and returned last night, reporting the enemy's pickets at Lamothe Bridge and their principal camp in the vicinity of Alexandria. Red River is reported rising rapidly since Monday last.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LOUIS BUSH,
Colonel Fourth Louisiana Cavalry.

[Indorsement.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST LOUISIANA,
Natchitoches, March 26, 1864.

Respectfully forwarded to Col. S. S. Anderson, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding. Lamothe Bridge is 13 miles above Alexandria, on the Bayou Rapides road. The river at Grand Ecore has risen within a week, including the last two rains, about 30 inches, and is rising, or was yesterday, at the rate of 3 inches in twenty-four hours.

A. H. MAY,
Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, March 25, 1864.

Brig. Gen. WILLIAM STEELE,
Commanding Defenses of Galveston:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 23d instant, and I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to reply as follows: Commodore Smith is a naval officer, and all the gun-boats are under his control, and of course the officers and men aboard her are subject only to his orders. For the sake of convenience, all the transports are also placed under the command of Commodore Smith, and when needed quartermasters are required to apply to him or his representative at Galveston. The captains of these gun-boats are necessarily seamen, and all persons on board must of necessity be under their orders. The civil law, if the military does not, covers this case, but heretofore no objection has been made by the officer on this duty to obeying the orders of the captains of the boats. In addition to this, the harbor police have been placed under the control of Commodore Smith. Major-General Magruder, however, is anxious to arrange this matter satisfactorily, and desires that you investigate the matter and give him the advantage of your views on the subject.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. G. ALDRICH,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Camp near Banquete, March 25, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
A. A. G., C. S. Army, Maj. Gen. Magruder's Hdqrs.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that a force of 500 cavalry and one piece of artillery are said by the Mexicans to be advancing upon the Brownsville road, and that Captain Balerio is reorganizing his command and has been re-enforced by a company of Mexicans from Comargo. Appearances indicate that we shall have to fight the

Mexicans as well as Yankees. The couriers from Colonel Benavides affirmed that the party which attacked Laredo came up on the other bank of the Rio Grande and passed over just below the town. Captain Shive is here. He will report concerning the subsistence stores on hand. He has been faithful, indefatigable, and efficient in the discharge of his duties. No man could have done more than he has under the circumstances. It would be impossible for me to supply his place. To effect much here requires an acquaintance with the people and the country. He has the confidence of all classes. I respectfully request the major-general commanding to allow him to report to me for duty as soon as his accounts are adjusted. In this request I am joined by all my officers. We are still finding cotton. I shall leave to-day for the San Fernando.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., March 25, 1864.

Capt. R. W. LEE,
Insp. Gen., Dist. of Ind. T., now at Gano's Brigade:

COLONEL: Your letter of 22d instant came to-night, and I reply seriatim:

First. I have already ordered (and the order has been regularly distributed) that white men enrolled in the Territory be assigned to the white regiments within the Territory. If men put themselves within the limits of this command of their own volition they must take chances. You will please give the necessary information in regard to these men to the enrolling officer of Gano's brigade, to the end that they be conscribed.

Second. I know nothing of this "Captain Tyler." If he and his men belong to a command they have no business here, and should at once be sent out of the Territory. The proper papers should be required. If they have not satisfactory evidence they should be conscribed. Please have this attended to.

Third. I hope the arrangement contemplated between Captains Pitchlynn and Robinson will be perfected. Surely some sacrifices should be made for the common good.

Fourth. The suggestions in regard to the field officers of the Third Choctaw Regiment are well-timed. I will so modify this order as to give an opportunity to the men to vote when gathered. It may be impolitic to wait till the whole ten companies are assembled, as that may never be, but will direct an election on a given day after a majority of the companies have got together. This will hurry up the tardy. You can give this assurance. Say, also, that I will not incorporate white companies into the regiment. Phipps' company does not belong here, and is now under General Cabell. Please say to the brigade inspector that Martin's regiment has been ordered to this district and to Gano's brigade, and when it reports an inspection will at once be made and returned to you. You will please give all necessary instructions.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, } HDQRS. TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
No. 74. } *Shreveport, La., March 26, 1864.*

* * * * * * *

XI. The troops of the Missouri and Arkansas divisions under the command of Brigadier-General Drayton will be held in readiness to take the field without delay. The transportation of the division will be reduced to the minimum of the following schedule: One 6-mule wagon will be allowed to every 100 men; two 6-mule wagons will be allowed to each division headquarters, one 6-mule wagon will be allowed to each brigade headquarters; one 6-mule wagon will be allowed to each regimental headquarters; one 6-mule wagon will be allowed to medical department of each regiment; one 6-mule wagon will be allowed for ammunition for each battery of artillery; twenty 6-mule wagons will be allowed to convey a sufficient amount of ammunition to make up 100 rounds for each man. The remaining wagons of the command will be divided into a general ordnance train of thirty wagons and into two general supply trains, each of which will be placed in charge of an energetic and efficient officer detached for that duty. The transportation will be prepared at once to move to the field with the troops.

By command of Lieut. Gen. E. Kirby Smith:

S. S. ANDERSON,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF INDIAN TERRITORY,
Fort Towson, C. N., March 26, 1864.

Lieut. Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH,
Comdg. Trans-Mississippi Dept., Shreveport, La.:

GENERAL: I this morning sent by special express to Cabell's brigade, to be thence forwarded, some important information. I think it may be regarded as fully reliable. The informant has held important trusts in civil life before the war and in the Army, and is vouched for as strictly reliable. By the same bearer I forwarded the information to Generals Gano and Cabell, and requested Cabell to forward to General Price. It seems to me Cabell ought to make a good thing of it. I also send you some late papers. The Yankees admit a terrible thrashing at Olustee, Fla. I do not know which of the Gardners commanded on our side, Frank or Montgomery. Seymour managed, or, by their account, mismanaged, the Yankee concern. See the special from Washington to the New York World, March 1, in which the retreat of Grierson and Smith is called disastrous. God grant that we open as auspiciously on this side. If Taylor could only get force enough to beat back this concern coming through Louisiana, and then by a rapid concentration of all available strength against Steele, the game is in our own hands. It will never do to let those columns get together. Evidently, if my information is correct, this little affair starting down to Arkadelphia ought to be taken in by Cabell and Marmaduke. Fort Smith will be so weakened as to make the taking of that practicable without much trouble, and of course Fort Gibson when "grass rises." I have authorized Gano to push a scout as far up to the Arkansas River as practicable, and if practicable burn those grounded boats.

Our cavalry, in my opinion, is altogether too prudent. The whole campaign should be a bold one. As many troops as can be thrown together and maintained should be, and you ought to take them in hand yourself. I believe no man on this side could effect so much. It does seem to me that if we could recover Fort Smith, and of course Fort Gibson, and maintain troops that high up, that a small cavalry force energetically managed could effect a great deal on their lines of communication, gathering recruits, stragglers, &c., and in smashing up this miserable Yankee attempt to erect a State government in Arkansas, besides the moral effect produced by regaining the whole of this Territory and Western Arkansas. I hope you will not consider me as dictating your campaign. I only desire to say to you how the thing looks to me. Their effort is to concentrate. To do this one of their columns must pass by two armies, or each of the columns drive back before it the force opposed to it. The result in the end will be the concentration of our forces, but, if their plan succeeds, not until they have at first got together. I would think that Price and Taylor and Magruder could get together and take them one at a time. The most brilliant victory I now remember on the Peninsula (though I have not read Napier in a great while) was in this way. My great desire first for my country is that complete success crown all your efforts, and if I could throw out a single thought of value that had not occurred to you I would gladly do so.

Very respectfully, your friend and obedient servant,

S. B. MAXEY,
Brigadier-General, Commanding.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 86. } HDQRS. DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,, *Houston, March* 26, 1864.

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XVI. Lieut. Col. P. Fulcrod, commanding Battalion Cadets, will proceed with his command to Houston, Tex., reporting on his arrival at these headquarters.

* * * * * * *

[By command of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder:

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.]

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 26, 1864.

Major-General MAGRUDER,
Commanding District of Texas, &c.:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Smith directs that all spare arms and ammunition be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. There are between 4,000 and 5,000 unarmed men ready for the field.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, March 26, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS, *Chief of Staff:*

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose copies of my correspondence with Governor Murrah in reference to the State troops.

I will state, for the information of the lieutenant-general commanding, that the proposition made by Colonel Culberson, to waive the right of the State to the conscript element under forty-five years of age, was contingent upon my willingness to leave the rest of the troops remain at home and my waiving all claims to those over that age. This I declined, believing that the new conscript law imposed obligations which could not be disregarded.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, February 21, 1864.

His Excellency P. MURRAH, *Governor of Texas:*

GOVERNOR: I am instructed by the major-general commanding to present the following suggestions in reference to the reorganization of the State troops:

First. The State troops furloughed and the men just enrolled will assemble at the battalion camps in their respective brigade districts on the 15th day of March next, and within five days thereafter will be organized into companies of not less than 100 or more than 125, rank and file, the officers being elected by the men. The organization will be conducted by the brigadier-general or senior officer of militia present, who will certify to the correctness of the muster-rolls.

Second. The captain of the company first organized will have seniority of rank, and will immediately assume command of the camp.

Third. In view of the great preponderance of cavalry in the Confederate army of Texas, and the immense drain the subsistence of this arm of the service is upon the agricultural resources of the State, Major-General Magruder has called upon the Governor for an infantry force alone. No cavalry, therefore, will be received.

Fourth. The senior officer of the previous organization of State troops present will act in conjunction with the brigadier-general or senior officer of militia, and upon the muster-rolls being complete the brigadier-general or officer mustering the troops on the part of the State will turn over one copy of the rolls to the captain of the company, two copies to the senior officer of State troops present, and retain one copy himself, to be forwarded to the adjutant-general's office at Austin.

Fifth. The muster-rolls will be made out as follows: Muster-roll of Captain ———, Company —, Texas State Troops, mustered into the service of the State of Texas, on the — day of ———, 1864, by ———, mustering officer. By order of His Excellency, P. Murrah, Governor of Texas; and placed under the orders of Maj. Gen. J. B. Magruder, commanding District of Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona, for the term of six months, unless sooner recalled or discharged.

Sixth. All men detailed from the State troops, or those enrolled in the present enrollment, employed in any of the departments of the Confederate army, or its authorized agents and contractors, will remain in their present employment. Their names will be entered on the muster-rolls, and the fact of their employment stated in the column of remarks opposite their names.

Seventh. All necessary orders for the subsistence supply and transportation of the troops after the orders of Major-General Magruder will be issued from his headquarters.

I am also instructed by the major-general commanding to say that immediately upon the receipt of your order for the organization of the troops he will issue all necessary orders for their subsistence and transportation. He has determined to mass the troops at Bonham, Rusk, Hempstead, and Gonzales for regimental organization, if Your Excellency determines to adopt the course suggested in this communication. Supplies have already been ordered to be concentrated at these points to meet the emergency.

By command of Major-General Magruder:

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

E. W. CAVE,
Volunteer Aide-de-Camp.

[Inclosure No. 2.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &C.,
Houston, March 8, 1864.

His Excellency Governor P. MURRAH:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the orders of Your Excellency respecting the reorganization of the State troops. I would respectfully ask Your Excellency whether the troops are continued in the service and remain under my orders after the reorganization of the companies as indicated in the proclamation of Your Excellency of January 23, 1864.

Having ordered the troops to the original battalion camps for the purpose of reorganization, I have considered them still as under my orders. As the reorganized companies would be composed of men not previously in the C. S. service, I indicated in my orders that they should be concentrated for regimental organization under the orders of the brigadier-general of militia, so that the men over whom I had as yet acquired no control might thus be ordered to the points which I should designate. If I am correct in supposing the troops to be still under my command, I trust Your Excellency will announce the same.

Your Excellency must be aware that the laws of Congress and regulations will not permit the issue of supplies to these troops or the disbursement of money on their account until after they are placed in the Confederate service and under the orders of the Confederate military authorities.

The suggestions made to you in a communication of 21st ultimo were intended to meet this view of the case, and the points at which I desired to concentrate the troops were named. The impossibility of concentrating supplies for any considerable number of troops at any other points led to the selection of these. If, however, it is the intention of the State to sustain the troops until the organization of the regiments, I trust I may be informed of the same. The organization

and concentration of troops, even under the most favorable auspices, is difficult. By placing all the resources of the army at their command, I hoped to bring these troops again into the field in time to perform their part in the defense of the State. If dependent alone upon the action of the State brigadier-generals, with no mode provided or suggested as yet for their support, I can only apprehend delays, which may be dangerous to the safety of the country.

The movements of the enemy in Louisiana and Arkansas indicate an active campaign in the Trans-Mississippi Department. General [Green's] entire division is already on the march for Alexandria, and I have received orders to mobilize all my disposable forces and hold them in readiness for a move eastward. I have been satisfied for weeks that but a small portion of the enemy have left our coast; that he is fortifying and rendering his position secure in anticipation of a raid into the interior. To interpose a sufficient force in his front, and to garrison important points so that disciplined troops may be withdrawn, I must have more troops. It will be absolutely necessary to march the State troops by companies immediately to such points as may be endangered, and organize them into regiments on their arrival, and I sincerely trust Your Excellency will therefore leave the troops where your proclamation of 21st January places them, subject to my orders, so that in any movements I desire my action may be untrammeled by conflicting orders from your brigadier-generals.

I would again respectfully represent to Your Excellency the importance of organizing the companies sufficiently strong to secure the efficiency of the companies after the departure of the furloughed men. If the minimum be declared 100 men, it would be better, in my opinion, to furlough the first class at the battalion camps, which would leave the companies sufficiently strong and permit the furloughed men to remain home at a time when their services are most important to the agricultural interests of the country. I would also again present the superiority of infantry over cavalry. When companies bring into the field a good, serviceable gun, they may be mustered as cavalry, but without their horses, and with the distinct understanding that all men whose guns are reported unserviceable on inspection will be transferred to infantry. I am satisfied that the country cannot sustain more cavalry, and I do not wish to burden the people unnecessarily.

I have, &c.,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

[Inclosure No. 3.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, March 16, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER:

SIR: Your letter by favor of Capt. F. Noessel was received. If I understand General Orders, No. 13, I believe, which embraces an agreement had with you when at Houston and which has been published to the country, the action of General McAdoo is not in violation of it. The order is not before me, but my recollection is that the State troops were to report to the brigadier-generals upon their return home, and then in process of reorganization they have to be

controlled and directed by the brigadier-generals appointed by the State. I respectfully request that you look to that order, and you will see whether I am right or not. If right, Brigadier-General McAdoo is only executing an order issued by yourself and concurred in by me. I had, of course, to assign him to that duty, as he was a brigadier-general appointed by the State. I do not know how he could carry out that order without taking command. In my view of the order referred to the duties now being discharged by General McAdoo furnish no reason for changing the order in relation to subsisting the troops. The troops are in process of reorganization under the State law, and in this transition state you will see by examining the State law that they must be in part under your orders and in part under mine. I am hastening the organization to the extent of my ability so as to have it completed and freed from this apparent confusion. As to the statement that you cannot receive the State troops in brigades, because General Smith said in my presence that there was no law for it, I feel embarrassed by it, as you will see by looking to the duties in this respect imposed by the State law. I respectfully refer you for what I have to say on this subject to another letter addressed to you to-day by me.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. MURRAH.

[Inclosure No. 4.]

HDQRS. DIST. OF TEXAS, NEW MEXICO, AND ARIZONA,
Houston, March 14, 1864.

His Excellency P. MURRAH,
Governor of Texas:

Since my last communication I have received orders by telegraph from Lieutenant-General Smith to send forward all my troops to Louisiana, leaving only minimum garrisons at important points on the coast. Lieutenant-General Smith also desires me to urge upon Your Excellency the importance of bringing the State troops at once into the field, as they must be relied on to hold the coast against the enemy. Nearly all my forces are now on the march, in obedience to the orders I have received. I have received additional dispatches urging me to hasten their movements, their presence being rendered absolutely necessary.

With this emergency before Your Excellency, I am satisfied that no appeal to your patriotism and judgment is required. The defense of Texas being immediately involved, I am satisfied that your action will be prompt. Should Your Excellency, to meet the emergency, hasten forward the State troops in companies, you may be assured that the future organization of the troops into regiments will be conducted strictly in accordance with the law of the legislature. I would therefore respectfully ask that Your Excellency issue orders declaring that the troops are still under my command, and that they will be marched by companies under my orders to such points as I shall designate. An immediate reply to this communication is respectfully requested.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

[Inclosure No. 5.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, March 17, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER:

SIR: I received your communication of date 14th instant, requesting me to send forward to the field the whole body of the State troops, in which request you state that Lieutenant-General Smith joins, or rather urges upon me through you. You ask that they be sent forward by companies, and that you will see that they are organized in strict conformity with the State law. In conformity with an agreement had with you, announced in General Orders, No. 13, I believe they are being reorganized. Your order and mine are both published and before the officers and troops, and are actually being executed. The regiments, battalions, and brigades, if brigades are formed, will be organized under the orders referred to, and the troops transferred to the field earlier than they can be under the suggestions made by you. Your suggestions involve a departure from those orders and the substitution of others, and might even reach a portion of the troops after they have been formed into battalions and regiments. As you propose organizing those State troops under the State law and in conformity with it, why not let the organization go on as now ordered and give it all the aid in your power, in the spirit of General Orders, No. 13, already referred to?

As they are to be organized in strict conformity with the State law by you, should I yield to your request, I respectfully submit that I can aid you in hastening the organization by co-operating under the orders already published and before referred to. As the organization is to be completed in strict conformity with the laws of the State, I suppose that the troops are to be received by you as organized and tendered by the Executive in conformity to that law. I desire that they should be organized into brigades, as the law contemplates that they should be, and so received, with their brigadier-generals in command of them. It is my duty to urge that they be so received, or at least it is my duty under the State law referred to in your letter to tender them thus organized whenever numbers justify it. I would not expect that more than one or two brigadier-generals besides General Ford would go to the field in command of the State troops, but there are two good officers who desire active service in the field.

The Executive of the State has not the power to set at defiance or disregard the laws as he pleases. It is his duty to obey them, and in this fact you will find certainly a strong reason for what I have stated. I feel it therefore to be my duty to say that it is imposed upon me as an obligation by the laws of the State to tender you, as the commander of the district, whenever the emergency justifies it, the State troops in brigades, and I hope that you can thus receive them. If I am driven from this position I must have the reasons and causes which may influence my action palpable and forcible, so as to justify me before the country. If you consent to receive the State troops in brigades you will please to state distinctly the number that you desire and define the emergency which requires their presence in the field at this time, that orders may be issued from Houston by my direction placing the brigadier-generals of the State under your command. If you decline receiving the troops in bri-

gades, Col. D. B. Culberson, adjutant and inspector general of the State, who bears this letter to you, is authorized to confer further with you in reference to them.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

P. MURRAH.

[Inclosure No. 6.]

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Austin, March 19, 1864.

Maj. Gen. J. BANKHEAD MAGRUDER:

SIR: Your communication, of date 14th instant, is at hand. I have replied fully to the communications referred to me and I suppose that ere this you have received the replies. As it is my duty to exercise my judgment and discretion to some extent in complying with your request in sending to the field all the State troops, embracing all up to fifty years of age, I respectfully request to be informed by you what your estimate of the number of the enemy on the coast and threatening it is, and what their position. I wish to know what number of troops you will have left under your command on the coast after complying with the orders of General Smith. I would respectfully ask what movements of the enemy in Louisiana require this State to be deprived of all the troops under your command and the defense of the State devolved upon the militia. I desire to know what number of men you can arm and what number you need. I ask these questions, general, with reference to what I conceive to be the condition of the country and its best interests in every point of view. Every man necessary actually should be in the field, and every one not necessary should be at home producing for the army. I must, sir, be permitted to say to you that the question of supplies is becoming a very serious one and must be considered as far as the immediate defense of the State will permit.

I say what I know to be true, and my anxiety on the subject will excuse my calling it to your attention so often. No man who cannot be armed should be in the field; his energies ought to be directed to different pursuits until arms can be procured. Should the enemy ascend Red River high up in force they drive our armies from Louisiana and Arkansas back upon Texas, agricultural pursuits are arrested in those States, and then Texas must feed the Trans-Mississippi Department. It occurs to me that if the demonstration from the enemy is in that direction their force upon the coast is not likely to be large. Of this, however, no one can be certain. My views on these subjects will be fully presented to you by Colonel Culberson, adjutant and inspector general of the State. He will also confer fully with you as to the organization and disposition of the State troops. Could they be permitted, or a fair proportion of them, to remain at home for two or three months and attend to their agricultural pursuits, the benefits to the State and the Trans-Mississippi Department would be incalculable.

This should be considered in making a call for them, for their time is of more value at home now than at any other season of the year. I am hastening the organization of the State troops with all the expedition in my power. I am also encouraging the conscript element to volunteer, with the expectation that if they do so freely those not liable to conscription may [be] permitted to remain at home for a time for the purposes indicated. They are in many counties volun-

teering, I learn, and I would suggest to you the importance of seeing that they remain in the State and under your command as they do volunteer. I shall, as indicated before, if enough volunteers do not present themselves, send forward the State troops to the extent that may be necessary.

Your obedient servant,

P. MURRAH.

[Inclosure No. 7.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TEXAS, &c.,
Houston, March 23, 1864.

His Excellency Governor P. MURRAH:

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication dated 17th instant. The proposition of Your Excellency, tendering the State troops in brigades, is respectfully declined, the law of Congress and the decision of the President and the lieutenant-general commanding department forbidding its acceptance. The proposal made by Col. D. B. Culberson, adjutant and inspector general, waiving your claim, upon certain conditions, of the conscript element in the State troops between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, does not meet the case presented by the new conscript law, which embraces all men between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, while at the same time it presents a new cause of dissatisfaction among the men comprising that class, which would create additional embarrassment. As Your Excellency, in your communication of 19th instant, seems to doubt the expediency of bringing the State troops into the field at this time, I am the more willing to accede to your wishes because of the obligations imposed upon me by the recent act of Congress.

I had supposed that the question as to the troops being continued in service was definitely settled, but Your Excellency regards the retaining of any of them in the field as dependent upon the views you may yet form as to the emergency and upon the numbers who volunteer for the war. I desire to free you from any embarrassment arising from a consideration of the agricultural and other home interests, and therefore do not ask at your hands the exercise of your powers to bring the troops into the field when your judgment convinces you that the result will be disastrous. If the assurances I have given you of the danger and the evidences you have of the strength of the enemy have not convinced you of the necessity for additional forces, I have little hope of satisfying your command on this subject. It does not become me to argue upon the propriety of the orders of the lieutenant-general by which the troops of Texas have marched to meet the enemy on the soil of Louisiana, if possible to prevent the desolation of the fields of Texas; but I can assure Your Excellency it is my deliberate opinion that unless (though a mere handful) their valor suffice to check his progress the campaign will be transferred to Texas.

The reserve force which I am authorized to organize under the new conscript act will then form a powerful auxiliary in the defense of the State, while the remaining State troops, composed as they will be of a very large class not embraced in the conscript act, comprising aliens, planters exempt on account of working fifteen hands, and those exempt from disability and other causes, may, in great

emergency, upon the call of Your Excellency, co-operate with them, and thus all classes may be brought together for a grand, and, I trust, a successful effort.

The late act of Congress, placing in service all between the ages of seventeen and fifty, provides for the defense of the State more fully than the act of the Legislature by requiring the organization of all between the ages of seventeen and eighteen and forty-five and fifty into a reserve corps to operate exclusively within the limits of the State. While this law contains fewer exemptions than that of the State it authorizes such details (under certain restrictions) as may be necessary to sustain the agricultural and industrial interests of the country.

Believing that the new conscript act is fully adequate to the emergency before me, and that the defense of the State will be best secured by its execution, I would respectfully decline receiving into the Confederate service any other troops than those organized or entering service under that act, but will leave the organization of the State troops (should the State see proper to continue such an organization in the field) to the State authorities, with whom I will heartily co-operate for the defense of the State. Now that Congress has so fully provided for the defense of Texas I cannot suppose that Your Excellency will desire to retain in the State troops those subject to conscription under any of the acts of Congress, including the one recently passed; but should I be mistaken in this respect I trust Your Excellency will inform me what decision you may arrive at concerning the subjects of this communication. My duty is clear. I do not feel authorized, with the rights before me, to waive the rights of the Confederate Government to the conscript element, of which they are to a great extent composed, especially since your communication of 19th instant, in which the understanding made by the commanding general that they should be continued in service for six months is in effect abrogated. I shall therefore be compelled to acquit myself of the obligation imposed upon me by the new conscript act by putting it in execution to the best of my ability, in which I trust I shall have Your Excellency's approval and co-operation.

It will be made my duty under the law of Congress to organize a reserve force for the defense of the State. These troops, while in the Confederate service, will yet have a distinct character. I desire to put this force immediately in the field, so as to meet the tide of invasion now threatening the eastern border. As the creation of this force meets the necessity contemplated by the Legislature, I trust that I shall have the co-operation of Your Excellency in my endeavor to make it equal to the emergency. The fall of Alexandria, the concentration of the enemy in Arkansas and at Berwick Bay, his movements on the Washita, together with the evacuation of unimportant points in Western Texas, all indicating that the enemy is about making a grand movement for the occupation of Louisiana and the invasion of Texas, I am satisfied that at such a period the patriotic desires of Your Excellency will prompt an indorsement of that policy which seems best calculated to defeat the enemy. The recognition of the binding force and the utility of the act of Congress not only will promote this end but will relieve any embarrassments which the conflict between the State laws and that of Congress have produced. A conflict of authority now, when harmony and patriotic co-operation alone can save the country, would be most disastrous. Not only would the effect be to destroy the efficiency of both the State

organization and that authorized by Congress, but it would be seized upon by the demagogues and the disloyal to promote their ambitious and unpatriotic designs. I sincerely hope that no issue will arise portending such evil to the country, but that Your Excellency, regarding the action of Congress as meeting your most ardent desires for the organization of a force for the special defense of Texas, will second my efforts to bring it immediately into the field.

I have the honor, &c.,

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding, &c.

SHREVEPORT, *March* 27, 1864.

Major-General PRICE,
Camden:

Retard the enemy's advance. Operate on their communications with your cavalry if practicable. Time is everything with us. Do not risk a general action unless with advantage to yourself. You fall back toward re-enforcements.

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 28, 1864.

His Excellency JEFFERSON DAVIS,
President of the Confederate States:

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith copy of a telegram from General Magruder, in relation to Governor Murrah and the Texas State troops,* from which Your Excellency may understand the position and intentions of Governor Murrah. Almost all of the troops claimed by him under the recent act of the Texas Legislature are conscripts. The inclosed copy† of Special Orders, No. 35, from headquarters of the District of Texas, will explain the compromise made with Governor Murrah at the time he claimed the conscript element. He had then issued a proclamation calling upon these men to go into the State organization established by an act of the State Legislature, and I felt I had reason for fearing that, were an issue made, the supreme court of the State would decide that the conscript law is unconstitutional. The time appointed for the organization of the State force has passed, and little or nothing has been done toward bringing it into the field. Some 6,000 able-bodied fighting men within the conscript ages remain idle, while their services are of vital importance in the field. I respectfully request that a letter be written by Your Excellency to the Governor of Texas. I believe that your representations will induce him to relinquish claims which I believe are unconstitutional and ruinous.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

[E. KIRBY SMITH,]
Lieutenant-General, Commanding.

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*Telegram not found; but see Magruder to Boggs, March 26, p. 1087.
†Not found.

SHREVEPORT, LA., *March* 28, 1864.

Brigadier-General GREEN,
Alto (per Courier from Rusk):

The enemy are not at Natchitoches. It is of the greatest importance that your command should push directly on toward Natchitoches by the shortest line.

By command of Lieutenant-General Smith:

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding Indian Territory:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Smith directs that upon the receipt of instructions from General Price you will move all your force to co-operate with General Price.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, March 28, 1864.

Col. A. W. TERRELL,
Rusk, Tex:

General Smith directs that you move on Natchitoches and send couriers to General Taylor, at that point, notifying him of your movements.

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD SUB-DISTRICT,
Camp on Lavaca (Texana), March 28, 1864.

Brig. Gen. JAMES E. SLAUGHTER,
Chief of Staff, Hdqrs. Dist. of Texas, &c., Houston:

GENERAL: I have the honor to report my arrival at this place. From the report of the officer in charge of my pickets I find that the enemy on the 25th instant were on Saluria Island, in force of at least 5,000 men. General Warren's command on the evacuation of Indianola consisted of fourteen regiments, of an average strength of about 350 each. He had eight rifled 6-pounders, four 12-pounders, and two 12-pounder rifled guns. The town of Powder Horn was well fortified against an attack by land both above and below. The place is a perfect wreck, and at least one-third of the houses destroyed or removed. All the money, jewels, plate, &c., that could be obtained were carried off. The impression left on the minds of the citizens from conversations overheard was that the main part of the command was destined for Louisiana, and that the invasion of Texas would be made from that direction.

On the 25th, there were five steamers inside the bar and one outside; twelve sails inside and four outside. This looks as if they intended removing at least a portion of the forces now there. I trust to be able to report in a few days whether this supposition is correct or not. I have received an order to send 12 of Fulcrod's cadets to act as couriers for Colonel Bates' command. I will send them forward to Columbia, and should the major-general determine the command to assemble at Houston these can be ordered forward from that point. I can find no water and but little grass below the Placidor Creek at which to place my pickets. This point is 40 miles from Alligator Head, so that I will not be able to keep a permanent picket to watch the enemy, but will have to rely on scouts to be sent every few days. I can get but little or no corn for my horses, and I find in consequence that they are rapidly failing in condition.

I have the honor to be, general, your obedient servant,

JAMES DUFF,
Colonel, Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS SHELBY'S BRIGADE,
Camp at Dr. Rainey's, March 29, 1864.

Maj. H. EWING,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I send you a copy of dispatch just received from Capt. T. H. Lea, of Smith's regiment:

MARCH 28, 1864—6 a. m.

Colonel SMITH:

SIR: We learn since I sent you the other dispatch that the Federals crossed at Rockport and are moving on the Arkadelphia road. They had all crossed by midnight. Last night we found a wounded Federal 7 miles from Rockport. He said they were going to Shreveport. General Steele is in command, General Salomon commanding four brigades of infantry, General Carr commanding one division of cavalry. Their numbers estimated from 12,000 to 15,000 and from 300 to 400 wagons.

T. H. LEA,
Captain, Commanding Scout.

J. O. SHELBY,
Colonel, Commanding Brigade.

WOODRUFF, ARK., *March* 29, 1864.

General J. S. MARMADUKE,
Commanding Cavalry at Camden:

DEAR GENERAL: I have 110 men in camp on Village Creek, and 200 more ready to go in camp as soon as I can procure supplies for them. Corn and wheat are very scarce in this country. Colonel Clark has come here with orders from the War Department which has caused a great deal of confusion; is telling all of my men that he has been confirmed as colonel of my regiment, and that he has orders to take command of them wherever he finds them. What shall I do with him? General McRae has an order signed by Gallagher revoking my orders and authorizing him to retain all the soldiers in his district. I wish you would inquire into this matter. It will be impossible to get men out of here under such conflict of orders; in fact, men are very loth to undertake to come out. Unless you wish me to remain here and so direct I shall come to you as soon as grass is sufficient to

support horses, there being no chance to get forage north of Arkansas River. If Clark was out of here and no conflict with my orders I could very soon get up a good command, one strong enough to capture all the Yankees north of Arkansas River. I have been busily engaged in trying to suppress jayhawking.

I am, your obedient servant,

S. G. KITCHEN,
Colonel, Commanding Recruits.

HDQRS. DIST. S. W. MISSISSIPPI AND E. LOUISIANA,
Camp Dick Garnett, March 30, 1864.

Maj. G. W. HOLT,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

MAJOR: In accordance with Special Orders, No. 65, paragraph IX, from headquarters Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, I have relieved Colonel Dillon of the command of this district, and now respectfully report to Major-General Lee. Having arrived but recently, I have not had an opportunity of making a personal inspection of my district, but from consultation with Colonel Dillon I note the following as some of its chief wants: The citizens of the country hold innumerable claims, both formal and informal, against the General Government, and its continued inattention to this matter produces serious inconvenience and even some disaffection among them. I therefore urgently request that Maj. Randall Higgins be sent to my district, with an adequate supply of funds of the new issue for the payment of such claims, as also of my troops.

I would call your attention to the necessity for the collection of the tax in kind in order for the subsistence of my troops. On November 30, 1863, the War Department declared it impracticable to collect the tax in East Louisiana. However, article 46 of the instructions of Col. Larkin Smith, Acting Quartermaster-General, dated December 1, 1863, provides that "quartermasters and commissaries serving with troops may receive from producers the tithe tax, when authorized to do so by the chief quartermaster or commissary of the army in which they are serving." As this tithe tax constitutes the support of my command, I request that such authority be granted my quartermasters and commissaries. General Polk promised me a battery of four Parrott guns, which I am looking for, and hope it may very soon arrive. Colonel Dillon has heretofore asked that some troops from another section be sent here, and I desire to impress upon you the importance of this. My muster-rolls call for 1,450 men, while I doubt very much if 500 of them could be carried into action. The presence of the men in the vicinity of their homes furnishes the cause of innumerable desertions. In regard to the other wants of my district I refer you to Colonel Dillon's letter of a previous date, as also to the colonel himself, with whom I desire you to have a full conversation in regard to my command.

In regard to the companies of Miles' Legion, I refer you to Colonel Dillon's letter of the 18th of March. From all I can learn these men will not go into Colonel Dumonteil's regiment, in which case they will be thrown on my hands as so many more deserters, while, on the contrary, if they are allowed to remain here and be mounted, they will add that much more to my force, which is now by far too

small. I would respectfully call your attention to the last clause of paragraph I, General Orders, No. 6, current series, from General Lee's headquarters. Its execution will only serve to increase the blockade-running, for when the people are satisfied their wagons and horses will be returned to them if caught it will only serve to diminish their fear of detection.

I am, very respectfully, &c.,

THOS. H. TAYLOR,
Brigadier-General.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 30, 1864.

Brigadier-General MARTIN,
Commanding State Troops:

GENERAL: Lieutenant-General Smith requests that you will call out the armed State troops of your district and direct them to report to Brigadier-General Greer, at Marshall. He wishes to urge upon you the fact that the enemy from Arkansas may be expected at any time to move into the northeastern counties of Texas.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. R. BOGGS,
Brigadier-General and Chief of Staff.

HOUSTON, *March* 30, 1864.

Brigadier General BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport:

Laredo attacked on 19th instant. Enemy's force, 200, repulsed; supposed to be advance guard. Not known whether it is a raid or an advance on Eagle Pass. Three hundred infantry, twelve pieces of artillery, near Rio Grande City.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

ARTY. HDQRS., DIST. OF TEX., N. MEX., AND ARIZ.,
Houston, March 30, 1864.

Capt. W. A. ALSTON,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report the following as the stations of light batteries in this district:

First. Creuzbaur's battery, Sabine Pass.

Second. Dege's battery, Galveston, under command of Maj. H. Willke.

Third. Willke's battery, Galveston, under command of Maj. H. Willke.

Fourth. Hughes' battery, Camp Wharton and Velasco.

Fifth. Jones' battery, Cedar Lake.

Hughes' and Jones' batteries are under the command of Major Hart, Jones furnishing artillery for Caney and Hughes for Velasco. They are foraged from Perry's Landing, on the Brazos.

Sixth. Nichols' battery, Camp Lubbock.
Seventh. Greer's rocket battery, organizing at Houston.
Eighth. Christmas' battery, at San Antonio, organizing.
Ninth. Dashiell's battery, near Texana.
The following batteries are on the march to Louisiana: Valverde Moseley's, Gibson's, and McMahan's.

I am, captain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM R. JONES,
Captain and Assistant Chief of Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS MARINE DEPARTMENT, TEXAS,
Houston, March 30, 1864.

Capt. L. G. ALDRICH,
Assistant Adjutant-General:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of note 23d instant addressed to Brigadier-General Slaughter, chief of staff, by Col. A T. Rainey, commanding post of Galveston, and referred to thes headquarters, relative to an order from district headquarters whic reiterates orders previously issued as to the disposition by the com manding general of all steamers and vessels in the rivers and bayou upon the coast of Texas. In reply to Colonel Rainey's communica tion I most respectfully say that I am fully aware of the necessitie of the post of Galveston and how far the business of the command re quires the services of either a steamer, sail-vessel, harbor police, o dispatch boats. So far the officers of the Marine Department hav never interfered with the demand of the quartermaster at that post nor the requirements of its commanding officer; but on the con trary, at Galveston as elsewhere, the utmost energy has been mad by myself and the officers of this department to facilitate the busi ness I deemed incumbent upon it to perform.

Colonel Rainey writes thus:

I would respectfully suggest that such an order would produce the most inex tricable confusion, for under said order not only the post quartermaster, but th commanding officer, if a boat is desired to transport troops from Galveston t Bolivar Point, Pelican Spit, or elsewhere, or to carry subsistence and forage to sai point, must first apply to Commodore Smith or to one of his subordinates in charg he being in Houston. * * *

In view of the "inextricable confusion" Colonel Rainey antici pates would result in carrying out the order placing all the boats &c., under my control, I am desirous to know, if a reason exists, wh this "confusion" has not been discovered previous to the time an ticipated by Colonel Rainey, as the boats have for one year and half been under the control of the Marine Department, and I hav yet to learn of any demand for their services by the quartermaste and commanding officer of the post of Galveston not being promptl and well attended to, as also the Engineer Department.

In regard to the demands of the commanding officers of that pos for a "dispatch or flag-of-truce boat," I most respectfully state tha the schooner Lecompt has been, and is now, at the disposal of tha command for that purpose, and lying at the city of Galveston read at all times to perform that duty. I am fully aware of the erroneou impression conveyed to Colonel Rainey by interested and ambitiou parties in regard to this question, and desire to convey to him my as surance that at all times, when the weather permits and it does no

conflict with orders I may hold from the commanding general, the boats necessary to transact the business of the post of Galveston will be promptly on hand to discharge said duty, upon a request by telegraph or letter being made to these headquarters or to Capt. H. L. Lubbock, commanding Marine District of Galveston.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEON SMITH,
Commanding Marine Department.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General GREER,
Commandant Conscripts, Trans-Mississippi Dept.:

GENERAL: The lieutenant-general commanding desires that the militia you have collected, if armed, be so disposed as to cover the crossings of Red River in the vicinity of Fulton. The main crossings are those at Fulton (Pope's Ferry and the Fulton ferry proper), Dooley's Ferry, 10 miles below Fulton, and the crossing opposite Lewisville. The protection of these crossings is the only way for the militia to protect Texas. You will see that this takes them in some instances a few miles out of Texas, but the lieutenant-general commanding feels assured they will make no objection to the service when they know its nature and objects. He directs that the militia be sent without delay to Fulton, and that the commanding officer be governed by instructions from Brigadier-General Maxey. The enemy occupy Arkadelphia, and may advance upon Washington.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. S. B. MAXEY,
Commanding, &c.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to inclose herewith a map* showing the approaches to Red River in the vicinity of Fulton. The lieutenant-general commanding directs that in case you are too late to effect a junction with General Price you dispose your forces so as to cover the crossings in front of Washington. The principal ones to be guarded are those at Fulton (Pope's Ferry and the Fulton ferry proper), Dooley's Ferry, 10 miles below, and the crossing opposite Lewisville. At low water there are fords between Fulton and Dooley's Ferry which it may be well to look after. All the militia which have arms and can be raised in the northeastern section of Texas will be sent to Fulton and held subject to your orders. Arkadelphia was occupied on the 28th by the enemy, from 10,000 to 15,000 strong, with twenty-five pieces of artillery (reported).

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

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*Not found.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 31, 1864.

Maj. Gen. S. PRICE:

GENERAL: I am directed by the lieutenant-general commanding to acknowledge the receipt of General Marmaduke's dispatches of the 29th forwarded by you, and to say he advises that you concentrate your forces except that you have operating on the enemy's communications, and that you use every exertion to retard his approach without risking a general engagement, which you will not do unless you have such information of the enemy's strength or position as will give you some prospect of success. He thinks that the enemy's arrival at Arkadelphia clearly indicates that he will move by Washington. The force from Alexandria is moving up Red River. All information indicates it to be the Thirteenth and Nineteenth Army Corps, under McClernand and Franklin, with a portion of Sherman's command. Should these columns of the enemy, from their superior force, resist our efforts to hold them in check, the lieutenant-general commanding proposes to concentrate when they come sufficiently near upon the one which offers the best prospect of success. The lieutenant-general commanding directs that you spare no trouble or exertion to get reliable and detailed information of the enemy's strength, as upon the accuracy of this information will very much depend the success of our operations. I have the honor to inclose a copy* of a letter from Brig. Gen. S. B. Maxey, giving information of the enemy's strength and movements at Fort Smith.

I am, general, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. CUNNINGHAM,
Lieutenant and Aide-de-Camp.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 31, 1864.

Col. A. W. TERRELL,
Rusk, Tex.:

Lieutenant-General Smith directs you to move your command by the shortest and most practicable route to Pleasant Hill, in Louisiana, 20 miles south of Mansfield and about 30 north of Natchitoches, unless otherwise ordered by Major-General Taylor.

By command of Lieutenant-General Smith:
GEO. WILLIAMSON,
Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.

HOUSTON, *March* 31, 1864.

Brig. Gen. W. R. BOGGS,
Chief of Staff, Shreveport:

Cotton bureau have no arms. All received on my contracts issued in hands of men marching to General Taylor; 720 Enfield rifles belonging to State, conditioned not to leave. I send 822 to-day, with all ammunition possible; will send 1,000, repairing, in a few days. All troops gone except minimum garrisons; expect two new regiments

* Of March 26, p. 1085.

nd State troops, on whom must rely. Have, all told, 2,347, mostly epairing, to arm them. Should any arrive will send at once. Answer if satisfactory.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, &c.

HEADQUARTERS TRANS-MISSISSIPPI DEPARTMENT,
Shreveport, La., March 31, 1864.

His Excellency P. MURRAH,
Governor of the State of Texas:

SIR: The enemy have massed all their forces and are moving in wo heavy columns up the Red River Valley and across the State of Arkansas. I shall do the utmost in my power with the means at my lisposal to check and destroy both columns. It is my duty to advise ou that your State, especially in its northern section, is threatened vith immediate invasion; that the means at my disposal are comaratively small and inadequate, and I urge upon you the necessity f putting immediately every armed man in Texas into the field. The force at the disposal of General Magruder, the district commander of Texas, was weakened and reduced at least one-half by the xtraordinary demand for the conscript element made by yourself n February last. I was induced to offer the compromise which you ccepted, in the belief that you would spare no efforts in calling the State troops immediately into service, and stated to you that under he Confederate laws they could be received only by regiments, batalions, or companies.

I understand that members of the State organization have been argely furloughed and sent to their homes. If this is the case I trust hat you will take steps for immediately recalling them, and will lace without delay the State troops under the orders of the district ommander. The military strength of the district has been greatly educed by the withdrawal of troops and their concentration in the Red River Valley, and I have reason for believing that when our veakness in Texas becomes known to the enemy he will rapidly conentrate and transport an invading force to your coast. This is both racticable and probable. If the State force is promptly organized nd prepared for service we can hope to meet his movement successully. I request an answer at your earliest convenience, and ask ull information in regard to the condition and organization of the State troops and the disposition you propose making of them.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. KIRBY SMITH,
Lieutenant-General.

HOUSTON, *March* 31, 1864.

His Excellency Governor P. MURRAH:

SIR: I have just received intelligence from Lieutenant-General Smith, through Captain Wolfe, who arrived last night from Shreveport, that the enemy has 5,000 cavalry; that he has captured the only cavalry force we had in Louisiana, and that Lieutenant-General Smith entertains great fear of a raid upon Marshall and the destruction of our manufactories and supplies there, as well as the devasta-

tion of that region of country. Captain Wolfe estimates the strength of the enemy's infantry to be 40,000, exclusive of Steele's army in Arkansas, which is supposed to be 20,000. Farragut having withdrawn from Mobile, we may expect him with his additional fleet on our coast in a few days. A serious attack will doubtless be made on Galveston, Sabine Pass, &c. I have neither the State troops that were promised nor the conscripts which we are entitled to. A general demoralization, as I foretold to Your Excellency on your way to Austin last fall, has been the result of the course pursued by the State authorities. Companies have met, detailed themselves teamsters, and elected their captain wagon-master, to haul the State cotton, and then dispersed. I hear from all quarters that the organization is a total failure. I beseech Your Excellency to throw aside all other considerations and to use the authority which the Legislature gave you at its last session to enforce rigorously the conscript law, by which I think we may add one-half to our present force. Let there be a hearty, a totally unselfish and frank co-operation between us for the defense and safety of the country alone. If personal friends or political adherents have not the grace to waive their pretensions in deference to the safety of the country they ought to expect but little ceremony or courtesy from any quarter. The evils which I predicted have been far greater than even I supposed. The demoralization complained of has extended in some degree to the Texas Confederate troops. This evil I could remedy with ease if I could find a court-martial that would do its duty. A stern and inflexible course in support of uncompromising discipline is the only means by which either Your Excellency or myself can succeed in having every man to perform his duty and in maintaining public order.

The Northern District of Texas, I am informed from all quarters, is in a most deplorable and most dangerous state. Newspapers, from want of means, have been there discontinued, and the only intelligence they receive is that industriously propagated by the enemies of our cause. It is even thought they contemplate forming a separate State government. When Banks shall have succeeded in Louisiana and Arkansas in organizing State governments it will, in my opinion, be easy for him to do so in Northern Texas. I have provided for the speedy establishment of one or two newspapers in that region, but the remedy is the rigid enforcement of the conscript laws and the occupation of the country by troops from other points of Texas, and there is no other remedy. I have written Your Excellency several letters on this subject, because, from my position, perhaps, I feel the pressure of circumstances, involving danger to the State more seriously than others. Our condition is most unsatisfactory. The responsibility must rest with others.

J. B. MAGRUDER,
Major-General, Commanding.

HOUSTON, *March* 31, 1864.

Lieut. Col. W. A. BROADWELL:

COLONEL: I have been through the counties designated in your letter of instructions of 11th instant; have been in communication with the agents of said counties, and have seen also many of the

citizens. The following is the result of my investigations, the same having been laid before Colonel Hutchins:

Quantity of cotton.

Counties.	Baled.	Unbaled.	Total.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Anderson	2,005	1,000	3,005
Leon	1,000	1,850	2,850
Robertson	1,500	1,500	3,000
Brazos	250	250	500
Gaines, Austin, Washington	2,000	10,000	12,000
Walker	129	1,099	1,228
Madison	500	1,000	1,500
Grand total	7,374	16,699	24,073

Of this cotton from one-half to three-fourths has changed. The quantity purchased by the county agents appointed by the bureau is as follows:

Counties.	Baled.	Unbaled.	Total.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Robertson	500	600	1,100
Gaines, Washington, Austin	1,000	600	1,600
Walker	129	970	1,099
Grand total	1,629	2,170	3,799

I wrote you the full particulars in regard to Anderson County. In regard to the cotton bought by our agents, much of it has been resold to the agents of the State of Texas, no written contract of sale having been entered into between the C. S. agent and the seller. Many who had verbally agreed to sell to the Government withdrew from their agreement upon being offered, as they considered, much better terms by the State agents. In fact, the C. S. agents have been unable to do anything since the State commenced purchasing, and I do not believe will be able to make more purchases until they get through or until some arrangement shall be made by which the operations of the State and of the cotton office can be made to harmonize. Colonel Hutchins has issued orders to his agents in the counties designated, and also to those in adjacent counties, to exert themselves to have the respective quantities placed as desired. He has (so I suggested in my letter from Magnolia it would accommodate the planters and facilitate purchases to do) selected Parkersville, in Anderson County, as a depot. When I was in that county the planters, with four exceptions, were willing to sell to the Government and to deliver the cotton at that point, and unless the State agents have since that time upset matters, as in other counties, I believe the quantity required can be obtained. Any deficiency that may exist after doing all that can be done in the country, Colonel Hutchins suggests should be obtained from points east of the county.

In Robertson County (Sterling) there is enough cotton already baled up to fill the order, and the C. S. agents had engaged 500

bales baled and 500 to 600 not baled, and he has received some bagging and rope; but several of the parties have, since the advent of the State agents, declined to comply with their contracts. In this region there are several parties purchasing, viz, the State agents, the San Antonio Aid Association (now stopped), and the Brazos Manufacturing Company. The bureau agent is consequently much embarrassed. In this section 60 to 75 cents is the price demanded. Lower down the river, in Grimes County, $1 to $1.25 per pound is the price. The agent for this and two other counties, Mr. Leander Cannon, is an energetic business man, and had bought 6,000 to 7,000 bales, of which some 320 had been placed in the depot (Navasota); 220 bales have been shipped, leaving at Navasota 100 bales unapplied.

Prairie Plains is in the eastern part of Grimes County, and but little cotton is to be had in that vicinity. Mr. Cannon is exerting himself to place the required amount at this point. In Leon County, east of Robertson County, there are 500 bales baled and 850 not baled, that have been purchased by O. H. P. Cavender, agent for commissary department, and for the niter and mining bureau. The balance of cotton in this county (see list) the owners decline selling; some will sell for 10 cents in specie. I leave here to-morrow morning, and shall return through the above counties, and will obtain additional information to report to you on my return to Shreveport. I hope to find that the amounts are all ready. I shall use every effort to have it at the several points. Mr. Bouldin passed through here en route for Shreveport some time since. The goods, he says, are on the way. I shall reach Shreveport in about two weeks, as I wish to see the planters and explain matters, &c.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. PARHAM.

HEADQUARTERS EXPEDITIONARY FORCES,
Camp Patterson, on the San Fernando, March 31, 1864.

Capt. E. P. TURNER,
A. A. G., Major-General Magruder's Hdqrs.:

SIR: I have the honor to report that Colonel Benavides repelled the attack of the enemy in a very gallant manner, and has added to his former reputation. A copy of his report is herewith inclosed.* Major Nolan succeeded in securing a gunsmith, a blacksmith, and wheelwright, with appropriate tools. I shall establish a depot and shops at San Diego. Nothing new from the front. It is stated that 70 Yankees landed in Corpus Christi yesterday at 2 p. m. I shall send a scout in that direction. I am confident they left as soon as possible. They came to carry off renegade families. Lieutenant-Colonel Showalter arrived yesterday with five companies. I shall endeavor to comply with the wishes of the major-general commanding and to meet his expectations. The explanation of Major Pendleton is entirely satisfactory.

I would respectfully call the attention of the major-general commanding to the gallant conduct of Major Swope and Juan Ivara in the affair at Laredo, and suggest the propriety of mentioning Colonel Benavides and his command in a general order.

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*See Part I, p. 647.

I have the honor to suggest the propriety of occupying Corpus Christi. The garrison should consist of at least two companies of infantry armed with Enfield rifles and two pieces—12 or 24 pounders. The enemy would not be able to land without dislodging them. This would secure my left flank.

I have the honor to be, your very obedient servant,

JOHN S. FORD,
Colonel, Commanding.

HOUSTON, *March* 31, 1864.

Brigadier-General McCULLOCH:

I am instructed by Major-General Magruder to say that information has been received at these headquarters that there are a number of men roaming about in your district, dressed in Federal uniforms, who represent themselves to belong to Quantrill's command. The major-general commanding is informed that all kinds of outrages are being committed by the devils in the northern districts and by persons wearing uniforms. You will at once cause all of these men to be conscripted and placed in the service, unless they can prove satisfactorily that they belong to Quantrill's command, in which case they will be ordered to join their command forthwith. You will ascertain from Captain Quantrill whether these men are borne on his muster-rolls, and all who are not so borne will be conscripted without delay.

E. P. TURNER,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

Abstract from return of C. S. troops, Northern Sub-District of Texas, Brig. Gen. H. E. McCulloch commanding, for the month of March, 1864; headquarters Bonham, Tex.

Command.	Present for duty.		Aggregate present.	Aggregate present and absent.
	Officers.	Men.		
Field and staff	7	12	19	19
Border regiment	21	330	365	602
Capt. A. McFarland's company *a*	2	33	42	65
Capt. J. B. Anderson's company *a*	.....	13	24	91
Grand total	30	388	450	777

a Cavalry unattached.

ALTERNATE DESIGNATIONS

OF

ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED IN THIS VOLUME.*

Adams' (Charles W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Aduddell's (John F.) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 3d Battery.*
Akard's (James J.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Alexander's (George W.) **Infantry.** See *Pennsylvania Troops, 47th Regiment.*
Allen's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Anderson's (J. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Anderson's (Martin) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Anthony's (Scott J.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Appleton's (Edward L.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Arkansas Second Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 54th Regiment.*
Arkansas Third Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 56th Regiment.*
Arkansas Fourth Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 57th Regiment.*
Armstrong's (Fletcher E.) **Artillery.** See *Ohio Troops, 11th Battery.*
Armstrong's (George) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Armstrong's (James) **Scouts.** (Official designation not of record.) See *James Armstrong.*
Arnim's (Franz W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Arthur's (William T.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery G.*
Atkins' (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 89th Regiment.*
Attkisson's (Horace N.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Atwater's (Joseph B.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery E.*
Babcock's (Willoughby) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 75th Regiment.*
Bacon's (Edward) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Badger's (Algernon S.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
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Hoyt's (James J.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 156th Regiment.*
Hubbell's (Charles M.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Hudnutt's (Joseph O.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Hudson's (John G.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 60th Regiment.*
Huffman's (Jacob F.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 72d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Hughes' (Robert J.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Human's (William C.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Humphrey's (Ballard S.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery A.*
Hunter's (Samuel A.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Hutchings' (Jasper) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 83d Regiment.*
Hutton's (T. H.) **Artillery.** See *Crescent Artillery, ante.*
Ilsley's (Edwin) **Infantry** See *Maine Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Ingham's (Henry G.) **Infantry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Invalid Corps. See *Union Troops, Veteran Reserve Corps.*
Iowa First Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 60th Regiment.*
Ireland's (John) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Jenkins' (Wilton A.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Jennison's (Charles R.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Jennison's (Samuel P.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 10th Regiment.*
Jewett's (Johnson W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 66th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Johnson's (Curtis) **Cavalry** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Johnson's (John A., jr.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 6th Regiment.*
Jones' (Fedelio S.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Jones' (John) **Artillery.** See *Minnesota Troops, 3d Battery.*
Jones' (O. G.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Jones' (Robert B.) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 34th Regiment.*
Jones' (Robert E.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Jones' (Samuel B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 78th Regiment.*
Jones' (Simon) **Infantry** See *Union Troops, Colored, 93d Regiment.*
Joy's (Lewis D.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Kauffman's (Albert B.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Kearney's (James G.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Keese's (Francis S.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 128th Regiment.*
Keigwin's (James) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 49th Regiment.*
Keith's (John A.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kelley's (W. H.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, State.*
Kelly's (John H.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Kemp's (Northrup R.) **Cavalry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kempinsky's (Abraham) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 67th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Kempsey's (Matthew C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 87th Regiment.*
Kennicott's (Ransom) **Infantry** See *Illinois Troops, 37th Regiment.*

Kerber's (Charles) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Kershner's (Jonathan) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Kershner's (Philip) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Ketcham's (Theodore) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 93d Regiment.*
Killborn's (Curtis W.) City Guards. See *New Orleans Infantry, 1st, post.*
Kinsey's (William B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 161st Regiment.*
Kirby's (Byron) Cavalry. See *Maryland Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Kittredge's (Charles W.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 36th Regiment.*
Knowles' (Daniel C.) Artillery. See *Kansas Troops, 2d Battery*
Krez's (Conrad) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 27th Regiment.*
Laing's (John M.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Land's (George W.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 87th Regiment.*
Lane's (W. P.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Partisan.*
Larned's (Frank H.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery H.*
Laughlin's (Rankin G.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 94th Regiment.*
Lazear's (Bazel F.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Lee's (Roswell W.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Lembke's (James F.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery C (E).*
Lesueur's (A. A.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Lewis' (John) Infantry. See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Lewis' (L. M.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 16th Regiment.*
L'Hommedieu's (Stephen S., jr.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 83d Regiment.*
Likens' (J. B.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 35th Regiment.*
Little's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Little.*
Livingston's (Robert R.) Cavalry. See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment*
Logan's (Thomas) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 118th Regiment.*
Loring's (Edward P.) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th (10th) Regiment.*
Louisiana Native Guards, First Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th (10th) Regiment.*
Louisiana Third Artillery, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 2d Regiment, Battery C (E).*
Lucas' (John) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Luckett's (P. N.) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment.*
Lynde's (Edward) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 9th Regiment.*
McCarthey's (Charles) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 175th Regiment.*
McCormick's (Thomas) Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 7th (10th) Regiment.*
McDermott's (George) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
McElroy's (Robert) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
McFarland's (A.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
McFerran's (James) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
McIntosh's (D. N.) Indians. See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Creek.*
McKee's (Reuben W.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Mackey's (Cyrus H.) Infantry. See *Iowa Troops, 33d Regiment.*
Mackey's (Thomas L.) Cavalry. See *Ohio Troops, 11th Regiment.*
McLain's (William D.) Artillery. See *Colorado Troops.*
McMahan's (M. V.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
McNeill's (Henry C.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment.*
Madison's (George T.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 3d Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Mahana's (Bradley) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*

Major's (John C.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 43d Regiment.*
Majors' (Thomas J.) Cavalry. See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Maloney's (Maurice) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment.*
Mann's (Josiah J.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, 19th Regiment.*
Markham's (William) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Marks' (Samuel B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Marsh's (Benjamin F., jr.) Cavalry. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Marsh's (Josiah F.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Marshall's (John G.) Artillery. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate.*
Marshall's (William R.) Infantry. See *Minnesota Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Martin's (John) Infantry. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Martin's (L. M.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 5th Regiment, Partisan.*
Mason's (William B.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 77th Regiment.*
Mayo's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Mayo.*
Meeker's (Stephen M.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 62d Regiment.*
Menard's (Alfred B.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Merrill's Horse. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Cavalry.*
Metz's (Edward B.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Miles' Legion. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Milks' (Henry B.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 3d Regiment, State Militia.*
Millard's (Andrew J.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
Miller's (Jacob) Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 12th Battery.*
Miller's (Lewis P.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Miner's (Nelson) Cavalry. See *Dakota Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Missouri First Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 62d Regiment.*
Missouri Second Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 65th Regiment.*
Missouri Third Infantry, A. D. See *Union Troops, Colored, 67th Regiment.*
Mitchell's (Charles S.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Monks' (William) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Monroe's (George W.) Infantry. See *Kentucky Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Monroe's (James C.) Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Trans-Mississippi Department.*
Montgomery's (Milton) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 25th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Richardson H.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Montgomery's (Samuel) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment.*
Moonlight's (Thomas) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Moore's (William M.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 10th Regiment.*
Morse's (Henry B.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 114th Regiment.*
Moseley's (William G.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Moss' (James H.) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 82d Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Mullins' (Alexander W.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Mullins' (Martin) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Murphy's Cavalry. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Murphy.*
Murphy's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, State Militia.*
Murphy's (Richard) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Nail's (Adam) Indians. See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Choctaw and Chickasaw.*
Nettles' (T. D.) Artillery. See *Valverde Artillery, post.*

New Orleans First and New Orleans Second Infantry. See *Louisiana Troops, Union.*

Nichols' (Charles P.) **Cavalry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Nichols' (Frederic C.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 25th Regiment.*

Nichols' (William H.) **Artillery.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*

Nields' (Benjamin) **Artillery.** See *Delaware Troops, 1st Battery.*

Nims' (Ormand F.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 2d (B) Battery.*

Noble's (John W.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Norris' (Hardman P.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 1st Regiment, Battery F.*

Nye's (William E.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 76th Regiment.*

O'Brien's (George M.) **Cavalry.** See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*

O'Connor's (James H.) **Cavalry.** See *Illinois Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Ogden's (Abner N., jr.) **Heavy Artillery.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*

Pace's (Thomas N.) **Cavalry.** See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Parmetar's (James W.) **Infantry.** See *Kansas Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Patterson's (Robert F.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 29th Regiment.*

Patterson's (William F.) **Engineers.** See *Kentucky Troops.*

Payne's (Henry N.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 57th Regiment.*

Peabody's (Albert P.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Pearce's (Henry) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*

Pearsall's (Uri B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 99th Regiment.*

Peck's (Frank H.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 12th Regiment.*

Peck's (Lewis M.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 173d Regiment.*

Peñaloza's (Joseph M.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*

Peoria Artillery. See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*

Perry's (Oran) **Infantry.** See *Indiana Troops, 69th Regiment.*

Pettibone's (Augustus H.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 20th Regiment.*

Pettis' (George H.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Pfaender's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Phelps' (John E.) **Cavalry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Philips' (John F.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, State Militia.*

Phipps' Company. (Official designation not of record.) See *Captain Phipps.*

Pindall's (L. A.) **Sharpshooters.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 9th Battalion.*

Plumb's (William) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, State Militia.*

Plumly's (Mardon W.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Colored, 86th Regiment.*

Pointe Coupée Artillery. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*

Pond's (James B.) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Ponder's (Willis M.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Confederate, 12th Regiment.*

Pope's (Henry D.) **Cavalry.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment.*

Porter's (Charles F.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Potter's (Leander H.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 33d Regiment.*

Potts' (John C.) **Cavalry.** See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Powers' (Frank P.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*

Preuitt's (Valentine) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*

Price's (John T.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*

Pritchard's (Jesse L.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 2d Regiment.*

Pyron's (Charles L.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*

Quintana's (Nicolas) **Infantry.** See *New Mexico Troops, 1st Regiment.*

Rabb's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Indiana Troops, 2d Battery.*

Rabb's (John W.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*

Rankin's (Louis J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 80th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*

Rawles' (Jacob B.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment, Battery G.*

Rawn's (Charles C.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*

Read's (S. Tyler) Cavalry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Redfield's (James H.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 16th Regiment.*
Rees' (Jacob G.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Reid's (John B.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 130th Regiment.*
Reves' (Timothy) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Reynolds' Company. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Reynolds.*
Rhea's (Robert H.) Heavy Artillery. See *Indiana Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rhode Island Fourteenth Heavy Artillery. See *Union Troops, Colored, 8th (11th) Regiment.*
Ribble's (Henry H.) Cavalry. See *Nebraska Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Rice's (Charles S.) Artillery. See *Ohio Troops, 17th Battery.*
Richardson's (James P.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 38th Regiment.*
Richardson's (S. J.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Rigg's (Edwin A.) Infantry. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Riley's (James) Indians. See *Indian Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Choctaw and Chickasaw.*
Ritchey's (James M.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Robertson's Cavalry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 3d Regiment.*
Rodgers' (John I.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery C.*
Rogan's (J. W.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 39th Regiment.*
Rogers' (John B.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, State Militia.*
Ross' (Edmund G.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Rouse's (Albert) Artillery. See *Massachusetts Troops, 15th Battery.*
Ruark's (Ozias) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 8th Regiment, State Militia.*
Ruffner's (Samuel T.) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Confederate.*
Rugeley's (E. S.) Cavalry. See *R. R. Brown's Cavalry, ante.*
Rupp's (John) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, State Militia.*
Rutherford's (Friend S.) Infantry. See *Illinois Troops, 97th Regiment.*
Salomon's (Charles E.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Sanborn's (George L.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Saufley's (W. P.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment, Partisan.*
Scanland's (John) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Schaerff's (Charles) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery D.*
Schmidt's (Adolph) Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 14th Regiment.*
Schnaubert's (Otto Ludwig) Infantry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 8th Regiment.*
Schroeling's (John C.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Scott's (John) Infantry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 81st Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Scott's (John S.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 1st Regiment.*
Scott's Nine Hundred, Cavalry. See *New York Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Searle's (Elhanon J.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Regiment.*
Sears' (Francis A.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 67th Regiment.*
Sentell's (William H.) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 160th Regiment.*
Shaurman's (Nelson) Infantry. See *New York Troops, 90th Regiment.*
Shaver's (R. G.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Confederate, 38th Regiment.*
Shaw's (Leander J.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Sheldon's (Lionel A.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 42d Regiment.*
Shinn's (John B.) Artillery. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 3d Regiment, Battery A.*
Shoemaker's (William R.) Ordnance. See *Union Troops, Regulars.*
Shoup's (George L.) Cavalry. See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Showalter's (Daniel) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 4th Regiment, Arizona Brigade.*
Shunk's (David) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Simpson's (Benjamin F.) Cavalry. See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*

Skewes' (Edwin) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 2d Regiment.*
Slaughter's (Larkin R.) **Infantry.** See *Illinois Troops, 126th Regiment.*
Slocum's (John D.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Smalley's (Henry A.) **Artillery.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 2d Regiment, Battery K.*
Smith's (Ashbel) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Smith's (Edward A.) **Artillery.** See *Kansas Troops, 2d Battery.*
Smith's (G. W.) **Cavalry.** (Official designation not of record.) See *G. W. Smith.*
Smith's (N. H.) **Engineers.** See *Confederate Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Smith's (Warren D.) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops, 110th Regiment.*
Sneed's (Thomas E.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Spaight's (A. W.) **Infantry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Spellman's (Henry P.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 7th Regiment.*
Spiegel's (Marcus M.) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 120th Regiment.*
Sprague's (Homer B.) **Infantry.** See *Connecticut Troops, 13th Regiment.*
Stall's (Henry V.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, State Militia.*
Stange's (Gustave) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Stark's (Denton D.) **Artillery.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 1st Battery.*
Steger's (Emil) **Artillery.** See *Illinois Troops, 2d Regiment, Battery E.*
Stephens' (John) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery L.*
Stephens' (John W.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Stephenson's (Marshall L.) **Infantry.** See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Stewart's (W. A.) **Cavalry.** See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate.*
Stillings' (Edward B.) **Artillery.** See *Thomas F. Vaughn's Artillery, post.*
Stillman's (George L.) **Artillery.** See *Michigan Troops, 1st Regiment, Battery G.*
Stivers' (Charles B.) **Infantry.** See *Union Troops, Regulars, 7th Regiment.*
Storer's (Newman W.) **Artillery.** See *Massachusetts Troops, 7th (G) Battery.*
Strait's (Horace B.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Street's (Joseph M.) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 9th Regiment, State Militia.*
Strodtman's (John E.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery A.*
Stryker's (Stephen W.) **Cavalry.** See *New York Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Sutter's (John J.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery B.*
Sutton's (C. B.) **Cavalry.** See *Graham Rangers, ante.*
Swain's (Andrew J.) **Infantry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 4th Regiment, Provisional Enrolled Militia.*
Swain's (Asa B.) **Infantry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Swain's (Joseph B.) **Cavalry.** See *Kansas Troops, 15th Regiment.*
Sweet's (James R.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Tappan's (Samuel F.) **Cavalry.** See *Colorado Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Tarbell's (Jonathan) **Infantry.** See *New York Troops 91st Regiment.*
Terrell's Battalion. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Terrell.*
Terrell's (A. W.) **Cavalry.** See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Thayer's (John S.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Thomas' (Minor T.) **Infantry.** See *Minnesota Troops, 8th Regiment.*
Thomas' (Thomas) **Cavalry.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Thompson's (James M.) **Infantry.** See *Maine Troops, 12th Regiment.*
Thompson's (Jay) **Cavalry.** See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Thompson's (William G.) **Infantry.** See *Iowa Troops, 20th Regiment.*
Thrall's (Homer) **Infantry.** See *Ohio Troops, 22d Regiment.*
Thurber's (Charles H.) **Artillery.** See *Missouri Troops, Union, 2d Regiment, Battery L.*
Tidball's (Thomas T.) **Infantry.** See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Timmons' (B.) **Cavalry.** See *Thomas N. Waul's Legion, post.*
Todd's Guerrillas. (Official designation not of record.) See ——— *Todd.*

Tripp's (William) Cavalry. See *Dakota Troops, 1st Battalion.*
Trumbull's (Matthew M.) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 9th Regiment.*
Tucker's (George) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 82d Regiment.*
Turner's (Samuel E.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 6th Regiment, State Militia.*
Updegraff's (Joseph) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Regulars, 5th Regiment.*
Valverde Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Vance's (Joseph W.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 96th Regiment.*
Varner's (Sampson E.) Infantry. See *Ohio Troops, 56th Regiment.*
Vaughn's (Thomas F.) Artillery. See *Illinois Troops.*
Vernon's (John A.) Artillery. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Vidal's (Adrian J.) Partisan Rangers. See *Texas Troops, Union.*
Vincent's (William G.) Cavalry. See *Louisiana Troops, Confederate, 2d Regiment.*
Vittum's (David S.) Cavalry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 3d Regiment.*
Waller's (Edward, jr.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 13th Battalion.*
Washburn's (Henry D.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 18th Regiment.*
Wattles' (Stephen H.) Infantry. See *Indian Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Home Guards.*
Waugh's (Gideon M.) Infantry. See *Arkansas Troops, Union, 2d Regiment.*
Waul's (Thomas N.) Legion. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Weber's (George W.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 11th Regiment.*
Webster's (Daniel) Artillery. See *Wisconsin Troops, 1st Battery.*
Welfley's (Martin) Artillery. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 1st Regiment, Battery B.*
Wells' (Henry A.) Infantry. See *Union Troops, Colored, 56th Regiment.*
Wells' (J. W.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate.*
Wells' (Samuel T.) Infantry. See *Indiana Troops, 50th Regiment.*
Welty's (Jesse) Cavalry. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Weyman's (J. B.) Cavalry. See *Texas Troops, Confederate, 33d Regiment.*
Wheeler's (John B.) Infantry. See *Kansas Troops, 13th Regiment.*
White's (Patrick H.) Artillery. See *Charles G. Cooley's Artillery, ante.*
Whittemore's (Horace O.) Infantry. See *Massachusetts Troops, 30th Regiment.*
Whittemore's (James B.) Infantry. See *California Troops, 1st Regiment.*
Whitlock's (James H.) Infantry. See *California Troops, 5th Regiment.*
Whittlesey's (Luther H.) Infantry. See *Wisconsin Troops, 11th Regiment.*
Whybark's (Levi E.) Cavalry. See *Missouri Troops, Union, 5th Regiment, State Militia.*
Wilcox's (John) Cavalry. See *Iowa Troops, 7th Regiment.*
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